

THE STATES, ESTATES AND WHO'S WHO IN INDIA & BURMA

(With which is incorporated "Who's Who in Indian and States' Legislatures")

BY
K. R. KHOSLA
EDITOR & COMPILER

(Publisher and Compiler of "The Imperial Coronation Durbar, Delhi 1911," "India and the War 1914-18" "H.I.M. King George V and the Princes of India and the Indian Empire," "Banking Year Book" "Leading Men and Women of India" etc. etc.)



Published by
THE IMPERIAL PUBLISHING CO.

(Sole Proprietor K. R. KHOSLA)

99, Railway Road, LAHORE.

**Printed by Sh. Mohammad Sharif
at the Calcutta Art Printing Works,
near Anarkali P. O., Lahore.**

**Published by Lala Kanshi Ram Khosla, -
Proprietor, The Imperial Publishing Co.,
99, Railway Road, Lahore.**

**Blocks in this book have been engraved by
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PREFACE

IT was in the year 1931 that I first thought of bringing out "States, Estates and Who's Who in India and Burma," as no publication of the type existed at the time. Collection of the material was started in right earnest in 1932. When the MSS was almost ready for press, Silver Jubilee of His Late Imperial Majesty King George V was announced. Respecting the wishes of several of my friends and patrons I had to defer this publication and take up the more important and momentous work in connection with the said great event.

But unfortunately The Great Work originally planned and prepared as a Silver Jubilee Souvenir and what would have been a souvenir of the happiest period in a living career, by the tragedy of the King's death, was turned into a Memorial of the departed. The name of the publication "Royal Silver Jubilee, etc." had to be changed to "H. I. M. King George V and The Indian Princes and the Indian Empire." This work was published in the later half of 1937. It met with great success.

In 1938, soon after the publication of the above mentioned Great Work, I again took up the threads of the compilation of "States, Estates and Who's Who in India and Burma" where I left them in 1935. During the gap of 3 years most of the MSS. had become out-of-date, naturally revision was essential. Besides since many customers had already transferred their orders to the previous publication the MSS. had become lighter and fresh material had to be introduced. It often happens that once a publication is detained some events happen that cause a further delay in its completion. Unfortunately the War has also interfered with the progress. Due to various other causes the book has been delayed longer than was anticipated.

In presenting to the public "States, Estates and Who's Who in India and Burma" it seems necessary first of all to offer an apology to my patrons and customers for the delay which has occurred in its publication. Advantage has been taken of this delay. It is due to this delay that I have been able to incorporate an account of the gallant deeds of the Indian Soldiers and the glorious War activities and victories of the Army, Navy and I. A. F. from India on various battle-fields in the Middle and Far East. I have also been able to place on record the assistance and loyal services rendered by Indian States and so many of the leading personages of civil population whose sketches are given in the pages hereafter.

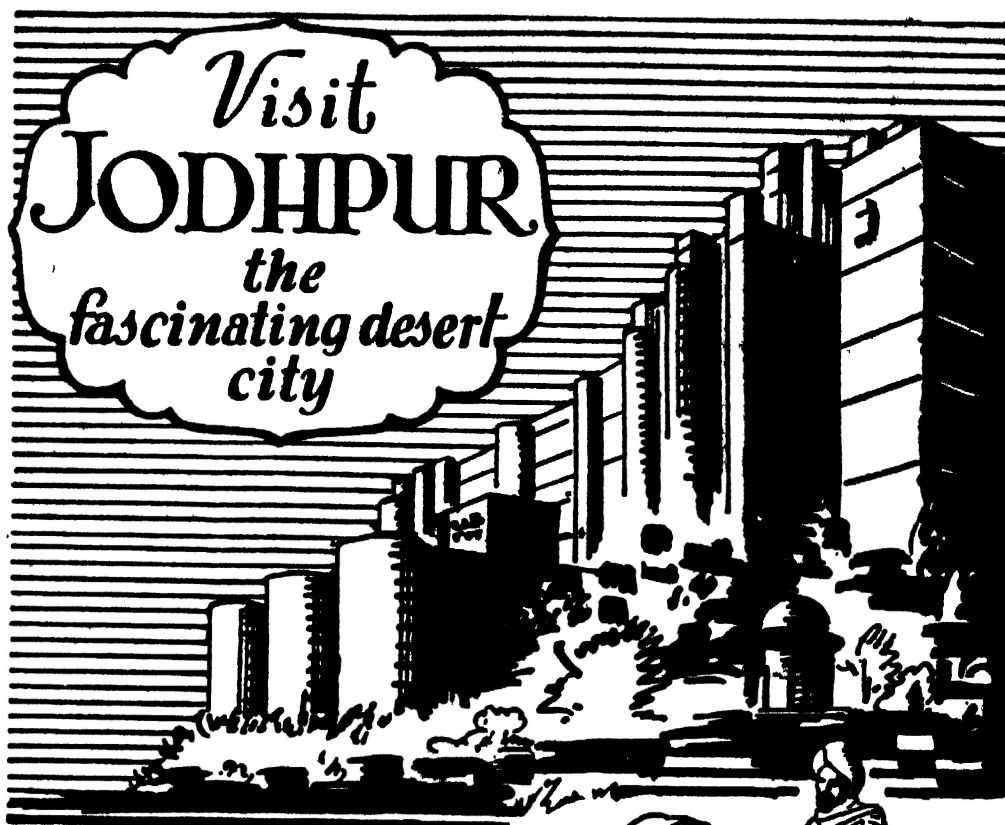
I take this opportunity of recording my sincere gratitude to the Political Department and the Principal Officer of Information Bureau of the Government of India for readily helping me in various ways and last but not least to the Indian States for the co-operation extended to me and to my representatives in the collection of the material from their States.

I have done all that is humanly possible to complete and publish a presentable pictorial and historical record of States and Estates. Though I have done my best to make the publication as accurate and exhaustive as possible yet I feel that enough has not been done and this is due to the fact that many biographical sketches and historical accounts were not received in time for incorporation in spite of repeated reminders, Telegraphic and otherwise. Late arrivals have been included in the Supplementary Section at the end of the book.

The book would have been in the hands of the subscribers during the month of January 1942 but as a protest against General Sales Act passed by the Punjab Assembly the Mercantile community throughout the Province, including paper merchants, printers and book binders, declared a *Hartal* on 9th January and so far there is no sign of this deadlock being resolved. This has further delayed the book. I had to manage for paper etc. from Delhi and other places at a very heavy cost.

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JODHPUR RAILWAY

JODHPUR

RAJPUTANA

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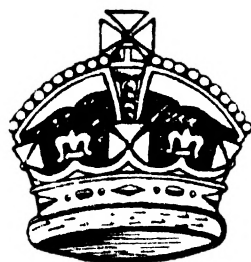
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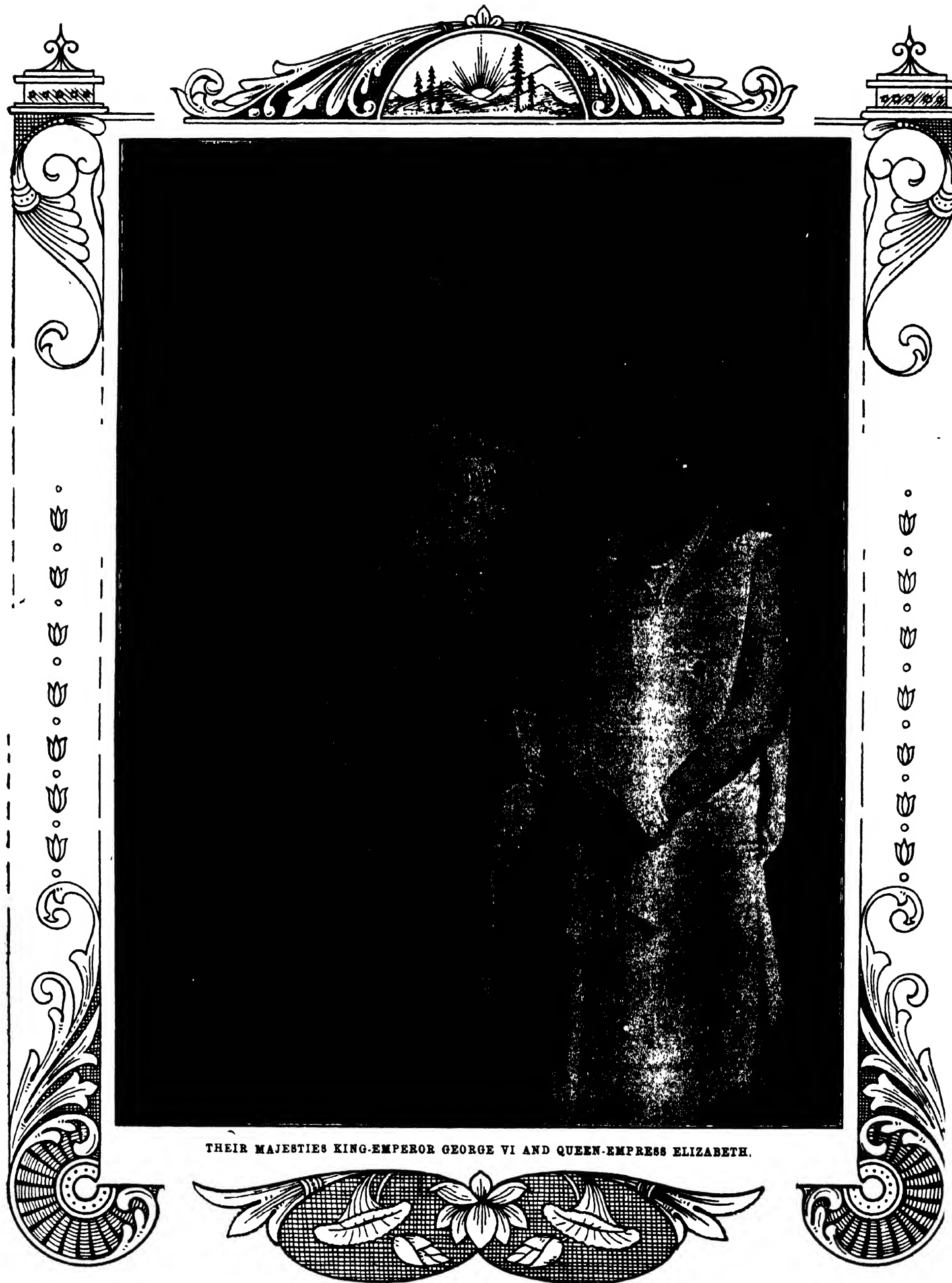
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Historical

THEIR MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE VI
AND
QUEEN ELIZABETH
—
ALSO
SERVICES OF INDIA IN THE WAR.

Section 1.



THEIR MAJESTIES KING-EMPEROR GEORGE VI AND QUEEN-EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

CHAPTER II

H. I. M. KING GEORGE VI

IT was on December 10, 1936 that the Duke of York, as His Majesty King George VI then was, was suddenly called upon to take upon himself the responsibilities of a King which he never expected. The abdication of his brother King Edward VIII was a call to duty to his younger brother and the training the Duke of York had given himself, since the close of the Great War, has now stood him in good stead.

Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George was born at York Cottage, Sandringham, on December 14, 1895. The long and glorious reign of Queen Victoria was still to last for another 5 years. She visited the Duke and Duchess of York soon after the baby was born. Before her, now, she could contemplate 4 princes who would rule after her. In the room were her son, afterwards King Edward VII, her grandson, afterwards King George V, her great-grandson, who was for a short while Edward VIII, and his younger brother who is now our Sovereign, King George VI.

Boyhood

Boyhood of Prince Albert was spent at Sandringham, Marlborough House, Balmoral, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. With his brother, he learned to play football, cricket, golf and tennis, to shoot, fish and ride. Royal children worked hard, also they played freely. Their education and physical development was carefully looked after and at an early age they began a course of military drill, they learned to ride and to swim.

Naval Training and Active Service

At the age of 14 young Prince Albert went to Naval Training College at Osborne in preparation for his career in the Navy as his father had done before him. Here he shared the rough-and-tumble life like other cadets. There was no relaxation of discipline. After 2 years he went to Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Both at Osborne and Dartmouth he earned golden opinion of his officers and fellow cadets. In January 1913 he joined the cadet training ship *H. M. S. Cumberland*, in August the Prince was gazetted as Midshipman to serve on board *H. M. S. Collingwood*. When War broke out he was still serving in this ship. In due course he was promoted Sub-Lieutenant and as such took his place in the fore-turret of the *Collingwood* during the battle of Jutland. In the heavy mist of that ominous afternoon, in May of 1916, Prince Albert played his part in expending 84 rounds against the enemy. He was mentioned in Despatches by Admiral Jellicoe for his coolness and courage.

Illness and Operations

During the War it was the ardent desire of Prince Albert to serve his country but by a cruel stroke of fate he was struck down by illness and while on the *Collingwood* in 1914 he developed symptoms of appendicitis and was operated upon.

H. I. M. King George VI, Admiral of the Fleet.

R. A F. Service

In November 1917 Prince Albert under-went an operation for duodenal ulcer. When he was fit for service he was passed on to Royal Naval Air Service, which was becoming of increasing importance and became Royal Air Force later on. In 1918 he went to France with the R A F. In July 1919 he qualified as an Air Pilot and was appointed Squadron Leader in August 1919. In October 1919 with his brother Prince Henry (now Duke of Gloucester) went into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, devoted himself to the study of history, economics and civics. In Birthday Honours List of June 1920 he was created Duke of York, the title which King George V had himself borne and is conferred by custom on the second son of the King since the accession of Edward IV in the 15th Century. On June 23rd 1920 Prince Albert took his seat in the House of Lords.

Result of 'Varsity Education

The great result of education at a University was that Prince Albert evolved his own tastes, built up his own library, evolved his own channels of interest and developed strong human sympathy with the work people and has maintained his interest in the vital problems of social welfare. He was the first President of the Industrial Welfare Society, Patron of the Dockland Settlement, Patron of the National Safety First Association and President, The National Playing Field Association and in 1935 he became Chairman of the Administrative Council of King George V Jubilee Trust.



H. I. M. King George VI, Marshal of the R A F.

Our Industrial Prince

Social Welfare of the workers interested him profoundly and won him the title of "Our Industrial Prince". Informally without previous notice he often visited many Industrial and Commercial establishments, great and small. He was the founder of Duke of York's Holiday Camp and arranged that the fortnight's holiday by the sea should be shared by 200 working boys and 200 public school boys. Every year the Duke made it a point of spending one or two days at the Camp.

Marriage

On April 26, 1923 the Duke of York married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the youngest daughter of Earl and Countess of Strathmore. Many Royal marriages have been made through the machinery of Parliament and in the cause of the country. Happily Duke of York was second son, his was love marriage. The Duke of York met Lady Elizabeth for the first time in 1920. She was an intimate friend of Princess Mary. On January 16, 1923 King George and Queen Mary announced the betrothal of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth of Bowes-Lyon and on February 12th 1923, the King formally declared his consent to the marriage which took place in Westminster Abbey. This marriage set a precedent in modern times in that Lady Elizabeth was not of Royal family though of Royal lineage.

Honeymoon and After

The King and the Camp Leader inspecting the Camp during His Majesty's visit, as Duke of York, to his Boys' Camp at New Romney, Kent, in August, 1928.

After the wedding breakfast the married couple left Buckingham Palace for their honeymoon at Polesdon Lacey in Surrey, a beautiful estate near Dorking and afterwards the Duke and Duchess of York went to Glamis Castle. It is reported, when the Prince of Wales was handing Duchess of York into her carriage, remarked, "Take care of yourself my dear, you know you are the future Queen of England," a remark destined to fulfilment though under tragic circumstances. At the end of their honeymoon the Duke and Duchess took their residence at White Lodge, Richmond Park, where Queen Mary spent most part of her girlhood—for it was the residence of her mother for 28 years and where Prince Edward was born. Their Royal Highnesses were soon drawn into the whirl of affairs and many public duties that they were called upon to perform made it essential for them to live in London. They never spared themselves in any good cause.

East African and Australian Tours

It was the desire of King George V, like himself, his sons should see as much of the Empire as possible. The Duke and Duchess of York, after their marriage, in the following winter had an extensive tour in East Africa, and in April the Royal Party returned home by way of Nile and sailed from Alexandria. This was their first experience of the Empire travel and later on January 6, 1927 Their Royal Highnesses



sailed in battle cruiser H M S *Renown* for Australia to open the Dominion Parliament building at Canaberra of which the Prince of Wales had laid the foundation-stone 7 years earlier. The voyage was made by way of Jamaica (where the Duke laid the foundation-stone of the War Memorial at Port Royal), Panama Canal, Marquesas Island, Fiji and Newzeuland reaching Auckland on January 22, 1928. The return was made by way of Mauritius and the Suez Canal. The reception that the Duke and Duchess received throughout the tour was tumultuous, even at times, the rainstorm in which the ship arrived could not quench the enthusiasm of the people. On his return in July the Duke said "at every place we visited we have been deeply moved by the demonstration of affectionate loyalty to the Throne with which we have been greeted. They far exceeded anything we had imagined, and throughout the tour we have been conscious of one feeling—we are among our own Kith and Kin."

Lord High Commissioner

On return home Their Royal Highnesses had numerous public duties in store for them. Amongst them most important ones are the first General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, where he had to go as Lord High Commissioner in place of his father King George V and the other was to represent his brother King Edward VIII as Grand Master of Freemasons in the bi-centenary year of the Scottish Grand Lodge.

Children

Three years after her marriage on April 26, 1926 the Duchess of York gave birth to her first child Princess Elizabeth. On August 21, 1930 a second daughter, Princess Margaret Rose was born.

Accession to Throne

On December 10, 1936 King Edward abdicated and the Duke of York succeeded him as King George VI. On his accession to the Throne, King George VI made the following declaration to his Privy Council:-

"Now that the duties of Sovereignty have fallen to Me I declare to you My adherence to the strict principles of constitutional government and My resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations. With My Wife as helpmate by My side, I take up the heavy task which lies before Me. In it I look for the support of all My People."



The Royal Family

Coronation

On May 12, 1937, the most propitious of the months, the old State Coach with gilded panels and surmounted by Crown—drawn by its team of 8 Windsor Greys with two by two postilions emerged from Buckingham Palace with King George VI and Queen Consort Elizabeth, on their way to Westminster Abbey, to be crowned. The Coronation service began with the Recognition, a survival of ancient principle of popular election to the Throne. The King removed his Cap of State and stood beside his Chan of State facing the Assembly. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Earl Marshal and Garter King of Arms said in a loud voice "Sirs, I here present unto you King George, your undoubted King. Whereupon all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" In answer came a great shout "God save King George." Four times this was done—to East, South, West and North.

After the ceremonies of King's crowning had been completed, Queen Elizabeth rose from her Chan of State and went to the Altar, The Archbishop then set the Ruby Ring on the fourth finger of her right hand, and, taking the Crown from the Altar, placed it upon her head—Koh-i-Noor was amongst the Jewels of Queen's Crown specially prepared for the auspicious occasions.



H. I. M. King George VI in Coronation Robes

The King was crowned as "His Most Excellent Majesty George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India"



H I M Queen Elizabeth
in Coronation Robes.



THE CORONATION OF
KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.
The Royal Party on the balcony of Buckingham Palace on their return from
Westminster Abbey In the picture are (left to right) H I M the Queen,
Princess Elizabeth, H M Queen Mary, Princess
Margaret Rose and H. I M the King

7,000 people witnessed the King's crowning in Westminster Abbey and vast crowds of million assembled to see him past in State from Buckingham Palace and back again Waiting with these in unite loyalty on the event were 500 million citizens of an Empire that is established in every part of the Globe.

Two Wars

King George VI has seen 2 Great Wars In the first Great War of 1914-18 he himself took part as a Sub-Lieutenant under Admiral Jellicoe at the Battle of Jutland and was mentioned in Despatches Now the present Second Great War has been forced upon Great Britain by Hitler Since he occupies the Throne His Majesty himself cannot take any active part at the Front He and his Government did their best to avoid the catastrophe of German menace, and for this purpose the Premier Neville Chamberlain went himself, with Lord Halifax, to Munich on peace excursion to see Fehrer. This interview kept back the War for a year but Hitler was bent upon War as he had been making preparations for it for many years King George VI is in constant touch with his Government and he is one man in the Empire who devotes whole of his time to the prosecution of War to its successful conclusion He, along with Queen Elizabeth, are often seen speaking to the wounded in Hospitals, visiting factories and encouraging the labour, touring in devastated areas expressing sincere sympathies to the victims of air raids



Their Imperial Majesties King and
Queen in Coronation Robes

GOD SAVE THE KING.



CHAPTER III

THE WAR

FOR WHAT IS ENGLAND FIGHTING?

THE British Commonwealth of Nations is at War with Germany, Italy and Japan. What are the aims?

Hitler assured the British Ambassador in Berlin on August 25, 1938 that he was prepared "not only to guarantee the existence of the British Empire in all circumstances as far as Germany is concerned, but also, if necessary, would assist to the best of his power the British Empire. German assistance, regardless of where such assistance should be necessary."

Why fight then?

This offer was conditional on his being allowed to rope in Poland without British interference. British refused to go back on her word to Poland. Britain had promised help to Poland in case of invasion. Thus was Britain's first war aim implicitly defined.

Respect for guarantees given and peaceful settlement of differences by negotiation and arbitration are the rock bottom foundation upon which civilisation—not in Europe alone but the World over—must collapse and the law of the jungle return. Progress—spiritual, material and economic—becomes impossible if Hitlerism is not fought and beaten. This is the immediate aim.



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those principles (observance of International undertaking and renunciation of force in the settlement of differences), the destruction of which would involve the destruction of all possibilities of peace and security for the peoples of the World."

"CHALLENGE WHICH CANNOT BE REFUSED."

His Majesty King George VI on "The Ultimate Issue"

Germany invaded Poland without warning and broadcasting to the Empire a few hours after War was declared on September 3, 1939. His Majesty George VI said —

"We have been forced into a conflict, for we are called with our allies to meet a challenge of a



Mr. Chamberlain, Prime Minister

On August 24, 1939, before all hope of peace had been given up, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons:

"In spite of all our efforts to find the way to peace and God knows I have tried my best (cheers) in spite of all that we find ourselves forced to embark upon a struggle which is bound to be fraught with suffering and misery for all mankind, and the end of which no man can foresee. If that must happen we shall not be fighting for the political future of a far away city in a foreign land we shall be fighting for the preservation of



SCHOOLBOYS ARE READY TOO

College Officers' Training Corps practising on a rifle range close to the College

principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilised order in the World. It is a principle which permits a State in selfish pursuit of power to disregard its treaties and solemn pledges, which sanctions the use of force or threat of force against the sovereignty and independence of other States

" Such a principle stripped of all disguise, is surely a mere primitive doctrine that might be right and, if this principle is established throughout the World the freedom of our own country and the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger.

" But for more than this, the peoples of this World would be kept in bondage of fear and all hopes of settled peace and of security, of justice and liberty among Nations would be ended. This is the ultimate issue confronting us

" For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear and of the World's order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge. It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at home and my peoples across the Seas who will make our cause their own. I ask them to stand calm, firm and united in this time of trial "

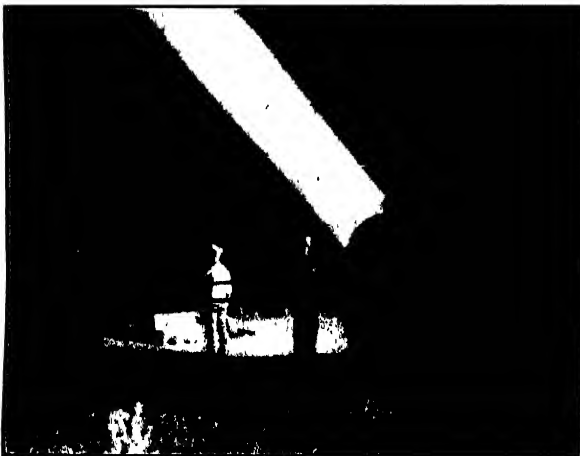
War and Peace Aims

On November, 26, Mr Neville Chamberlain, in a broadcast to the Empire reiterated the War and Peace aims of the British Government. The Prime Minister was careful to draw a distinction between these two aims

" Our War aim can be stated very shortly. It is to defeat our enemy and by that I do not merely mean the defeat of the enemy's military forces. I mean the defeat of that aggressive, bullying mentality which seeks continually to dominate other peoples by force, which finds a brutal satisfaction in the persecution and torture of inoffensive citizens, and in the name of the interests of the State justifies the repudiation of its own pledged word whenever it finds it convenient "

Turning to the peace aims, the Prime Minister stated that the Government were dealing with something to be achieved in conditions which at present could not be foreseen. A definition of them therefore could only be in the most general terms

He then outlined the broad principles on which the peace aims of His Majesty's Government were founded



WITH A BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNIT
Searchlights play vital complementary part to anti-aircraft guns and fighting planes in defence of Britain

that government did not pursue an external policy injurious to its neighbours. Lastly, in such a Europe, armaments would gradually be dropped as a useless expense except in so far as they were needed for the preservation of internal law and order.



H I M. George VI.

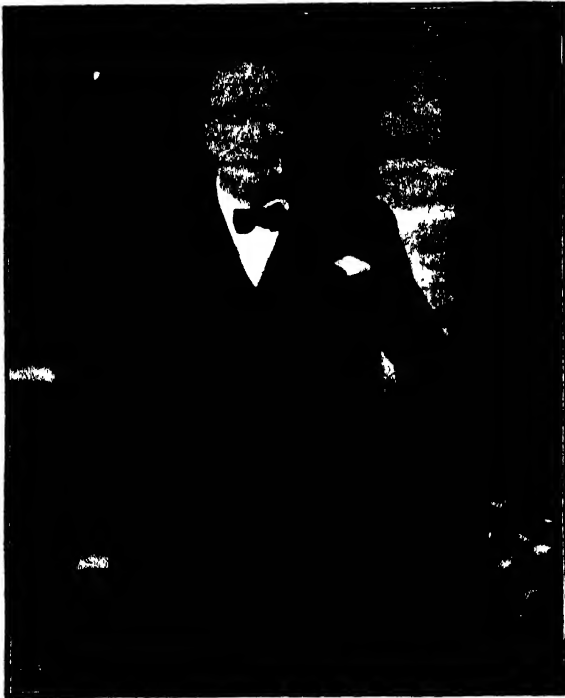
" Our desire then," said the Prime Minister, " would be to establish a new Europe, not new in the sense of tearing up all the old frontier posts and redrawing the map according to the ideas of the victors, but a Europe with a new spirit, in which the Nations which inhabit it will approach their difficulties with good-will and mutual tolerance. In such a Europe, fear of aggression would have ceased to exist and such adjustments of boundaries as would be necessary would be thrashed out between neighbours sitting on equal terms round a table with the help of disinterested third parties if it were so desired "

" In such a Europe, it would be recognised that there can be no lasting peace unless there is a full and constant flow of trade between the Nations concerned, for only by increased interchange of goods and services can the standard of living be improved. In such a Europe, each country would have the unfettered right to choose its own form of internal government so long as

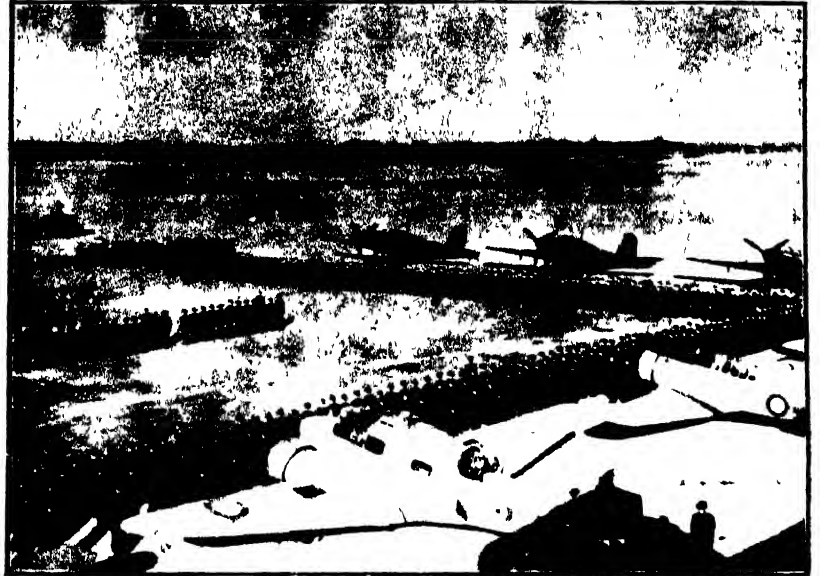
Germany to Help

"It is obvious that the establishment of this Utopian Europe which I have briefly sketched out could not be the work of a few weeks or even months. It would be a continuous process stretching over many years. Indeed, it would be impossible to set a time limit upon it, for conditions never cease to change and corresponding adjustments would be required if friction is to be avoided. Consequently, you would need some machinery capable of conducting and guiding the development of the new Europe in the right direction.

"I do not think it necessary, nor indeed, is it possible, to specify at this stage the kind of machinery which should be established for this purpose. I merely express the opinion that something of the sort would have to be provided, and I would add



Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister



CANADA'S GROWING AIR FORCE

Two of the best known types of British training planes, the twin-engined Oxford for training bombers, and the American Harvard, an intermediate trainer for fighter pilots.

my hope that a Germany, animated by a new spirit, might be among the Nations which would take part in its operations."

The Recurring German Menace

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty (now Prime Minister) said on November 12, 1939:

"We have tried again and again to prevent this war and for the sake of peace we have put up with a lot of things happening which ought not to have happened."

"But now we are at war and we are going to make war and persevere as far as we can to the best of our ability, which is not small and which is always growing."

"You may take it absolutely for certain that either all that Britain and France stand for in the modern world will go down or Hitler and the Nazi regime and the recurring German or Prussian menace will be broken and destroyed. That is the way the matter lies and everybody had better make up his mind to that solid sombre fact."



CHAPTER IV

INDIA RALLIES ROUND THE IMPERIAL THRONE

IN spite of the many political differences in India, the response to England's call for support at the outbreak of war was unanimous. Even Mahatma Gandhi said "I am not thinking just now of India's deliverance. It will come, but will it be worth it if England and France fall."

Viceroy of India in a Broadcast on September 3, 1939 said —

"In a cause such as this I am certain that the whole-hearted sympathy and support of all this great country, whether British India or the Indian States, will be forthcoming without distinction of class, creed, race or political party.

"I am confident that on a day on which all that is most precious and most significant in the civilization of the modern world stands in peril, India will make a contribution on the side of human freedom as against the rule of force, and will play a part worthy of her place among the great nations and historic civilizations of the world."

King's Message

Message to India from the King Emperor, September 11, 1939 —

"In these days when the whole of civilization is threatened, the widespread attachment of India to the cause in which we have taken up arms has been a source of deep satisfaction to me. I also value most highly the many generous offers of assistance made to me by the Princes and peoples of India.

"I am confident that in the struggle upon which I and my peoples have now entered we can count on sympathy and support from every quarter of the Indian continent in the face of the common danger.

"Britain is fighting for no selfish ends, but for the maintenance of a principle vital to the future of mankind—the principle that the relations between civilized States must be regulated, not by force, but by reason and law, so that men may live free, from the terror of war, to pursue the happiness and the well-being which should be the destiny of mankind."



H. M. The King George VI.

King Thanks India

The hope became a fact and in another message after "18 hard and anxious months" His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor sent a gracious message to the Viceroy on March 13, 1941. The message acknowledges the generosity of the Indian Princes and of British Indians alike and praises the traditional bravery of those Indian troops who have already met the enemy in the field. The gracious message reads —

"In a message to India after the outbreak of War, I expressed my confidence that in the coming struggle I could count on sympathy and support from every quarter of the Indian Continent in the face of the common danger. This confidence has been fully justified, for throughout 18 hard and anxious months, the help of the Princes and the people of India has been generous and unfailing.

"The loyalty of the Indian Princes to their King-Emperor, on which I know that I can rely even more surely in the hour of trial, has never been more openly displayed. From the provinces of India and the Indian States has flowed a constant and invaluable stream of men, money and material to swell the rising flood of the Empire's war resources. Moreover, while her fighting forces have been upholding in many widely scattered theatres of war the military traditions for which India is so justly famed, her people have been giving freely to relieve suffering and distress.

"I thank the Princes and the people of India from my heart for their noble response and for their kind sympathy. I know that the ideals for which we are fighting are as deeply cherished in India as throughout the British Commonwealth, and I am confident that the magnificent support which India has so readily and unsparingly given to the common cause will be maintained until victory crowns our arms. GEORGE R. I.

His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following reply to His Imperial Majesty -

"The Viceroy, with his humble duty to Your Majesty, sends on behalf of the Princes and the people of India, his warmest thanks for Your Majesty's most gracious message. Nothing could be of greater encouragement to all of us here in the common task than Your Majesty's generous words, and I am confident that I speak for the Princes and the people of India in assuring Your Majesty that no effort shall be spared on our part which can conduce to the triumph of our cause and of the ideals for which we are fighting."

Unanimity

The Viceroy of India in the Upper House of the Central Legislature of India on September 11, 1939 said —

"Nothing could be more significant than the unanimity of approach of all in India—Princes, leaders, great political parties, the ordinary man and woman—of their political contributions and the offers of personal service which have already reached me from the Princes and people of India."

"There could not be more striking evidence of the depth of the appeal of the issues now before us. I am confident that India will speak and act as one, so that her contribution may be worthy of her ancient name."

After Two Years

His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the Second Anniversary of the War (September 3, 1941) said —

"In two years, the tide of war has rolled much nearer to our shores and not from one direction only. But India stands firm."

"Her young men have come forward to answer the call for service on the sea, on the land and in the air. Her factories, her mills, her dockyards are working night and day to produce the munitions and equipment, the ships and vehicles of war. Her Princes and people have poured out their wealth in free-will offerings to meet the cost of war. Her citizen defenders have enrolled themselves in tens of thousands to protect their homes and to secure the public peace, and the world will not forget how, after the darkest hour of the Allied cause, Indian soldiers went into battle on a December morning in the Western Desert, as the spearhead of a great attack, and won at Sidi Barrani our first resounding victory."

India—The Focus Point

"To-day, India is the focus point of the nations and territories of the Eastern Group. In Egypt, in the Sudan—whose people have shown their gratitude by a splendid gift—in Eritrea and Ethiopia, in Iraq, Syria and Iran, the armies of India have sought and found glory on many fields. They have dealt faithfully with the Italian Empire, which lies in ruins in East Africa, they have forged new links in the comradeship of arms and have protected great neighbouring nations against the imminent or actual threat of the invader."

"Mightier Yet"

"India is awake, she is mighty and formidable, and she shall, if you so determine, be mightier yet."

"Men and women of India, be proud of your sons and brothers. Not only of your soldiers, sailors and airmen, but of all those others too, who are playing their part, not always spectacular, but nonetheless valuable, in this total war."

Playing the Part

"The merchant-seamen of India, the men in the factories and in the fields, the civil servants and the police, the Civic Guards and the A R P services, the businessmen who cheerfully undertake, each of them, three or four men's work in the interests of national service, the women workers and many others who give of their best whether in money or service—these too are playing their part in this mortal struggle."

Behind the Lines

"They have not been privileged to stand in the front-line battle, to their lot has fallen the less exciting but necessary work of war behind the lines, but on their patience and perseverance and on their stout-hearted confidence depends, no less than on our armed forces, the ultimate triumph of our efforts to rid the world of the obscene pestilence of Nazism."

Burning Desire to Go to the Front

Maharaja of Bikaner, at a review of the State Army, October 22, 1939 said :—

“ War is not a time when any keen soldier desires to sit at home in ease and luxury ; for him the only place is the field of battle

“ There are some who, out of their solicitude, say that I am too old now at 60 to fight and to face the rigours of a campaign. I admit I am neither as young nor in such good health as when I went to fight in France, Flanders and Egypt a quarter of a century ago, but no Rajput is ever too old to fight. Like every one of you, I am desperately keen to proceed to the front, and you may therefore be sure that I shall leave no stone unturned to gratify my burning desire once again for our Emperor

“ Whatever the future has in store for each and every one of us, whatever units of our army may be privileged to fight under the British flag in this War, I am confident of one thing, and that is the gallantry and loyalty of my army, and that every man from Bikaner will, when the time comes, give a good account of himself ”

India's Effort

On December 14, Mr Chamberlain told the House of Commons that India's help in the War was greatly appreciated

“ In India, political differences with which members are familiar, have in no way diminished the universal abhorrence of Hitlerism and all it stands for. I need only say that nowhere in India is there any disposition to let these differences hamper the common effort to win the War

“ Money continues to flow into the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. There is no lack of men ready to answer any call. Production of essential War materials is steadily growing

“ We greatly appreciate India's contribution to the War effort and we confidently look forward to its continuance in an increasing measure

“ We also recognise with gratitude the readiness of the Government and the people of Burma to take their part in the common task ”



CHAPTER V

PRINCES PLEDGE SUPPORT TO BRITAIN

CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY IN MEN, MONEY AND MUNITION



AREA of whole of India is about 1,800,000 square miles, out of this Indian States are responsible for nearly 710,000 square miles and out of the population of nearly 400,00,000, Indian States contribute approximately 81,00,000—a little over one fifth

Indian States have already contributed very liberally in men, money and munition towards the successful prosecution of the War. The State Forces have age long traditions behind them. Centuries ago, when modern war weapons were unknown, they fought their battles as bravely as they are fighting to-day in the Middle East and Far East. During the last Great War they also played their part with great credit.

In 1938 the strength of Imperial Service State Forces stood at about 40,000 men but by August 1941 this figure had risen to nearly 76,000. This number is soon expected to reach 1,00,000. This is no small achievement considering that till lately most of the States did not have any facilities whatsoever of training of troops on modern warfare methods.

At the outbreak of War in September 1939, each of the Rulers voluntarily offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown. These were accepted by the Viceroy and His Imperial Majesty King George VI.

Message to India from the King-Emperor, September 11, 1939 --

"In these days when the whole of civilization is threatened, the widespread attachment of India to the cause in which we have taken up arms has been a source of deep satisfaction to me. I also feel most highly the many generous offers of assistance to me by the Princes and peoples of India."

"I am confident that in the struggle upon which I and my peoples have now entered we can count on sympathy and support from every quarter of the Indian Continent in the face of the common danger."

"Britain is fighting for no selfish ends, but for the maintenance of a principle vital to the future of mankind--the principle that the relations between civilized States must be regulated, not by force, but by reason and law, so that men may live free, from the terror of war, to pursue the happiness and the well being which should be the destiny of mankind."

Units of many States have already gone Overseas and many are under preparation for active service.

On March 11, 1940 the Princes met for the first time, after the declaration of the War, at the Chamber of Princes and passed War resolution unanimously. The Princely order was fully represented. The session was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his Opening Speech said:

"The most significant and the most important event since we met a year ago, the event of overwhelming concern to all of us here to-day is the outbreak of the War. His Majesty's Government, and Your Highnesses so well know, continued till the last moment to spare no effort to resolve the difficulties that had arisen in the international sphere by peaceful means. If in the result their efforts were unsuccessful they can at least feel that they had left nothing undone, and that no share of the responsibility for plunging the world into a conflict, the disastrous effects of which must last for many years to come, can fairly rest upon them."

"The impact of the War has found the Princes of India, true to their traditions, staunchly loyal to His Majesty the King-Emperor. They have placed their forces, their personal services and all their resources at the disposal of the Crown, and they have contributed in every way open to them to the Empire's cause. Those offers have, I can assure Your Highnesses, been most deeply and genuinely appreciated, and, as you are aware, in every case in which it has been possible to accept them, they have been accepted with deep and real gratitude. Many of the Rulers of the Indian States have expressed the utmost eagerness to be allowed to serve personally in the theatre of War. I sympathise sincerely with them in their disappointment that it has not as yet been found possible to take advantage of these offers of personal service. Your Highnesses will be aware that so far the course of hostilities has differed very materially from that of the last War, up to the present there has been no substantial call on the man-power of India. If conditions alter in this respect, Your Highnesses may rest assured that your offers, so deeply valued, will be remembered."



His Highness Lt. Col. Maharaja Jam Sri Sir
Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinghji Jadeja, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Ruler of Nawanagar

Clarion call of duty

In moving the War Resolution His Highness the Chancellor, Maharaja of Nawanagar, said "that it was a declaration of the Princes' unanimous attitude towards the War, and it carried behind it the sanction of their resources and the grim determination of both the Princes and their loyal subjects. The rulers had already given an earnest of this by the spontaneous offers of their States, supplemented in many cases by their personal services. These offers were not made in a bargaining or calculating spirit. They were the fulfilment of their obligations to the Crown, which they regarded as a sacred heritage and which they were determined to maintain."

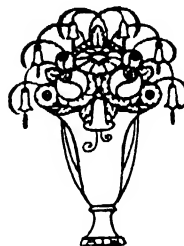
His Highness added that whatever be the sins of omission or commission attributed to the British Government in their treatment of India, surely no fan-minded person could reasonably expect better treatment from our enemies in the War, to whom neither freedom, self-determination nor up-keep of pledges was sacred. To his mind, it would be a denial of the best traditions of the States and of the history of India, of which they were all proud, if in the face of this clarion call of duty from suffering humanity India faltered or hesitated.

Sanctity of Treaties

In seconding the War Resolution His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala said that they gathered to-day under the shadow of a grim spectre which threatened the very foundations of the world. They saw the spectacle of the ruthless culmination of the totalitarian cult, which believed in war as the highest expression of national life. The whole fabric of civilization was threatened. He also added that it was in the full consciousness of the sanctity of the treaties and of their rights and obligations that the Princes of India had rallied round the British Crown.

"Honoured to be called an Imperialist"

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in supporting the War Resolution said that not many words from him were needed to emphasize the unswerving loyalty of the Princes to the Throne and person of the King-Emperor and of their unshaken and faithful attachment to the Empire. The attitude of the Princes and people of the Indian States, who with a few negligible exceptions were whole-heartedly supporting their Rulers during the War, had been the subject of hostile criticism and even of sarcasm. He himself had been honoured by special attention by a Congress newspaper and had been accused of holding imperialistic views. His emphatic reply to the critics was that the Princes had before them the clear path of duty, which they would tread unflinchingly and if by his imperialism was meant his devotion to the King-Emperor and his anxiety to render every possible service to the Empire he felt honoured to be called an imperialist. The Princes were of the Empire and with the Empire and they took a great pride in identifying themselves with everything that redounded to the glory and safety of the Empire.



CHAPTER VI

ARMY FROM INDIA

THE Indian Army whose loyalty to the Crown is unquestioned has always been found ready to go to the Front at a very short notice. Its traditional bravery has been known to the world for centuries. It has fought many a battle gallantly with success and glory. During the last Great War of 1914-18 for the first time it landed on the soil of Europe in France and won laurels in almost all the battles that it fought. It fought shoulder to shoulder with Anzacs, Americans and British Forces. Before the arrival of the Indian Army in France, Germany was winning battles after battles but its entry turned the German Victories into their defeats. According to Mr. Lloyd George, who was Premier during the last Great War, the War would not have been won had it not been for the Indian Army.

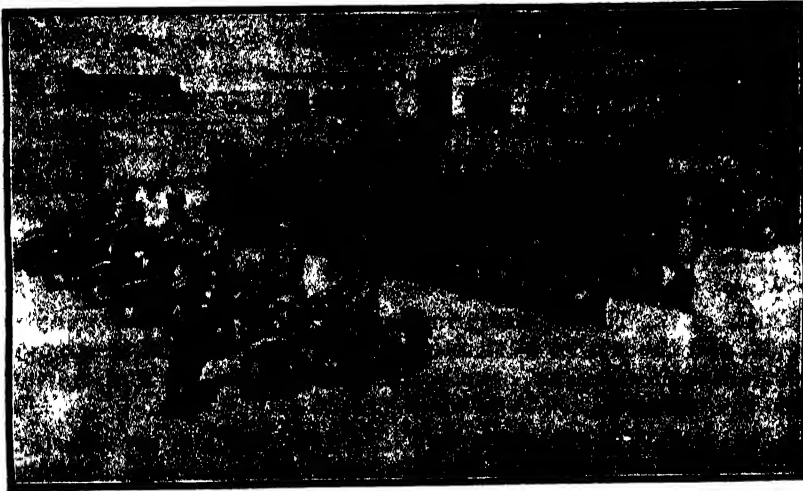
The strength of the Army in India at the outbreak of the present War was some 2,37,000 of all ranks. In September 1941 it was nearly 700,000 and every month 50,000 men are coming forward.

In 1940 Indian Troops were sent to the Middle East, there they worked wonders. Indian Army contributed towards the destruction of Marshal Graziani's Italian Army and were instrumental in replacing Emperor Haile Salasse on the throne of his forefathers. It won glorious victories for the British. The Indian Troops were responsible for the capture of many important towns from Italians. For the collapse of Italian Army in East Africa Mussolini must thank the Indian Army—the gallantry and heroism of Indian Troops and their loyalty and devotion have gained for them widespread praise from all quarters.

"Lions—Not Men"

The Punjabis and Rajputs together with Buffs were the advance guard and spearhead of the Imperial Force thrusting deeper into Libya.

In mobile columns they harassed the withdrawing Axis troops taking many prisoners and capturing much equipment. In the frontier area they mopped up isolated posts surrounding the Halfaya Pass and Sollum area. According to the Maharaja of Bikaner who recently went to Middle East, an American journalist described our gallant soldiers not as men but "Lions". He adds "from all accounts our troops also seem to get on very well with their British comrades. They have put the fear of God in the Italians who never want to face our bayonet charges whilst, like the British troops, our Indian Soldiers have proved themselves man for man better than the Germans. General Sir Claude Auchinleck especially authorized me to say that no praise could be too high for our Indian troops. At Alexandria I lunched with Admiral Cunningham, and it was a



INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.

Men of a Provost (police) unit from India ready to start on their daily duties as Military policemen on lines of communications.

stirring sight to see our fleet which was a visible symbol of British supremacy at sea."



A Hurricane on Patrol above the Fertile Nile Delta

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL'S PERSONAL TESTIMONY

In response to a question in the Council of State, His Excellency Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, made a statement on the notable achievements of Indian troops in various theatres of war



General Sir Archibald Wavell,
Commander-in-Chief in India

Sir Archibald Wavell said "It gives me much pleasure to respond to the request of the Hon'ble Member As Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East for two years I can give personal testimony of the splendid part played by the British and Indian troops from India in contributing to the destruction of Marshal Graziani's invading army in the Western Desert of Egypt, and to the extinction of the Italians' East African Empire

"When my predecessor replied to a similar question on March 10 last, he recounted the great achievements of the 4th and 5th Indian Divisions in the Western Desert and in the Sudan and Eritrea At the time he spoke, the great majority of these troops stood before the towering heights of Keren, where the whole of the Italian forces in Eritrea, reinforced from Abyssinia, had gathered to bar further progress towards the capital, Asmara, and the port, Massawa, of the oldest Italian colony, on which they had spent so much money and such pride

Proud Memory

"The Italians, with some justification, judged the Keren position impregnable, and I must confess that I had myself at one time doubts of our ability to break through. Not only had it great natural strength, but it had been fortified with much skill and was held by troops superior in numbers to the attackers We made three attempts to storm this position, and were successful at the third attempt on March 27, after more than three weeks' fighting The gallantry and determination with which this position was carried will always be a proud memory in the history of the Indian Army.

Capture of Keren and Asmara

"The capture of Keren broke the resistance of the Italian Army in Eritrea Although the country between Keren and Asmara is immensely difficult, and there is at least one position equal in natural strength to that of Keren, the 5th Indian Division, which pursued the enemy, rapidly overcame resistance and Asmara surrendered on April 1, less than a week after the fall of Keren.

"An attempt was made to defend the port of Mussawa but this was soon captured and by the end of first week in April the whole of Eritrea was in our hands and the threat to our communications through the Red Sea removed. The 5th Division continued the pursuit 200 miles southwards into Abyssinia and the final act of their campaign took place at Amba Alagi, a position even more naturally formidable than that at Keren

Surrender to Indian Division

"After a period of difficult fighting the Viceroy of Italian East Africa, the Duke of Aosta, surrendered to the Commander of the 5th Indian Division At Amba Alagi the troops from the Sudan joined hands with General Cunningham's troops from East Africa, who had made a very remarkable advance by Kismayu, Mogadishio, Herar and Addis Ababa With the fall of Amba Alagi, Italian resistance in their empire of East Africa practically ceased, though there still remained considerable forces to be cleared up in the south-west of the country and one small pocket in the north-west, at Gondar.

"Indian troops from Aden had meanwhile taken part in a skilful little operation for the recovery of British Somaliland

"A Very Remarkable Achievement"

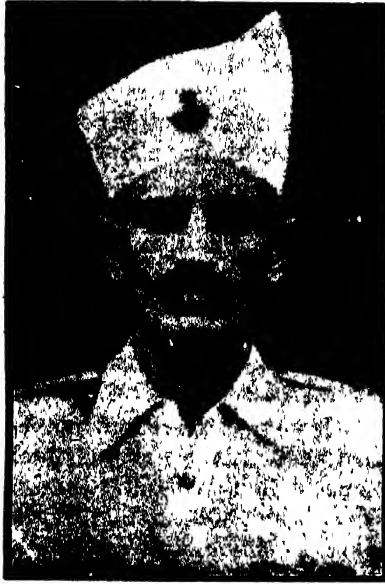
"In a four months' campaign from the middle of January to the middle of May, the 4th and 5th Indian Division had completed the conquest of Eritrea and of the northern half of Abyssinia.

"It was a very remarkable achievement In the earlier stages of the war I had frequently discussed with my subordinate Commanders concerned whether a campaign from the Sudan against Eritrea had any good prospect of success. We had come to the conclusion that in view of the difficulties of the country it would require a minimum of two first-class divisions, backed by a considerable weight of artillery and that even then it would be a long and costly process.

"We certainly never hoped that two divisions, with less than the ordinary amount of artillery, could accomplish the difficult task so swiftly and effectively.

V. C.s For Indian Soldiers

"The two Victoria Crosses awarded by His Majesty the King-Emperor to soldiers of the Indian



Subedar Richpal Ram - Second Indian V. C. of this War.

Army for deeds of valour in Italian East Africa are fitting marks of the courage displayed in this great achievement. The two recipients represent two categories of great importance in the Indian Army. Lieutenant Bhagat is a fine example of the officers selected for and trained in the Indian Military Academy before the war and represents the leadership of young educated India, while the late Subedar Richpal Ram is typical of the veteran class of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, who for many years have formed the backbone of the Indian Army.

"The turn of events elsewhere made it impossible for me to give these two Divisions any rest after their East African campaign. Immediately after the fall of Keren, I had ordered the 4th Indian Division back to Egypt, and even before the fall of Amba Alagi a great majority of the 5th Indian Division was ordered to follow. Their conquests in Eritrea are being



FIRST INDIAN V. C. OF THIS WAR.
Lt. P. S. Bhagat (a photo received from Cairo)

garrisoned mainly by battalions of the Indian States Forces which have gone Overseas.

"The situation that necessitated the urgent recall to Egypt of the 4th and 5th Divisions will be remembered by Hon'ble Members. At the end of October, 1940, the Italians had made a wanton and unprovoked attack on Greece. They had been successfully repulsed by the gallant Greeks and had even driven out of the greater part of the southern Albania. Early in 1941 however it became obvious that the Germans were preparing to march through Bulgaria to attack the Greeks on the other side, and the Greek Government appealed to Great Britain for assistance.

"We were in honour bound to afford all possible aid to meet this unprovoked aggression; so practically the whole of the trained and equipped troops available in the Middle East were ordered to Greece, and our conquests in Cyrenaica were left to be held by a garrison of partly trained and partly-equipped troops. I made a miscalculation here, I did not expect any enemy counter-attack before the end of April at the earliest, by which time I hoped to have back at least a part of the seasoned Indian Divisions from Italian East Africa and to have completed the equipment of the troops left in Cyrenaica, which consisted of a British Armoured Brigade, an Australian Division and an Indian Motor Brigade. All these were short of equipment, transport and training. The Indian Motor Brigade had only arrived in the Middle East a month or two previously and I had sent it up to Cyrenaica to complete its training and to await the completion of its equipment. Unfortunately the enemy attacked at least a month before I had expected it possible.

"Heroic" Defence of Tabruk

"The resistance put up for 48 hours by this Indian Motor Brigade at Mechili was a fine example of courage and determination. Even when surrounded by superior enemy forces with large numbers of tanks and artillery, the greater proportion of them succeeded in breaking through the enemy ring and escaping. One Regiment of the Brigade, the 18th Cavalry, has for more than five months been sharing in the heroic defence of Tabruk, from which it has lately been relieved. I am told the Regiment claims to have bayoneted over 200 of the enemy.

"No Indian troops, except for a few technical personnel, took part in the campaign in Greece or the defence of Crete, but Indian troops were at the same time engaged in a fresh theatre of war of great importance to the defence of India.

"Early in April, a political adventurer in the pay of the Axis, Rashid Ali, with the backing of certain highly-placed Army Commanders in Iraq, overthrew the legitimate government and seized power by a *coup d'etat*. To safeguard our interest in Iraq, so vital to the defence of India, an Indian Brigade landed at Basra.



Indian Division in the Western Desert
Anti-Aircraft Training with a
New Type of Automatic

in the middle of April and was followed by another by the end of the month. Rashid Ali, at the instigation of his German masters, thereupon made an attack on the Air Force Cantonment at Habbaniyah, 40 miles from Baghdad. I will not go into the details of this sorry business.

"Rashid Ali and his supporters, finding that the Germans who had instigated their crime were unwilling or unable to render them effective support and that the majority of opinion in their own country was against them, fled on the arrival of a small British force outside Baghdad, when the rebellion ended and the legitimate government was restored to power.

"Part of a Gurkha battalion flown up from Basra contributed to the successful defence and counter-attack of the Air Force establishments at Habbaniyah, while Indian troops moving up from Basra soon restored order in the remainder of the country, where they are now on excellent terms with the inhabitants.

Danger in Syria

"The next scene of operations was Syria. During the revolt in Iraq the Vichy French in Syria had allowed the Germans full use of their aerodromes and other facilities to assist the rebels in Iraq, and everything showed that the Germans were making preparations to obtain complete control of the country, contrary to the terms of the armistice, which the subservient French Government at Vichy allowed them to ignore without protest. This danger to our position in the Middle East could not be tolerated, and although the forces available were insufficient for a rapid occupation of Syria, we were compelled to take action forthwith. In



INDIAN DIVISION IN THE WESTERN DESERT
On the look out for enemy aircraft during operations in the Western Desert.

these operations a Brigade of the 4th Indian Division played an outstanding and distinguished part. It is not too much to say that the capture of Damascus which naturally had a very considerable effect on the campaign, was mainly due to the brilliant action of this Brigade. They suffered severe casualties while fighting, almost alone and unsupported, in the village of Messe against heavy guns and tanks but their self-sacrifice secured the capitulation of Damascus. Temporarily a considerable number of that brigade became prisoners of the Vichy French, but happily the whole of these prisoners were returned shortly after the armistice.

"Indian units from Iraq also took part in the Syrian campaign, moving across the Desert towards Aleppo.

Advance into Iran

"Finally, there is the recent action in Iran. Once again the agents of the Axis were endeavouring to prepare the way for German occupation of Persia and the sabotage of our interests. Hon'ble Members will appreciate what a danger to the defence of India this would have involved. Representations to the Persian Government having proved unavailing, it was impossible to accept the danger both to our oil supplies and to the general defence of India, and British and Indian troops advanced into Iran at two points on August 25, while our Russian allies moved in from the north. Fortunately, although there were one or two sharp encounters, the swiftness and efficiency with which the move was executed and the obvious unwillingness of the Iranian people themselves to resist brought hostilities to an end in a few days with little loss of life. A new Iranian government was established with which we are closely co-operating.

"Meanwhile other Indian troops were engaged in the Western Desert, especially in some operations on the Egyptian frontier in the middle of June, in which they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry. Although we were finally compelled to withdraw, these operations were successful in causing the enemy severe loss and in stopping any danger of an invasion of Egypt.

"The above gives a brief record of the exploits of Indian troops during the last three or four months. I should like to inform Hon'ble Members that a booklet will shortly be published giving a history of the campaigns in which Indian troops have been engaged since the beginning of the war up to the end of the campaign in Syria. It is entitled, I understand, 'The Tiger Strikes.'

"Impressive Record"

"I am sure Hon'ble Members will agree that the Record of Indian troops in this war is a most impressive one, and I am proud to have had these troops under my command in several theatres. Their training, their discipline, physique and morale have excited admiration wherever they have been, and I can assure you that the military reputation of India's fighting men stands very high in all parts of the Middle East. When I was at home recently, I enquired after the Indian Transport Contingent which went to France at the beginning of the war, took part in the battle in France and now in England. I had not the opportunity to see them but I was informed that in England as elsewhere their bearing and behaviour was excellent, and my requests for their return to India were met with a reluctance to spare them. I have also recently visited Burma and Malaya and have seen as many as I could of the Indian troops there. I can assure you of their welfare and of the good impression they have created.

"India's troops are serving at a considerable distance from their homes, but they are none-the-less fighting India's battles and are by their skill and courage preventing the approach of War to India itself."

INDIAN TROOPS' VALOUR IN MALAYA AND HONG KONG

Bearing Brunt of Fighting in Kuantan Area

"Indian troops, supported by the Royal Air Force, have borne the brunt of the fighting in Kuantan, on the east coast, where substantial Japanese forces, backed by a strong naval and air support, have been constantly attempting a landing with the reinforcements from Singora, in Thailand," writes an Indian Army observer from Malaya.

Indian troops were specially involved in the first clash and were heavily plastered by warship from short range.

The initial penetration by superior Japanese forces was beaten back by a prompt counter-attack, in which men for the North-West Frontier of India were prominent. The enemy was cleared out of almost the entire area occupied, but by retiring behind rivers into thick scrub the enemy was enabled to hold a tiny coastal strip. Thereafter Japanese reinforcements arrived in waves, the transports being kept out of range and were probably based on island well off the coast, while troops were rushed in motor-boats, barges and lighters with strong covering air and sea bombardments.

The surrender of Thailand on the evening of December 8 enabled the enemy air force, previously operated from carriers, to occupy advanced airfields and during the night of December 8-9, by heavy infiltration and flanking moves, the area was again extended at the cost, however, of severe enemy losses. Baluchis, Hyderabadis and troops from the Punjab and Bombay were also engaged in the coastal fighting.

In the north-west frontier area Indian motorised troops carried out a successful reconnaissance into enemy-occupied Thai territory, contacting a force, including armoured vehicles. They inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy and destroyed an important position. Farther south, Garhwalis and Sikh troops smashed a minor enemy attempt to land on the coast near Kuantan.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TROOPS

Defence of Hong Kong

His Majesty's Government, says a Press communique, have sent the following message to the Government of India on the part played by Indian troops in the defence of Hong Kong.—

"His Majesty's Government wish to express to the Government of India their grateful admiration of the part played in the heroic defence of Hong Kong by Units of the Indian Army and by the Indian personnel of the Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery and the Hong Kong Mule Corps. They mourn the loss of those who have laid down their lives in this valiant struggle against heavy odds and they would be glad if the Government of India would make known their profound sympathy with the relatives of all those who have lost their lives or who have fallen as prisoners of war into the hands of the enemy.

"His Majesty's Government are confident that these sacrifices have not been made in vain. Often before in the history of the war courageous resistance maintained against hopeless odds has brought vital respite to those engaged with the enemy in other fields. The garrison of Hong Kong will rank with the defenders of Calais and of Crete among those who by valour in adversity have hastened and assured the day of ultimate victory."



CHAPTER VII

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Indian Navy's Part in the War

GUARDING VITAL TRADE ROUTES

Dominions' Warships Reinforce British Fleet

THE first development in the Commonwealth's united war effort was the reinforcement of the British Fleet by the Navies of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and India.

On the outbreak of hostilities, the ships of the Dominions and Indian Navies took up their stations, some guarding their own waters, others joining the main fleets or the raider-hunting squadrons. South Africa, already defending her own harbours, undertook the protection of her 1,800 miles of coast-line.

Since the day War was declared the escort vessels of the Royal Indian Navy have been constantly in patrol, co-operating with the Royal Navy in guarding India's trade routes.

In 1934, the old Royal Indian Marine—a force employed mainly on trooping and police duties—was re-organised. Its title was changed to Royal Indian Navy, its personnel placed under naval discipline, and its ships authorised to fly the White Ensign. Under this re-organisation, the Royal Indian Navy had to provide warships with fully trained officers and men.

In 1938 the Government of India undertook to maintain at least six modern escort vessels for co-operation with the Royal Navy in defence of India.

The Royal Indian Navy at present consists of the escort vessels "Indus", "Hindustan", "Clive", "Cornwallis" and "Lawrence", the patrol vessel "Pathan", a surveying ship, training and depot ships and various auxiliary craft based on the Naval Dockyard at Bombay. Of these, the 1,190 ton "Indus" and "Hindustan" are modern ships armed with 4·7-inch and 4-inch guns respectively. Four more modern escort vessels are to be built in accordance with the undertaking of 1938.

India's Navy is responsible for the local defence of her coasts and seaports. For this purpose a large number of small crafts have been requisitioned and equipped. With a nucleus of R. I. N. personnel, they are manned by the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve, which were established early in 1939.

Apart from Reserves, the seagoing strength of the R. I. N. is approximately 170 officers, and 1,500 men. The personnel are recruited mainly from the Punjab and the Konkan.

The officers enter as cadets and are trained in the United Kingdom with the Public School entry of the Royal Navy, and lower deck ratings receive their initial training in India. Subsequent specialised training for both officers and men is carried out in the R. N. technical establishments in England.

On the declaration of war, the five escort vessels and the "Pathan" were placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, together with their officers and men.

These six vessels are co-operating with the Royal Navy in guarding vital Indian trade routes. Though little is heard of them, they are constantly on patrol in all weathers—in the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the monsoon swept waters of the Indian Ocean.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY AND LAND FORCES IN FIRST COMBINED OPERATION

The action against Italian occupied Berbera probably ranks as the first combined operation of land and naval forces in which units of the Indian Army have ever taken part.

When Mussolini's forces last August occupied British Somaliland, they used at least two heavily equipped divisions against the small and lightly armed Imperial garrison, it cost the invaders nearly two thousand casualties and a fortnight's hard fighting before they attained their objective, against our own casualties of around 150, of which less than 40 were fatal. Their solitary and much publicized victory was short-lived. As had been foreseen, the possession of British Somaliland brought them no advantage, but merely an awkward commitment. Nearly a year later our own forces re-occupied Berbera with a single casualty—a British officer slightly wounded.

In the defensive fighting of last August, which made the invaders pay so disproportionate a price for no military advantage, two Indian Army battalions of the 2nd and 15th Punjab Regiment did great work. The same battalions had the satisfaction of recapturing Berbera.

In the early hours of March 16, a convoy of warships and troop-carriers, together with a number of tanks and lighters, appeared less than a mile off the British Somaliland coast. The approaches to the shore were first reconnoitred by the Navy—an indispensable preliminary, as a hidden coral reef made the entry hazardous—and then the beach was heavily bombarded by warships. Italian artillery, which opened fire on the naval vessels, was silenced by the warships' guns and a large proportion of the enemy guns were subsequently captured. To this artillery fire was due our single casualty.

At a given signal the troops moved in to the shore, landing a few miles west of Berbera. The Indian troops who were first landed did not at the outset meet with any opposition worth mentioning. Thanks to the vigour with which the R. A. F., based on Aden, had been attacking the enemy, and to a highly successful raid by the South African Air Force on Dire-dawa, our troops were unmolested by Italian aircraft. They were able, practically undisturbed, to assemble on the beach and prepare for the advance on Berbera.

At seven in the morning the advance began, while some troops moved out to cut the Berbera-Hargoisa road. Large numbers of the enemy were seen already trying to escape even before the attack had opened, the naval bombardment apparently having been enough to put them to flight. So scant was the opposition that the ships carried reserve troops and stores along the coast in the rear of the advance.

Meanwhile a few hours before dawn an equally successful landing had been made at about the same distance to the east of Berbera. The force assembled there advanced on the native town and occupied it without opposition, seven officers and about a hundred and twenty men being captured. Information received from these prisoners led to the capture of five more officers, who were in the mess loading their kit for a hurried departure, and 34 men.

One of these Italian officers supplied the information that the aqueduct on which Berbera depends for its water supply had been mined but that the mines had not yet fired. A sapper party with a small Indian escort rushed in a captured lorry to the water head, eight miles away. The party arrived just as the Italians were fixing detonators to the mine charges. One of the enemy was shot and the whole party rounded up. The prisoners themselves then removed the charges, and Berbera's water supply was safe. According to prisoners there had been about 1,500 men in Berbera alone—and seven battalions in the whole of British Somaliland—but directly the bombardment started they apparently scattered in all directions. Patrols were sent out by our force but saw little sign of the enemy, although one party of two officers and hundred men which was intercepted was duly added to the bag. Considerable quantities of stores were also captured.

Apart from a number of buildings damaged by previous bombardment, Berbera did not seem to have suffered unduly, save that the streets and buildings were in a filthy condition, the Italians apparently had taken few sanitary precautions.



CHAPTER VIII

INDIAN AIR FORCE



Sir G. V. Bewoor, C I E , I C S , Additional Secretary, Defence Department, Govt of India, New Delhi.

IN the year 1933 I. A. F. was created but with one flight only, the second flight came in 1936 and in 1939. It was a full squadron with a strength of 200 officers and men. In 1940 it was proposed to raise the force to 3 squadrons. Recently in his speech at the Central Legislative Assembly, held in November 1941, Sir Guru Nath Bewoor, Joint Secretary, Indian Defence Department announced that the Force is being expanded to 10 squadrons. Already first part of the programme has been completed. The delay has been due to want of aircrafts, both for training and service. This difficulty is being surmounted.

Upto the outbreak of War, Officers of Indian Air Force were trained in England but after the War the training is being carried out in Air Force Training Schools at 5 different places in India. More schools are expected to be started during the year 1942. These schools are expected to turn out something like 500 pilots and 2,500 to 3,000 ground staff a year. This was the scheme before Japan entered the War, it is expected that now this number will be far above the expectation during the first 6 months of 1942.

Ground staff, most essential adjunct to the Air Force, is being trained at the Technical Training School, somewhere in Northern India. Here the candidates qualify to become fitters, riggers, electricians, wireless operators, mechanics, etc.

India has now established an Assembly plant for Air Craft Industry and there are two types of aircrafts, "Harlaw" training machine and "Curtiss Hawk" a fighter of modern design, are being assembled. Both of these are of American design.



Indian Pilots for Britain Their arrival in England.

CHAPTER IX

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN INDIA

HOW WAR HAS AFFECTED EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

ONE way to judge industrial expansion as a result of the war is by answering the question—What articles wholly or mainly manufactured have been exported in larger quantities from India during the year ending March 1941 as compared with the corresponding pre-War period of 1938-39?

The total value of exports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured increased by Rs 33,63,00,000, from Rs 47,61,00,000 in 1938-39 to Rs 81,24,00,000 in 1940-41.

Take the case of textile manufactures. Exports of cotton yarn and manufactures were nearly doubled as against the corresponding period in 1938-39, the increase being over Rs 9,37,00,000. Exports of piece-goods (grey, unbleached), white bleached piece-goods, coloured printed or dyed rose in value. Handkerchiefs, shawls as well as other cotton manufactures, were also exported in larger quantities.

As for jute manufactures, exports registered an increase of Rs 19,15,00,000, sacking gunny bags, hessian gunny bags, sacking gunny cloth and hessian gunny cloth sharing in the increase.

India Holds World Monopoly for the cultivation of jute on a commercial scale. Jute is cultivated in Bengal (predominantly), Bihar, Orissa and Assam, and the jute mills are concentrated around Calcutta. In 1939 there were 3,118,000 acres under jute cultivation, with a yield of 9,645,300 bales (4,000 lbs. per bale.)

Silk manufacturers rose in value by Rs 69,000, while other yarns and textile fabrics by Rs 19,92,000.

Exports of haberdashery and millinery also recorded an increase.

Exports of apparel rose from Rs 34,31,000 to Rs 68,21,000.

Huge Increase in Metal Exports

There was greater demand for Indian pig iron. Iron manufactures like angle, bolt and rod, bars and channels and non-ferrous steel manufactures like cast pipes and fittings, sheets and plates, tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought, and other manufactures of iron and steel have all recorded increases in value. Thus exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof recorded a jump of over Rs 2,00,00,000.

Other articles which were much in demand abroad were machinery of all kinds (including belting for machinery) the exports of which showed an increase of Rs 1,75,000 and metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof the exports of which rose from Rs 21,75,000 to Rs 24,98,000.

India Manufactures 90 per cent of her own war needs.

Workmen employed in Indian ordnance and clothing factories have increased from 17,000 to 45,000 and those in the Government dockyard from 1,168 before the war to nearly 5,000.

Production of army boots, harness, saddlery and leather equipment is now thirty times the pre-war average.

The total strength of India's armed forces is now about a million of men, and further expansion is proceeding.

Provision has been made for raising new armoured and mechanised cavalry regiments, new Indian field artillery regiments, regular infantry battalions, engineer units and mechanical transport sections.

The largest industry in India is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. India is the largest producer of cotton in the world next to the United States of America. America and India together account for about 60 to 75 per cent of the world's total production of cotton.

In addition to the cotton spinning and weaving mills equipped with power looms, India has an important handloom industry producing cotton textiles, which is entirely controlled by Indians. The number of handlooms in India is estimated to exceed 2,000,000 and yearly output of handwoven cloth to approximate 1,500,000 yards, as against a total of about 4,000,000 yards produced annually by cotton textile mills (operating power looms) in India.

ORDERS WORTH Rs 164 CRORES

Contracts exceeding Rs 164 crores in value were placed in India by the Department of Supply during the first two years of the war.

For the period September, 1939, to March, 1940, the value of purchases exceeded Rs. 29 crores, of which contracts worth Rs. 24½ crores were placed through the Indian Stores Department and 4½ crores worth through the Directorate of Contracts.

During the next 12 months—from April, 1940, to March, 1941—the value of contracts totalled nearly Rs 76 crores. Of this, over Rs 55 crores were placed through the Indian Stores Department and nearly Rs 21 crores through the Directorate of Contracts.

Contracts placed during the next five months, April to August, 1941, exceeded Rs 59 crores in value. Of this, nearly Rs 40 crores were placed through the Purchasing Organisations in Delhi, over Rs 17 crores through the Purchasing Organisations in Calcutta, and nearly Rs. 2 crores through the Provincial Purchasing Organisations.

TEXTILES TOP LIST

Textiles headed the list of purchases, while among the other important items were jute articles, tentage, woollen articles, foodstuffs, steel sections, metals, hides, tanning materials, footwear and other leather products, hardware, motor vehicles and spares, shipbuilding material and vessels, engineering plant and machinery and electrical stores.

Besides the Purchasing Organisations of the Supply Department, there are other agencies operating on behalf of the Defence Services whose purchases also run to huge totals.

INDIA'S PRODUCTION OF ARMY CLOTHING

MONTHLY OUTPUT OF OVER 7,000,000 GARMENTS

The output of Army clothing in India since the outbreak of war already exceeds the total production during the last war.

A comparison of the maximum output for any one month between the war of 1914-1918 and the present war shows that, while in June, 1917 (the thirty-fifth month of that war), a maximum output of approximately two million garments was reached, in September, 1941 (the twenty-fourth month of the present war), a maximum output of more than seven million garments was attained.

The output of garments since the beginning of hostilities in September, 1939, is as under.

September 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940	... 2,000,000 garments.
April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941	... 19,000,000 garments
April 1, 1941, to September 30, 1941	... 33,000,000 garments.
Total for 24 months of the present war	... 54,000,000 garments
Total for 52 months of the 1914-18 war	... 42,000,000 garments

RISING CURVE

In September, 1939, the army's requirements of tailored items of clothing were met by the Army Clothing Factory at Shahjehanpur. On the outbreak of war it was decided that expansion would be based on Government factories which would cut the cloth into the proper patterns and would issue all requirements, including sewing threads, buttons, garniture, etc., to contractors to produce the finished articles. This organisation has proved both efficient and economical. The volume of work now being handled by the Clothing Directorate is considerably over seven million garments per month. This high rate of production has been reached on a rising curve starting from the figure of 120,000 articles on the outbreak of the war.

The number of clothing factories now in production under the Supply Department is eleven. The magnitude of the operation is not explained by bald statements of fact such as India produced in August the equivalent of considerably over seven million garments, or that during the first six months of 1941 had already supplied (to mention only two items) three million pairs of shorts and three million shirts. Altogether nearly 400 different tailoring items are dealt with, and these include no knitted garments.

Large scale contracts of 65 different items of tailored garments are now held by some 80 firms throughout India. The current system operates to the benefit of the *darzi* population, who now number nearly 55,000. They are not only assured of continuity of employment under a given contractor but they receive their pay regularly and the contractor is able to pay better wages.

CHAPTER X

DEFENCE LOAN AND WAR FUND

THOSE who could not take part in the battle-field have contributed liberally and voluntarily towards Defence Loans and various War Funds. While there are princes contributing lakhs there are poor people contributing their mite. A "citizen" paid in half an anna while a railway porter and a sweeper have sent in their four annas each.

Viceroy's War Purposes Fund was near 6 crores by the middle of November 1941, other Provincial War Funds reached almost this figure.

Amongst the Main object for which these funds have been raised and are benefitting are :—

- 1 Relief of suffering and distress
- 2 Welfare and amenities for fighting services.
- 3 Benevolent Funds for disabled persons, assistance to dependants
- 4 Assistance to Allies
- 5 War Material and Defence expenditure.
- 6 Lord Mayor of London's Fund
- 7 Amenities to Troops Fund.
- 8 Indian Red Cross Society for provision of Surgical and Medical Supplies to Russia
- 9 St. Dunston's Fund

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DEFENCE LOANS NOW Rs. 1,08,78,66,000

Subscriptions to the second Defence Loan for the week ending December 20, 1941, amounted to Rs. 13,02,700

The total amount subscribed to the interest-free defence bonds up to December 20, 1941, was Rs. 2,64,96,000 to the 3 per cent second Defence Loan Rs. 56,84,39,000 (including conversions), and to the Post Office Ten-Year Defence Savings Certificates Rs. 1,43,56,000

The grand total of subscriptions to All-India Defence Loans since they were first issued in June, 1941, up to December 20, 1941, is Rs. 1,08,78,66,000



CHAPTER XI

WAR ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS PROVINCES IN BRITISH INDIA

ASSAM'S WAR EFFORTS

People's War Effort



VOLUNTARY contributions of free gifts in cash or kind by the people of the province are pouring in through the different organisations formed from time to time, the Joint War Committee Appeal Fund, the Assam War Fund, Silver Thimble Fund, Assam Ladies' General War Work Committee (under the Assam Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society), the War Stall (Shillong), the Christmas Gifts Fund, and the Woollen Materials Fund, which are described in the following paragraphs

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE APPEAL FUND

Nearly 1½ Lakhs collected

Very shortly after the outbreak of the War His Excellency the Governor of Assam issued an appeal for subscription for Red Cross Work and a Fund was started under a Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society and the St John Ambulance Association with Mr A. V Jones as its Honorary Secretary. The total contributions to this Fund up to the end of October 1941 were nearly 1½ lakhs

ASSAM WAR FUND

One Bomber and Nine Fighter Planes from Assam

Over 13½ Lakhs Collected

In order to co-ordinate and direct the general desire to assist all deserving purposes in connection with the war an Assam War Fund was started in June 1940 with His Excellency the Governor as President and Mr E. P. Burke as the Honorary Secretary. The Assam War Fund Committee, supplemented by the Lakhimpur Fighter Fund with assistance from District Committees all over the province, has up to the end of November 1941 collected over 13½ lakhs, excluding Rs 85,000 contributed by His late Highness the Maharaja of Manipur and his Durbar for the purchase of a "Manipur Fighter Plane," etc

Women's War Work: 7 Ambulances, etc sent from Assam

Women in Assam are playing a worthy part in the problems brought by the War, hitherto mainly through Indian Red Cross Society (Assam Branch), of which His Excellency the Governor of Assam is the President. With Lady Reid, whose presence and influence are felt in everything women can do, to inspire and guide them, they are working ceaselessly and selflessly through various organisations started for War work in the province.

Sixty-three Work Parties working throughout the province with Lady Reid as Chairman and Mrs Mills as Honorary Secretary of the Ladies Sub-Committee for War work, have so far supplied 1,67,574 articles for hospitals including bandages, etc., knitted goods and hospital clothes for air raid victims in England.

Provincial and District War Committees

A Provincial War Committee of 14 persons with the Hon'ble Prime Minister Maulvi Sir Syed Sir Muhammad Saadullah as Chairman, the Chief Secretary, H. G. Dennehy Esqr, CIE, ICS, as Secretary and four Hon'ble Ministers as members among others, was established in July 1940 to co-ordinate the war effort and other war purposes activities.

Loans Movement

The Defence Loans movement has received the attention it demands, and has found a general readiness to lend for victory. A joint appeal issued by His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Prime Minister in December 1940 invited attention of the people of Assam to the opportunity through purchase of Defence Loans Bonds and Certificates not only to contribute to the prosecution of the war but also to obtain a sound investment for the subscribers. As in other spheres of Assam's war effort, there has been no direction from above for organising Savings Weeks, or house-to-house collection by personal canvass, and all that has been achieved has come from the general willingness of the people at large to lend for victory and invest for safety. The total amount invested in Assam in Defence Savings Certificates up to September 1941 is Rs 469,650 and in Defence Savings Stamps Rs 36,811 and annas 6.

Assam's direct investment in Three Per Cent Defence Loans up to August is Rs 4,79,600, and in Interest Free Bonds Rs 17,013.

Air Raid Precautions

A Provincial Committee was established to work out a scheme for Air Raid Precautions for the rural areas in general and later a Police Officer has been appointed to act as A R P Officer for the whole province. All possible arrangements in the vulnerable areas are in full swing and experimental Black-Outs have been tried in Shillong and classified town of Lakhimpur. Shillong experienced its first partial obscuration for four days in the first week of November 1941, which proved highly satisfactory in every way due to the thorough arrangements made by the A R P Controller, Mr K Canther, C.I.E., I.C.S., and the efficiency and willingness of the A R P Wardens.

Technical Training Scheme and Technical Recruitment

A National Service Labour Tribunal with Mr J N Talukdar, I.C.S., as Chairman is directing the work of training of skilled artisans. The Tribunal took all over the province and interviews candidates, selecting them for training in the eight different centres started in the province.

Naval Recruitment

Mr A Laish (Inspector of Schools, S V Division), Honorary Naval Recruiting Officer, Assam, has since July last sent 134 recruits for the Royal Indian Navy to be employed as Gunners and Signalers.

Recruitment, General

A small committee set up in Shillong for the examination of candidates for Emergency Commissions and for assisting in other matters of recruitment in collaboration with the district officers and district War committees and similar adjunct bodies, meets regularly on fixed dates every week and interviews candidates for Military Service. Thirty candidates for Emergency Commissions who passed through the committee's hands have been successful and 24 have received Victoria's Commissions. A few Assistant and some Sub-Assistant Surgeons were made available, while several private medical practitioners have also been accepted from Assam military service. A number of persons has also been registered for services as dentists, nurses, etc.

Civic Guards

More than a thousand Lushais have been recruited to various military organizations, particularly the Hospital Corps. The total of civic guards is now about 660.

Supply

Very large orders for supplies of timber to the War Supply Department have been executed by the Forest Department and certain road-making machinery has also been offered to the Central Government. The Director of Industries is now engaged in arranging supply of Assam's indigenous products. Very recently an investigation of the quantities of pith available in Assam has held out the hope that it may be possible for this province to supply a million shapes for the Supply Department.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

A Provincial War Fund Committee was established in August, 1940 under the Chairmanship of Mr J G Acheson, C.I.E., with Qazi Ghazanfar Hussain as Honorary Treasurer. His Highness the Khan of Kalat, Jam of Lasbela and the Chief of Kharan made generous subscriptions viz Rs 40,000, Rs 20,000 and Rs 10,000 respectively. Their example was followed by many others according to their means in all classes of life. By the end of October 1941 the total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,64,512/5/8. Out of this two Fighters Aircraft costing Rs 1,40,000, called Baluchistan I and Baluchistan II, and nine armoured carriers costing Rs 90,000 named after the various districts of Baluchistan and the Khojak and Bolan Passes have been bought, and it is proposed to order further armoured carriers immediately and from time to time as funds permit.

The Indian Red Cross Society, Baluchistan Branch, collected for the Red Cross War Fund a sum of Rs 29,941/14/3 up to the end of October 1941.

The total amount invested in Defence Bonds in the province up to 16th September, 1941 is Rs 16,02,454/3/3 including Rs 53,554/3/3 in Interest Free Loan. A sum of Rs 2,51,990 was deposited in the Defence Savings Certificates up to 31st August, 1941.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The present war, said Field Marshal Smuts, is "the fight against the greatest effort ever made to enslave the human soul and to bring a blight on this fair world!" In this fight Bombay can justly claim to have taken its fair share. Individually and collectively, the people of the Province have made many sacrifices and have placed at the disposal of the Government their money and their services.

The most comprehensive fund started is the Bombay War Gifts Fund. Its first object was to provide a squadron of planes for the Indian Air Force—and the squadron was formally presented by H.E. the Governor to the Defence Department at Peshawar on November 7. The total amount collected has reached Rs. 70 lakhs, and the money received in excess of the amount required for the planes is being chiefly used to buy armoured carriers for the Indian Army and for the R A F.

The Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund, started in January, 1940, has reached over Rs. 7 lakhs. Thanks to this Fund, hospital supplies have gone to hospitals in India and in the theatres of war and to hospital ships. Games and other amenities have been supplied to camps in India and elsewhere, to troopships and to the R I N.

There is also the St. Dunstan's Fund, whose committee is busy collecting a second sum of Rs. 25,000. For the Silver Tinket Fund nearly Rs. 90,000 have been raised.

Bombay Province has given good support to the defence loans and, among the Indian provinces, has contributed the largest amount—Rs. 113 lakhs to the interest free bonds.

As regards personal service, very much is being done. There are War Committees in Bombay City and in every District and Taluka, on which large numbers of men and women are working hard, telling the people about the War, organising Civic Guards, and promoting support to the war funds and defence loans. Civic Guards now number over 5,000 and are rapidly becoming an organised, fit and disciplined force.

Since the early days of the War—and, indeed, before its outbreak—very valuable service has been given by A R P. volunteers in the City of Bombay and the Island of Salsette, with the result that there are now available some 7,000 people, organised and with training, to deal with material and physical damage, should the need arise. Mobile convoys equipped for ambulance, rescue and demolition work, and an Auxiliary Fire Service have been organised. Recently the Government appealed for 20,000 more volunteers and the response has been very good. A R P Services are being extended to important mofussil centres like Ahmedabad and Poona.

Of very great assistance in all kinds of Red Cross and similar work is the Women's Auxiliary Corps. The duties undertaken by these lady volunteers include first aid work in the A R P. scheme, an emergency nursing service, the preparation of hospital dressings, a library service, hospital visiting, the packing of hundreds of cases of woollen articles and other clothing and comforts for the troops, the making by work parties in Bombay and up-country of thousands of garments of every description, and the caring for soldiers' wives and families who pass through Bombay.

The provincial contribution in man-power for the fighting forces has been highly satisfactory. By the end of August many thousands of men had enlisted in the army and more than 25 per cent of the young men enrolled in the R I N have come from this Province. Under the artisan training scheme nearly 50 institutions, workshops and mills have provided facilities for the training of over 1,100 candidates.

The share of Bombay Province in meeting war supplies has been most striking. Up to the end of August orders for over Rs. 11 crores worth of supplies had been placed in Bombay circle. Of these the share of textiles alone amounted to more than Rs. 8 crores.

This aid in the cause of freedom, this great effort to end the danger which threatens India in common with the rest of the world, is not the monopoly of few. All classes and communities are vying with one another in helping to defeat Nazism and Fascism.

WAR EFFORTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCE

In January 1940, as a first step towards the war efforts a Provincial War Relief Fund Appeal Committee was inaugurated by His Excellency Sir Francis Wylie, the Governor of the Province with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Nagpur as its Chairman. This committee was mainly constituted for collecting funds for the Indian Red Cross Society, and St. John Ambulance Association for the relief of sickness and distress caused by the war, for St. Dunstan's Fund for the blind and for H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

Provincial War Committee and District Committees

On June 3, 1940, a Provincial War Committee was formed with H. E. the Governor as President with a view to conduct systematic and organized war efforts in the Province. District War Committees were formed in every district and War committees were also established in the Sub-divisions and Tahsil places. The main objects of the Provincial and District War Committees are—

1. To disseminate correct information about the progress of the War and proper appreciation of the military position in order to allay panic or nervousness on the part of the public,
2. To discourage activities which tend to create panic in the public mind,
3. To assist in recruitment and in the formation of the Civic Guards;
4. To encourage investment in Defence Loans floated by the Government of India.

Each War Committee has a propaganda Sub-Committee whose main function is the dissemination of correct information about the war. These Committees periodically issue leaflets and pamphlets on the war.

situation and keep the public, especially in the rural areas, acquainted with the real war situation. Besides the Provincial War Committee and the District The Publicity Department of Government is conducting war propaganda by means of leaflets, pamphlets and posters and war pictures, etc. which are received from the Government of India.

Civic Guards

A scheme was formulated for the organization of Civic Guards in the province. The main duty of the Civic Guards is to assist the Police in the maintenance of internal order. The total number of Civic Guards enlisted up to the 31st October 1941 stands at 3,408.

Recruitment

An organisation for carrying on and stimulating recruitment in the province was set up both on the Civil and Military sides. The total number of recruits in the province on active service upto the 31st October stands at 7089 of which 4401 are non-combatants and 2688 are combatants.

An organization named the National Service Labour Tribunal has been established for the recruitment and training of War Technicians.

Investment and Defence Savings Campaign

The Defence Savings campaign is being carried on vigorously in the Province by means of posters and placards.

The latest figures of the various Defence Loans and investments in the Province are —

	Collections		
	Rs	A	P
3% Defence Bonds upto 30th September 1941 (Inclusive of previous issues)	22,74,700	0	0
Interest Free Bond upto 30th September 1941	1,34,692	0	0
Defence Savings Provident Fund for the current year upto 30th September 1941	1,20,019	10	0
India Post Office Defence Savings Bank upto 30th September 1941	26,321	0	0
Defence Savings Certificates upto 1st November 1941	21,62,000	0	0
Total	47,17,732	10	0

Statement Showing the Total Collection of Various War Funds in the Province Upto 31st October 1941

	Collection		
	Rs	A	P.
1. H. E. the Governor's Aeroplane Fund (Inclusive of Berar Fighter Fund)	6,31,139	11	9
2. For the Relief of sick and wounded, Red Cross purpose	1,63,334	3	5
3. For Air Raid Victims in Britain	21,030	3	6
4. For H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	48,047	10	6
5. For St. Dunstan's Fund for the blind	24,553	3	0
6. For King George's Fund for Sailors	8,000	0	0
7. For Greek Red Cross Fund	2,650	0	0
8. For Indian Troops Dependents	10,750	5	0

MADRAS PRESIDENCY WAR EFFORT

The Madras Provincial War Committee was inaugurated on the 17th June 1940 with a view to rendering the necessary help and advice to the District War Committees which had been set up in pursuance of His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement made early in June 1940. The following three sub-committees of the Madras Provincial War Committee were constituted —

1. The Recruitment Sub-Committee,
2. The Finance Sub-Committee, and
3. The Propaganda Sub-Committee.

The Provincial Defence Loans Committee was also constituted with effect from 3rd February 1941.

On the 28th June 1940 the Madras Governor's War Fund was initiated. This fund accepts not only gifts for War Charities but also donations for the defence of India and Great Britain. His Excellency's personal example of contributing one day's pay every month to the War Fund was followed by almost every officer in receipt of a salary of Rs. 100 or more per mensem.

In a comparatively short space of nine months the war fund reached the magnificent total of one crore of rupees. This achievement was marked by the celebration of the "Crore Day" on the 6th and 7th April 1941 both in the City of Madras and in the districts.

Reviewing the work done in the Madras Presidency to further the war effort and referring to the substantial sums collected in the Presidency, H. E. the Viceroy stated on 31st July 1941 as follows:—

"You lead the Provinces of India in the voluntary contributions which you have made for war purposes. These have already reached the splendid total of one million pounds sterling. This Presidency has subscribed 2 crores and eighty-one lakhs of rupees to Defence Loans out of a total for the whole of India of 69 crores."

On the 10th November 1941 the total amount contributed to H. E. the Governor's War Fund was Rs. 1,63,51,827-15-2

The total amount of subscriptions to all Defence Loans in the Madras Presidency since they were first issued in June 1940 up to 27th September 1941 was Rs. 3,54,44,775

Recruitment to the various categories of the Army, Navy and Air Force is reported to be encouraging.

One of the major difficulties common to all Flying Training Institutions in India is the dearth of Flying Instructors. To meet this the scholarship Scheme was extended to defray the cost of training of four selected pilots to enable them to obtain their Flying Instructor's Certificates. At the end of September 1941 three candidates had finished their Flying Training and were awaiting examination by the Directorate officials.

Propaganda was carried on in this Province on the air, the platform, through the Press and film. There are eight propaganda vans. Each Van is equipped with radio, gramophone, magic lantern cinema projector, microphone and loudspeaker apparatus. War films, magic lantern slides and gramophone records are supplied to each Van. Reports received as to the value of work done by the Vans in the districts toured by them show that the Vans are of great service in helping the people in the villages properly to appreciate the realities of the present war, and the issues involved in it.

Very considerable progress has been made in the development of Air Raid Precautions in the Province and particularly in the Madras Fortress Area where there are now 1,373 Warden's fully trained and fire-fighting and rescue services are also in an advanced state of training. The A R P Committee for the Madras Fortress Area was reconstituted in April 1941 under the Chairmanship of Sir George Boag, K C I E, C S I, I C S, Adviser to H. E. the Governor.

In September 1940 a Tribunal was constituted in Madras for the purpose of recruiting technical personnel required for war industries. Sixty-six schools and institutions have been selected for providing training to the technical personnel. So far 3895 trainees have been posted for training as fitters, machinists, blacksmiths, electricians, etc., in these training centres.

A SHORT REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WOMEN WAR WORKERS

St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas Madras City Corps

In 1939 there were only 2 Nursing Divisions in the Madras Corps. The strength was increased to 9 Nursing Divisions by the end of June 1941. 4 Divisions are entirely composed of Indian Members, 2 of European Members and 3 of Combined Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians, with a total membership of approximately 250. New divisions are in process of formation.

A scheme known as the Voluntary Aid Service was organised for the recruitment of the nurses for Military service, in India and Overseas, in which many of the members of the Nursing Divisions enrolled. This now has been reorganised as the Auxiliary Nursing Service, and many members are now serving in Military Hospitals. The daughter of His Excellency the Governor of Madras was the first of the Voluntary Aid Service Nurses to be appointed for general duty and is now nursing at Poona.

The Madras Red Cross

The war work of the Red Cross is a part of the Joint War Charities Committee financed by the special subscriptions for Red Cross and General War Charities made through the Madras Governor's War Fund.

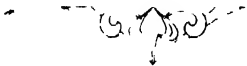
The Red Cross War Supply Depot came into being at the beginning of the War. At first it was on a small scale, but as the war became more active, the work grew rapidly.

All these activities are carried on by Voluntary workers from among women of Madras, some of them giving their full time services, some a certain number of days a week.



Biographical

PART II



Their Excellencies The Governor-General of India AND Governors of Provinces

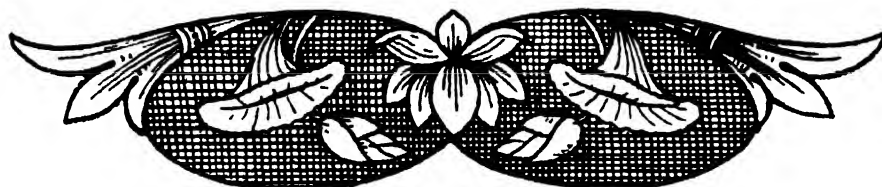


Section 1



His Excellency Victor Alexander John Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow, Kt., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L.,
T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India

Photo - Kinsey Inc. - Delhi





Her Excellency The Marchioness of Linlithgow

HIS EXCELLENCY VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW, Kt., P.C., G.M.S.T., G.M.I.F., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Born, 24th September, 1887. Is the eldest son of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de-Moleyns, 3rd daughter of 4th Lord Ventry. Educated at Eton. Succeeded father, 1908. Married in 1911 to Doreen Maud, 2nd daughter of the Rt. Honble Sir F. Milner. Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian, Chairman Market Supply Committee, 1933-36. Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows' Funds and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coats, Ltd., President, Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Ltd. served in European War, 1914-18, mentioned in Despatches, commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922-24, Deputy Chairman, Unionist Party Organisation, 1924-26, Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923, Chairman, Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 1924-33, Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933. Chairman, Medical Research Council, 1934-36. Chairman of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, 1934-36. Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April 1936, term of office extended for one year, 1941. *Recreations* Golf, Shooting. *Hon.* Earl of Hopetoun.

HER EXCELLENCY THE MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW, Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Is the 2nd daughter of the Rt. Honble Sir Frederick Milner, Married His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow in 1911. Keenly interested in all forms of charitable work for the welfare of the community, particularly in tuberculosis, inaugurated the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, opened Tuberculosis Hospital in Kasauli, 1941, connected with wonderful work done for the tubercular in England and in India. Her Excellency excels at most games and is a keen gardener possessing considerable knowledge of all forms of plant life. Awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1939. In connection with War she has started Trinket Fund.



The Lady Joan Hope



THE LADY JOAN HOPE AND THE LADY DOREEN HOPE the two younger daughters of His Excellency Lord Linlithgow and Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Both of them are with their parents in India and **are excellent riders.** In 1940 the Lady Doreen



The Lady Doreen Hope

Hope won the jumping competition in the Delhi Horse Show, she is the Master of the Delhi Hunt.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD PERCIVAL WAVELL, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, Simla and New Delhi. Born, May 1883, son of Major-General A. G. Wavell, C.B.; Married, Eugenie Marie in 1915.

Educated at Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst and Staff College. Joined the Black Watch, 1901—served in South African War, (Medal with clasp); European War, 1914-18, served in France, 1914-16 (wounded, M.C.) as Military Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus, October 1916 to June 1917 (Orders of St. Vladimir and St. Stanislas), and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-20, B.G.G.S. XX Corps, 1918-19, B.G.G.S., D.E.F. 1919-20;



His Excellency General Sir Archibald Percival Wavell, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India

Brevet Lieut-Colonel, 1917; Colonel, 1921; Major-General, 1933; Commander, 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, 1930-33; Commander, Legion of Honour, Order of the Nile, Order of El Nahda; appointed to command the British Forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 1937; transferred home to take over the Southern Command, 1938; Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, 1939-41 and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, June 1941. Was solely responsible for many most amazing victories in the Middle East and is known as the Conqueror of Italy in Africa. Using small but very mobile, well-equipped and highly-trained forces he drove out the Italians out of Egypt, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Abyssinia, quickly overrunning the campaign in Italian Somaliland and re-occupying British Somaliland. Afterwards switching back his victorious troops to face the German menace to Egypt, Syria and Iraq he carried all before him taking in five months 350,000 prisoners, vast masses of equipment, arms and ammunition. *Publications*. The Palestine Campaign, 1928; Biography of Field Marshal Lord Allenby. *Recreations*: Hunting, golf, shooting, ski-ing.

GENERAL SIR CLAUDE JOHN EYRE AUCHINLECK, C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., lately Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, now Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East. Born, 1884. Son of the late Colonel John Claude Auchinleck, R.A., Married, Jessie, daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, of Innerhadden, Kinloch, Rannoch, Perthshire. Educated at Wellington College. Served in European War, Egypt, 1914-15, Aden, 1915; Mesopotamia, 1916-19; (despatches, D.S.O.) Croix de Guerre, O.B.E. Brevet Lt.-Col.; Operations against Upper Mohmands, 1933 (despatches C.B.), Mohmand Operations, 1935

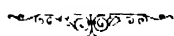


General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., C.B.E. Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East.

(despatches, C.S.I.); Imperial Defence College, 1927, Commanded 1st Batt 1st Punjab Regiment, 1929-30, Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1930-33, was in command of various Regiments in India; Commander, Peshawar Brigade, 1933-36, Commander, Meerut Division, 1938, Deputy Chief of General Staff, Indian Army Headquarters, 1936-38, was in service in Great Britain in charge of the Southern Command, 1940; Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, 1940-41; appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, June 1941.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT NIEL REID, K.C.S.I., *et.* 1937, K.C.I.E. *et.* 1936 C.S.I., 1934; C.I.E., 1930; Governor of Assam since 1937, *b.* 15 July, 1883, *y.s.* of David Reid, Sevenoaks, Kent; *m.* 1909 Amy Helen, *o. d.*, of G. W. Disney, Muzaffarpur, India; three *s.* one *d.* *Educ.*: Malvern, Brasenose College, Oxford. Passed into I.C.S.,

1906, joined in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate, 1907, Under-Secretary, 1911-14, I. A. R. O., 1916-19; Secretary to Government of Bengal, 1927-28, Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930, Chief Secretary (Offg.), 1930, Commissioner, Chittagong Division, 1931, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal 1932-34, Acting Member of Executive Council, Bengal, 1932, Member of Executive Council, Bengal 1934-37; Acting Governor of Bengal, June-October, 1938 and February-June, 1939, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1924, *Recreations* Polo, Golf. *Address* Government House, Shillong, Assam, The Warren, Thorpeness, Suffolk *Club* Oriental.



His Excellency Sir Robert Niel Reid, KCSI, KCIE, CSI, CIE,
Governor of Assam.

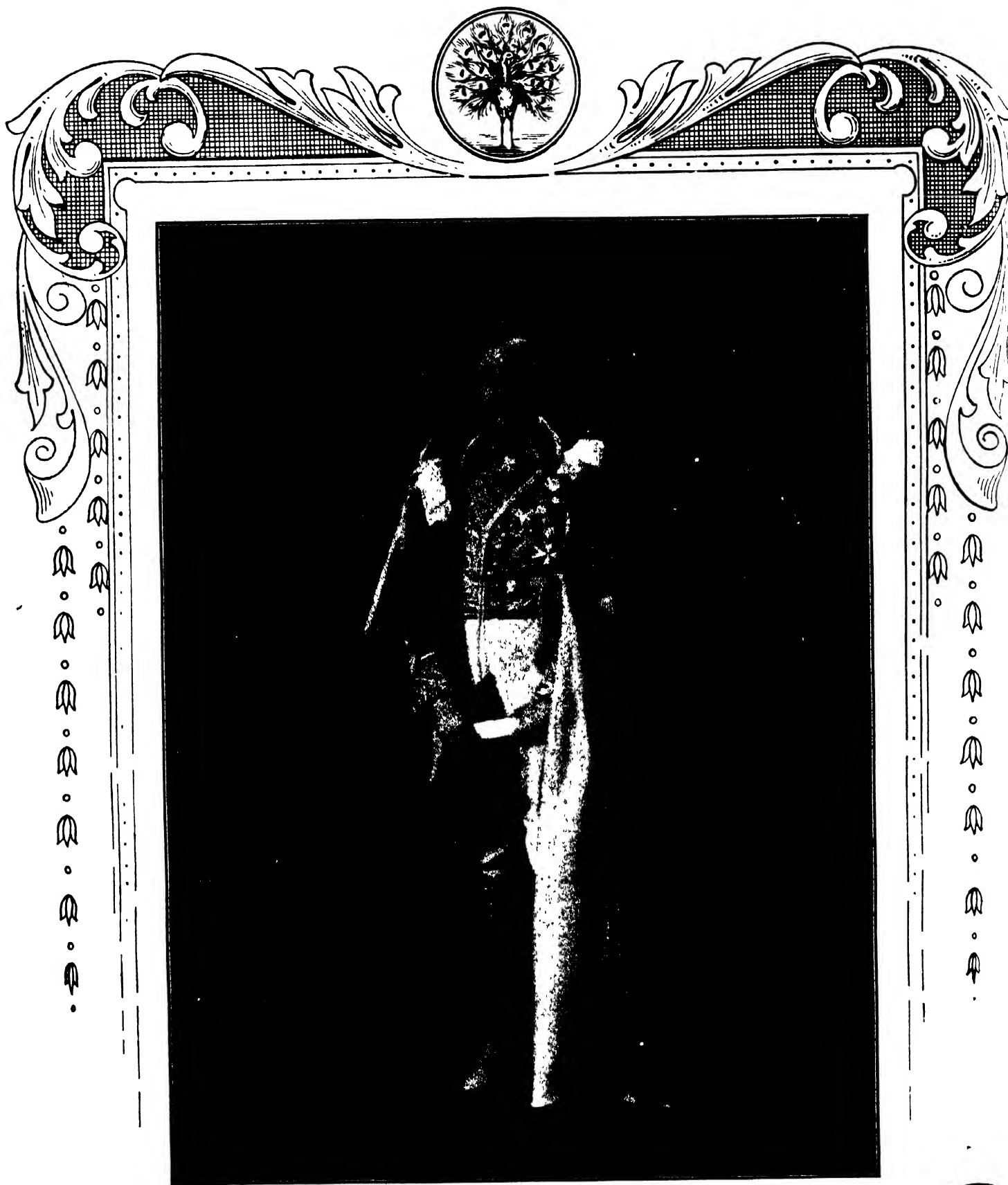


His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, KCSI,
KCIE, ICS, Governor of Behar, Patna.

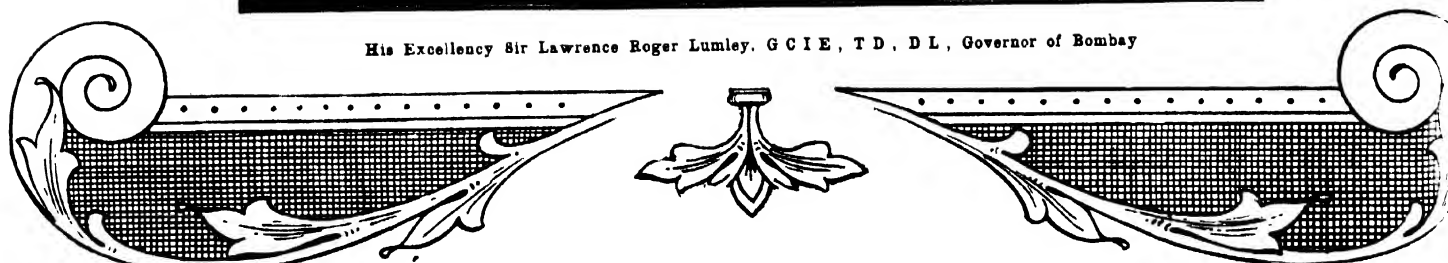
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER STEWART, KCSI, KCIE, ICS, Governor of Behar, Patna. Born, 26th February, 1888. Married in 1914 to Elsie, daughter of Crandon Gill. Educated at George Heriot's School Edinburgh and Edinburgh University. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1911 and served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, U.P., 1912-18; Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service, 1919; Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, 1920, Collector of Customs, Rangoon, 1923, Collector of Customs, Madras, 1925, Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1928, Collector of Salt Revenue, 1932, Additional Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1932; Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1934, Member of Council for Communication 1937. Acting Governor of Behar, 1938 and assumed charge as Governor of Behar on the 6th August, 1939.



His Excellency Sir John Arthur Herbert, G C I E, D.L., J P., Governor of Bengal.

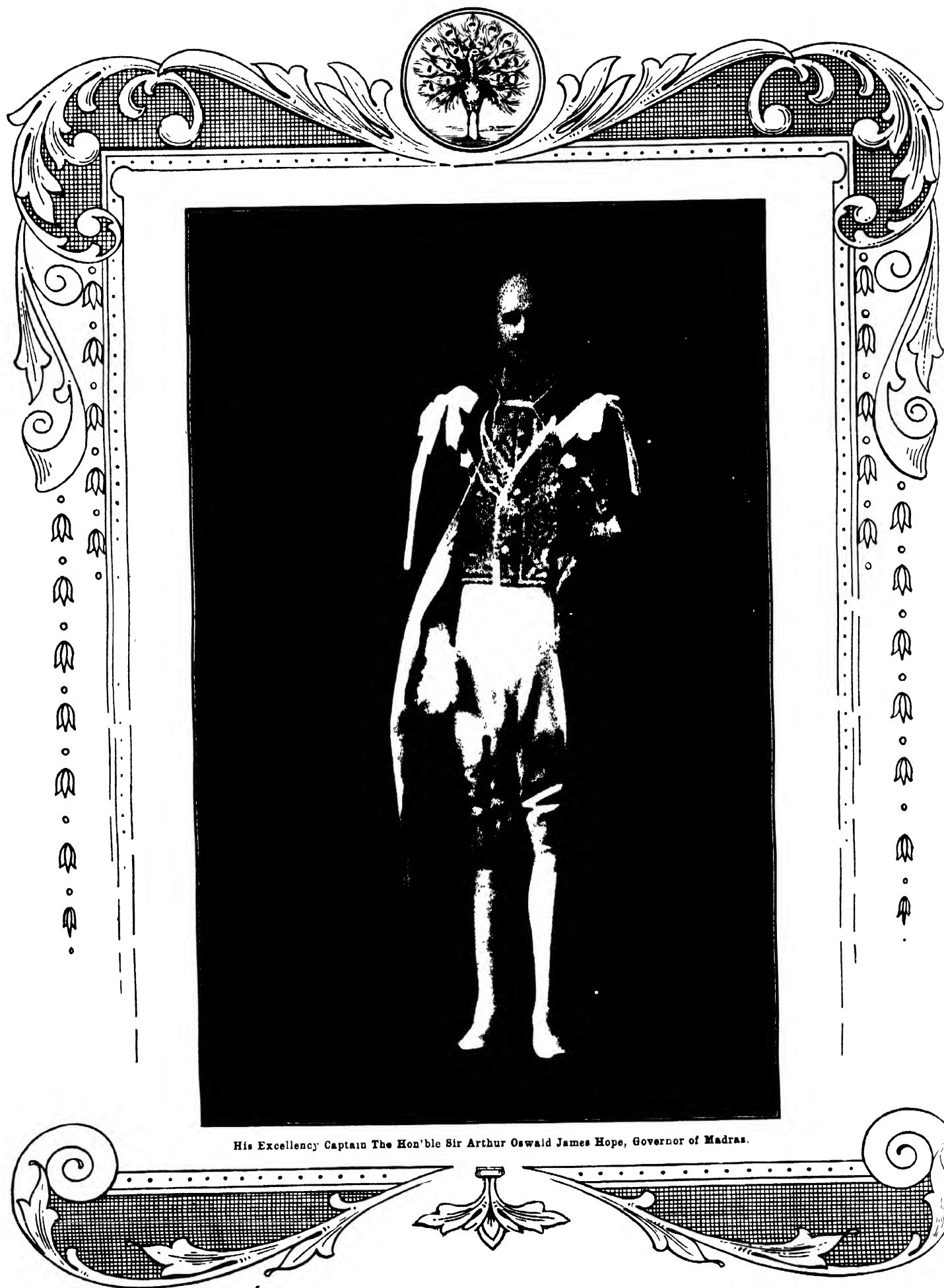


His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley. G.C.I.E., T.D., D.L., Governor of Bombay





His Excellency Sir Henry Joseph Twynam, K C S I , C I E , I C S Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur



His Excellency Captain The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, Governor of Madras.



His Excellency Sir William Hawthorne Lewis, K C I E., C S I., I C S., Governor of Orissa

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN ARTHUR HERBERT, G.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., Governor of Bengal, Government House, Calcutta. Born, 1895. Son of the late Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O., and Helen Louise Gammell, Providence, R.I., of Coldbrook, Abergavenny, Mon. Married, Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways, daughter of the 6th Earl of Ilchester in 1924. Educated at Wellington, Harvard, U.S.A. Served in Great War, Royal Horse Guards, 1916-18; A.D.C. to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-28; M. P., Monmouth, 1934-39; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary, Admiralty, 1935; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1936; Assistant Whip, 1937. Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal, 1939.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LAWRENCE ROGER LUMLEY, G.C.I.E., T.D., D.L., Governor of Bombay. Born, 27th July, 1896. His Excellency is the 2nd and the only surviving son of the late Brigadier-General Hon'ble Osbert Lumley, C.M.G., and the late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., eldest daughter of Captain Eustace John Wilson-Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne, Nephew and Heir of the 10th Earl of Scarborough. Married in 1922 to Katharine Isobel, daughter of the late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat, Ayrshire. Educated at Eton, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., Oxford, 1921. M. P. (C) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29, York, 1931-37, served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18, Wounded, 1918. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September, 1937.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY JOSEPH TWYNAM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur. Born, 24th April, 1887. Married Muriel, daughter of R.O. Hearson of Devon. Educated at Ratchiffe College, Rouen, Universities of Manchester, London, Lausanne. Posted as Assistant Magistrate, East Bengal and Assam, 1910, on special duty and Under-Secretary, Political Department, Government of Bengal, 1914-15, I.A.R.O. (Captain and Adjutant, 2-123rd Outram's Rifles), 1915-19, Secretary, Employment and Labour Board, 1919, Vice-President, State and Regency Councils, Cooch Behar State, 1920-24, Magistrate of Mymensingh in Bengal, 1924-27; Revenue and Irrigation Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1929-31, Officiating Chief Secretary, 1932, Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions, 1933-35, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 1936-39, acted as Governor of Assam, 1939. Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar on the 2nd October, 1940.

HIS EXCELLENCY CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES HOPE, G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Madras, Government House, Madras and Ootacamund. Born, 7th May, 1897, is the eldest son of Baron Rankeillou. Married, Grizel, youngest daughter of the Brig.-Gen. Sir R. Gordon Gilmour, 1st Bt. C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. Educated at Oratory School, Sandhurst. Joined Coldstream Guards in 1914. Served in France, 1915-19 (M. C., Croix de Guerre, Despatches, severely wounded). Served in Turkey, 1922-23, M. P. (C) Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire, 1924-29; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Secretary of Mines, 1924-26, M. P. (U) Aston Division, Birmingham, 1931-39, Assistant Whip (unpaid), 1935, a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid), 1935-37, Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household, May to October, 1937, Treasurer of H. M. Household, 1937-39. Assumed charge as Governor of Madras on the 12th March, 1940.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of North-West Frontier Province, Government House, Peshawar. Born, 23rd March, 1888. Married, K. M. Adair. Educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1911, served in North-West Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26; Private Secretary to His Excellency the

Viceroy, 1926-31; Home Member, Executive Council, N.-W. F. Province, 1932-36. Assumed charge as Governor of North-West Frontier Province on the 3rd March, 1937.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM HAWTHORNE LEWIS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor of Orissa, Government House, Cuttack. Born, 29th June, 1888. Married, Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt. Educated at Oundle School and Caius College, Cambridge. Served as Reforms Commissioner, Government of India, C.I.E., 1931, C.S.I., 1931 and K.C.I.E., 1938. Assumed charge as Governor of Orissa, April 1941.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BERTRAND JAMES GLANCY, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor of the Punjab, Government House, Lahore. Born, 31st December, 1882. Married in 1914, Grace Steele. Educated at Clifton Monmouth Exeter College, Oxford, entered Indian Civil Service and posted in the Punjab, 1906, worked in various capacities including that of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and also in the Kashmir Residency till 1921, posted to the Political Department, Government of India, 1921, employed under Kashmir Durbar till 1927, re-transferred to the Political Department, Government of India, Offg. Political Secretary, Government of India, 1928, President, Council of

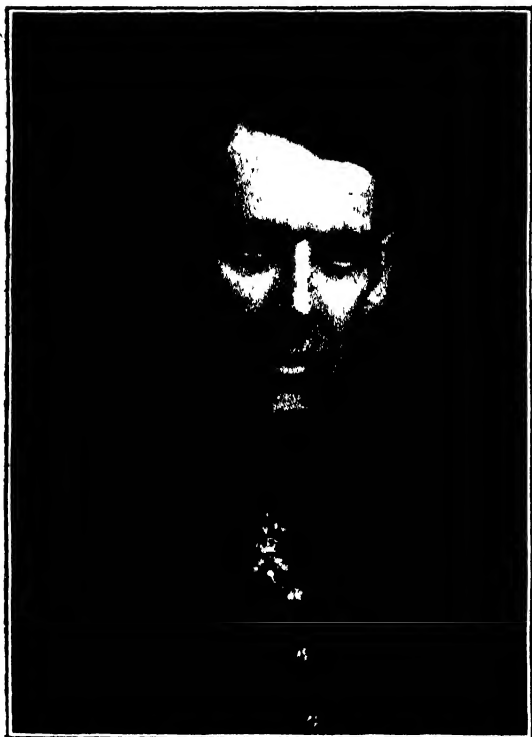


His Excellency Sir Bertrand James Glancy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor of the Punjab

State, Jaipur, 1929-32, served also as Offg. Resident and A.G.G. to the Punjab States, later Offg. Political Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, confirmed, 1933, Resident and A.G.G. in Central India, 1933, served also as Political Adviser to His Excellency the Crown Representative, assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on the 7th April, 1941.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HUGH DOW, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Sind, Government House, Karachi. Born, 8th May, 1886. Educated at Aske's Hatcham School, University College, London. Married, Ann, daughter of J. Sheffield, one son and one daughter. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1909, and served as Assistant Collector in Sind, Municipal Commissioner for Surat, 1916-18; Assistant Commissioner in Sind for Civil Supplies and

Recruiting 1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921. Acting Secretary, Finance Department, 1923; Financial Adviser to P. W. D., 1926; Revenue Officer, Lloyd (Sukku) Barrage, 1927-33; Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Jt. Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India 1934-36; Secretary, Commerce Dept., 1936-39, Director-General of Supplies and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1939-40. Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 1st April, 1941.



His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett K C S I , C I E.,
I. C. S., Governor of the United Provinces.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MAURICE
GARNIER HALLETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces.

Born, 28th October, 1883. Married, G.C.M. Veasey. Educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford Entered I. C. S., 1907. Under-Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Collector and Magistrate, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate and Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary to Government of India, 1932-36; Governor of Bihar, 1937-39. Assumed charge as Governor of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the 6th December, 1939.

Address :—Government House, Lucknow and Nainital.





Princes of India

SALUTE & NON-SALUTE STATES



PREFATORY NOTE

This Section has been arranged in an Alphabetical Order. It contains present-day accounts of leading Indian States, dealing with their historical, political, social and economic aspect. In most cases, the information has been obtained from official sources.



Section 2

Alirajpur State, (C.I.)

Area :—836 sq miles.

Revenue :—Rs 5,16,000

Ruler :— His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E.

Born —12th September, 1881.

Heir-Apparent —Raj Kumar Fateh Singh (born 1904).

Population :—101,963.

Salute :—11 Guns.

Succeeded :—14th February 1891.

THE PRESENT RULER, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP SINGHJI, K.C.I.E., is descended from the same stock as the ancient Rathor House of Jodhpur. Born in 1881, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1891, granted full powers in 1904.

The Capital town has been linked with railway by a *pucca* road.

In recognition of his able and successful career, His Highness was awarded the hereditary title of 'Raja' at the Delhi Durbar of 1911, and personal title of 'Maharaja' in 1941. In 1920 the salute of His Highness was raised to 11 guns as a mark of personal distinction and was made hereditary in 1921.

Alwar State, (Rajputana)

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SEWAI TEJ SINGHJI BAHADUR, the present Ruler of the Alwar State, Rajputana, was born on the 19th March 1911.

His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and in the welfare of his subjects. The Ruling Family are Kachhawaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.



H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Alirajpur State



His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur, Ruler of Alwar State

The area of the State is 3,217 square miles, the population in 1931 was 7½ lakhs and the revenue is about 40 lakhs. The ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns.

The Alwar State was founded by Maharao Raja Pratap Singhji of Macheri, a descendant through Naru of the elder line of Raja Udaikaranji, Ruler of Jaipur, in the fourteenth century. The State entered into offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government in 1803 and has thereafter rendered valuable services on all critical occasions. In the China War of 1900 a detachment of Infantry despatched for service gave a brilliant account of itself. During the Great War the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and Alwar Lancers did creditable service at the front. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Alwar Forces did commendable work.

Colonel His late Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Jey Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., attended the Coronation Durbar in 1911, the Imperial Conference in 1923 and the Round Table Conference on Indian Constitutional Reforms. In 1926, on his way to London, His late Highness unveiled the Memorial to Indian Troops at Port Tewfik.

The following Viceroys have visited Alwar :—

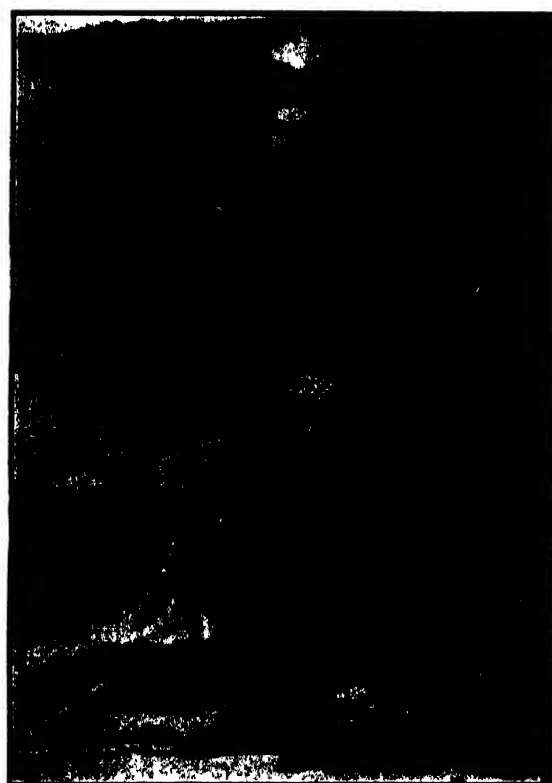
Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin and Linlithgow.

His Highness has two sons and two daughters. The Heir-Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Pratap Singhji, was born on the 17th June 1938.

Banganapalle State, (Madras)

BANGANAPALLE, the only Muslim State in South India, is situated in the district of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency with an area of 275 square miles and a population of 39,239. It has political relations with the Crown through the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore. The nearest Railway Station is Panyam on the Gantakal-Bezawada Section of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway which is at a distance of 17 miles from Banganapalle Town the headquarters of the State, and connected by a good road. The State is famous for its mango gardens mostly lying along the River Zurreru on the banks of which Banganapalle Town is situated. The State is also rich in minerals, such as diamonds and calettes. The climate, though dry, is healthy, the average rainfall being 24.13.

The early history of the State is merged in tradition. It would appear that in the 16th Century one Raja Nanda Chakravarty ruled over the tracts with his headquarters at Nandavaram, a village of the State. Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, having conquered the tracts from the Hindu kings, bestowed them as *Jagir* to his General, Siddi Sambul. Subsequently, about 1665, Mohammad Beg Khan Rosabahani, an uncle of a Vazeer of Aurangzeb, became the Qilladar of Banganapalle. He was succeeded by three more Qilladars, the last being Fazle Ali Khan II (1737-39) who avoided marriage with a view to secure succession to his sister's son, Syed Hussain Ali Khan, a descendant of the Great Munster of Shah Abbas II of Persia.



Nawab Mir Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur,
Nawab of Banganapalle State

The present Nawabs of Banganapalle trace their descent from Syed Hussain Ali Khan (1769-83) who won great distinction as a General under Hyder Ali of Mysore. After the demise of Hussain Ali Khan, Tippu Sultan confiscated the *Jagir* which was subsequently released and restored to Ghulam Ali Khan Mansur-ud-Daulah, son of Syed Hussain Ali Khan, who was succeeded by his son, Hussain Ali Khan II (1822-28). In 1848 Ghulam Ali Khan

Mansur-ud-Daulah II, C.S.I., having ascended the *gaddi*, administered the State for 18 years. In 1868 he was succeeded by his nephew, Syed Fateh Ali Khan, C.S.I., the grandfather of the present Ruler. On the death of Fateh Ali Khan in April, 1905, the State having been resumed, Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., administered the State till 1908 when Ghulam Ali Khan III, father of the present Ruler, was installed as the Ruler.

The present Ruler, Nawab Mir Fazle-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, was born on the 7th November, 1901, and after successfully completing his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, ascended the *masnad* of his ancestors in July 1922. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes. During his seventeen years' rule he has proved a model ruler, cultured, kind-hearted, and responsive to the urge of the times. Under his beneficent and enlightened rule the State has been advancing on progressive lines. The moral and material well-being of his subjects is always his first consideration. He is accessible to the humblest of his subjects. Naturally he is immensely popular with them.



Nawabzada Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur,
Heir-Apparent of Banganapalle State



Mr. Humayun Mirza,
Diwan of Banganapalle State

The Heir-Apparent, Nawabzada Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur (born, 12th October 1925) is receiving his education in the Bishop Cotton School at Bangalore.

The present Ruler has two brothers, Nawab Mir Fateh Ali Khan and Nawab Mir Inayat Ali Khan.

The Nawab Sahib Bahadur has also one daughter besides the Heir-Apparent by the late Begum Sahiba and two daughters by the present Begum Sahiba.

The Diwan, Mr. Humayun Mirza (born in Bombay on the 14th January 1907), assumed his present office on the 18th November 1937, his services being lent by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to the Banganapalle Durbar. The wisdom of the choice of the Mysore Government has been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated by the Diwan Sahib. He has given a singularly brilliant account of himself throughout his important and fateful career in the State.



Mr. P. N. Ramaswami, I.C.S., Chief Judge, High Court, Banganapalle State

Mr. P. N. Ramaswami, I.C.S., the District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, is the head of the State Judiciary and presides over the High Court of the State with consummate ability and wisdom.

With the advent of the Diwan, Mr. Humayun Mirza, far-reaching reforms have been introduced in the State, the most prominent being the separation of Judiciary and the Executive—a reform which the Indian National Congress in British India it is worthy of note, has been persistently demanding since its inauguration of fifty years ago. Other reforms, such as the re-organisation of the Police, Education and Medical Departments as well as the introduction of Village *Panchayat* system and improvement in the Municipal Administration of the Banganapalle Town, are under contemplation. In short, under his able and enlightened direction, the State is fairly on the high road to all-round progress and development.

The income of the State under various sources is Rs. 3,41,000 according to the latest budget estimates, the chief source being the Land Revenue.

The other important officials of the State are Syed Ali Naqui Sahib, Civil and Sessions Judge, Syed Inam Sahib, B.A. Tahsildar, Khwaja Nazeer Hussain Sahib, Magistrate and Mirza Hyder Beg Sahib, Munsiff.

Bahawalpur State (Punjab)

Area — 16,434 sq. miles

Revenue — Rs. 1,21,30,000

Population — 984,612

Ruler — Major His Highness Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbas Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.

Born — 1904 Succeeded — 1907 Salute — 17 Guns

Son and Heir — Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan (born 1924)



Major His Highness Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbas Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab of Bahawalpur State.

THE STATE has contributed liberally towards the War Funds and the State Army has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Bansda State (Gujarat)

THE BANSDA STATE is 215 square miles in area with a population of 48,807 souls. The Ruler of the State is a Solanki Rajput. The ancient history of the House of Bansda is traceable to the Rulers belonging to the Second Chalukya Dynasty of Vatapi. The descent of the House is traced to Pulkeshi II, a direct descendant of the Pandavas.

The present Ruler, Maharawalji Shri Sir Indrasinhji, K.C.I.I., received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He ascended the *gaddi* in 1911 A.D. at the age of 23. The Rulers of Bansda enjoy independent sovereign powers with full civil and criminal jurisdiction and are entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The Heir-Apparent, Yuvraj Shri Digvirendrasinhji was born on the 1st October, 1927.

His Highness made a very substantial contribution to the Great War in cash, men and materials, an Ambulance Car, help to the War Hospitals and share in the gift of an Aeroplane presented by the Solanki Chiefs. Quite a large amount was also invested in the War Loans in 1914—1919. In the present War a contribution of Rs. 2,725 per month is being made towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.



His Highness Sardar Nawab Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hasan Khan Bahadur, Ruler of Baoni (Kadaura) State.

Baoni (Kadaura) State, (C.I.)

Area 121 square miles

Revenue —Rs. 1,80,000

Ruler —His Highness Sardar Nawab Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hasan Khan Bahadur

Born 1896

Population :—19,132.

Salute :—11 Guns.

Succeeded :—1911.

Baria State, (Gujarat)

Area 813 sq. miles

Revenue —Rs. 11,74,000

Ruler —Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansimji, K.C.S.I.

Population —1,59,492.

Salute —11 Guns.

Baroda State

Area — 8,164 sq. miles.

Revenue — Rs. 2,60,00,000.

Ruler —His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.

Born —1908.

Population —2,443,007.

Salute — 21 Guns.

Succeeded :—1939



HE GAEKWAR family came into prominence about 1720-1721 when Damaji Rao Gaekwar, in appreciation of his superb military services for the Maratha Empire, was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the exalted rank of Second-in-Command with the title of Shamsher Bahadur, which distinction to this day remains a proud title of the Head of the Gaekwar House. Some twenty years later, together with the Peshwa's forces, he laid siege to Ahmedabad and captured it. That was the end of the Moghul power in Gujarat and that area was apportioned between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar. Damaji Rao greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Pampat. Later on he not only prevented the Moghuls from gaining any advantage in Gujarat from the battle of Pampat but extended his territory by conquering the area which now forms the Mehsana Division of the State.

His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., renowned as one of the most progressive and enlightened of rulers, made the State in every respect a model State. During his time the record of Baroda State was one of rapid and consistent progress along all lines so that the State stands now in the forefront of Indian India, and has become well known throughout the world as an example of what an enlightened, public-spirited and statesmanlike ruler could do to ameliorate the lot of his people and promote the moral and material welfare of his subjects. The past half-century has witnessed an advance in the spheres of social reform, education, industry and agriculture, art and culture, which is well-nigh without parallel elsewhere.

The present Ruler received his early education at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot and subsequently in England.



His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Pratap Singhji, Gaekwar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Ruler of Baroda State.

Benares State, (U.P.)

BENARES STATE is 875 square miles in area with a population of 391,163 souls and an average annual income of Rs 19,88,000. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Vibhuti Naram Singh Bahadur, was born on the 5th November 1927 and succeeded his father Captain His Highness Maharaja Sri Aditya Naram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., on 5th April 1939. His Highness being a minor the State is at present administered by a Council of Administration of four members. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. On the 1st January, 1918 for services in connection with the War the title of Maharaja was conferred upon the Ruler as a hereditary distinction.

Bharatpur State, (Rajputana)

THE HISTORIC STATE OF BHARATPUR, situated in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, was the first of the Rajputana States to make alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswar wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken. It received five districts as reward for that service. The *gaddi* was usurped by Durjan Sal in 1825 and the British Government came to the rescue of Maharaja Balwant Singh. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere and the usurper was quickly disposed of and the *gaddi* restored to the Maharaja.



His Highness Maharaja Sri Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Ruler of Bharatpur State

Bharatpur rendered meritorious service to the British Government during the Mutiny. It has also to its credit a splendid record of valuable services to the Empire during the Great War. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served with distinction in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in almost all theatres of War. The Bharatpur Transport Corps was also sent to the North West Frontier during the Afghan War of 1919. The following contributions were made by the State during the Great War - (1) Rupees 22 lacs to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Soldiers' Comfort Fund, Aeroplane Fleet Fund, Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund, St. John's Ambulance, Serbian Relief Fund and Red Cross. (2) Rs 26,000/- by the public to various War Funds and Rs 69,000/- to War Bonds.

The present Ruling Family are Jaes of the Sinsinwar Clan, tracing their pedigree to the eleventh century. They are related to Patiala, Dholpur and Faridkot Ruling families. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sri Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, was born on the 1st December 1918, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 27th March, 1929 and installed on the *gaddi* on the 14th April, 1929. Invested with Ruling powers on the 22nd October 1939. His Highness is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns.

The State of Bharatpur is 1,978 square miles in area with a population of 1,86,954 souls and yields a revenue of Rs 31,57,000 a year. There are 128 schools in the State educating 9,500 students and nine girls' schools imparting free education to five hundred girls.

Bhavnagar State (W.I.)

Area — 2961 square miles.

Population :—500,274.

Revenue . —Rs 1,08,90,951.

Salute — 13 Guns (Permanent), 15 Guns (Local)

Ruler Lieutenant His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji, Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I.



HE present Ruler was born on the 19th May 1912, so that he was only seven years old when he succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 17th July 1919. During his minority until his installation on the *gaddi* of his ancestors in April, 1931, the administration of the State was entrusted by Government to a Council of Administration under Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, who had been the Diwan of the late Maharaja.

His Highness has proved in every way an eminently worthy representative of his illustrious House. The moral and material advancement of his people is always his first consideration.



Lt. H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji, Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Bhavnagar State

Bhopal State (C.I.)



OLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., was born in 1894 and succeeded to the throne in 1926. His Highness married in 1905 Mammuna Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba, a granddaughter of Shahzada Jehangir of Kabul and Peshawar, and has three daughters.—

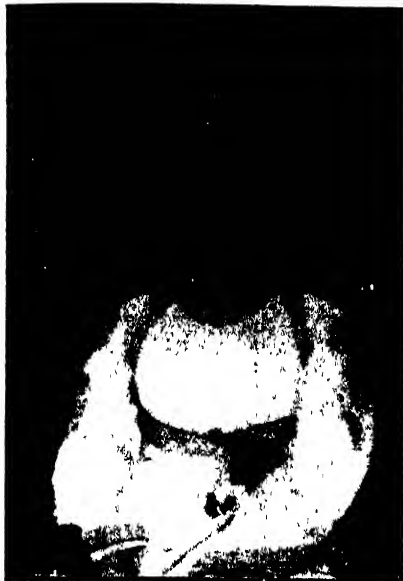
1. Nawab Gauthar-e-Taj Abida Sultan Begum Sahiba, Her-Apparent, born in 1913
2. Nawabzadi Mehr-e-Taj Sajida Sultan, born in 1915
3. Nawabzadi Taj Dulhan, Qamar-e-Taj Rabia Sultan, born in 1916.



Col. H. H. Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., Nawab of Bhopal

His Highness was created G.C.S.I. in 1932, G.C.I.E. in 1929, and C.V.O. as a third son of the late Ruler, in 1922. He was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army in 1928, Colonel in 1939. His Highness was educated at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh (now Aligarh Muslim University), and after taking his B.A. Degree in 1915 from the Allahabad University, he put in a further year to study Law, and then returned to Bhopal, where, after undergoing a period of thorough practical training in almost every branch of the State Administration, he was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the Nawab-Begam. After his succession to the throne, he has introduced a large number of reforms in the State Administration. The Government of Bhopal is conducted under the personal direction of His Highness the Ruler assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. His Highness has completely separated the Judiciary from the Executive and has established a High Court and a Judicial Council.

The area of Bhopal State is 6,924 square miles and revenue approximately Rs. 80,00,000.



Raja Shrimant Sir Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv, K.C.I.E., alias Babasahib Pant Sachiv Raja of Bhor State (Deccan)

Bhor State (Deccan)

Area :—910 square miles

Population - 1,41,546.

Revenue.—Rs. 5,36,000.

Salute --9 Guns

Ruler.—Raja Shrimant Sir Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv, K.C.I.E., alias Babasahib Pant Sachiv.

Born.—1878.

Succeeded -1922

Bijawar State (C.I.)

BIJAWAR STATE, in the Bundhelkhand Agency in Central India, is 973 square miles in area with a population of 1,15,852 souls and an annual gross revenue of Rs 3,60,000. The Railway Station Harpalpur, on the G.I.P. Railway, is at a distance of fifty-seven miles covered by a regular and efficient lorry service.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sawant Govind Singhji, was selected by the Paramount power to succeed His Highness Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, who died without leaving any male heir.

Bikaner State (Rajputana)

BIKANER STATE, in Rajputana, is 23,317 square miles in area with a population of 9,36,218 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs 1,27,25,000. The Ruling Family are Rathor Rajputs.

The present Ruler, General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shriomani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., ADC, was born in 1880, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1887 and was invested with full Ruling Powers in 1898.

His Highness rendered valuable services in connection with the China Campaign of 1900. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 and during the present War with Germany, His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness also offered his own and that of the Her-Apparent's personal services.

A personal salute of 19 guns was granted to His Highness in 1918 and a permanent local salute of 19 guns in 1921.

His Highness attended the Peace Conference in 1918 and the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1921, attended the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Imperial Conference and the Indian Round Table Conference in 1930 and attended the resumed session of the Indian Round Table Conference in 1931.

His Highness was elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and re-elected to that post for five successive years. His Highness is a Freemason of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol; a Vice-President of the Royal Empire Society; a First Member of the Indian Red Cross Society, and Doctor of Laws of Cambridge, Edinburgh and Benares Hindu Universities, as well as a Patron and Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

Bilaspur (Kahlur)

BILASPUR in Simla Hills (Punjab), has an area of 453 square miles and a population of 1,00,994 souls with an average income of about Rupees three lacs. The present

Ruler, His Highness Raja Anand Chand, was born in 1913 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1927 on the abdication of his father, Raja Sir Bijoy Chand, K.C.I.E. He enjoys a salute of 11 guns.



General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar, Shriomani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., ADC, Ruler of Bikaner State



His Highness Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilavarjung Nawab Mirsa Hussain Yawerkhan
Bahadur, Cambay State

Cambay State, (Gujarat)

HI IS HIGHNESS NAJUM-UD-DLAULAH MUMTAZ-UL-MULK MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR DILAVARJUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSSAIN YAWERKHAN BAHADUR is the Ruler of Cambay, a first-class State in the Gujarat States Agency, with powers to try capital offences. The area of the State is 392 square miles, population 87,761 and the annual revenue about 9 to 10 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay and to a salute of 11 guns.

The State is situated to the west of Gujarat at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It is bounded on the north by the District of Kaira, on the east by Kaira and Baroda, on the south by the Mahi river and the Gulf of Cambay, and on the west by the Sabarmati river, separating it from Ahmedabad. The boundaries of the State are very irregular, some villages belonging to the Gaekwar of Baroda and to the British Government are entirely surrounded by Cambay territory, while Cambay villages are found in Kaira District. The country is flat and open, interspersed here and there, generally in the vicinity of the villages, with groves of fine trees, such as the mango, tamarind, banyan or *bar*, *nim* and *pipal*. From the position of the State between the Sabarmati and Mahi, both of which are tidal rivers, the soil is so soaked with salt that the water becomes brackish at a little distance below the surface.

The climate is equable, the minimum and maximum temperature being 46° and 118° respectively. The annual rainfall averages 28·7 inches.

Its situation to the coast makes it an important centre of trade. But its importance as a port has been declining owing principally to the silting up of the Gulf of Cambay. Strenuous efforts are, however, being made by the State to develop the port in the interest of the trade and industries of the State.

The name of Cambay is said to be derived from *Stambha-tirth*, or Khumba, the pool of Mahadeo in the form of pillar of God. Cambay is mentioned by Massaudi (913). Of the population of the State, Hindus form 81 per cent of the total, Mussalmans 12 per cent, Jains 4 per cent and others 3 per cent. The only important town is Cambay with a population of 31,877 souls. About two-thirds of the population of the State is supported by agriculture, but there is some trade in manufactured articles, e.g. cloth, carpets, embroideries and carved cornelians.

According to Lieutenant Robertson's 'Historical Narrative of Cambay,' the Parsis of Gujarat sailed from Persia about the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century. A great number of their ships foundered in a storm and only a few arrived at Sanjan about 70 miles south of Surat. They obtained permission to land after some difficulty, and on certain conditions, the chief of which were that they should speak the Gujarati language and abstain from beef. The Parsis remained for many years in the vicinity of Sanjan, pursuing a coasting trade, but eventually they spread over the neighbouring districts, and became so numerous at Cambay that they outnumbered the original inhabitants and took possession of the town. After a short period, they were driven out by the Hindus, who held the territory until conquered by the Muhammadans in 1298.

Politically it passed from the hands of the Anhilwada Kings into those of the Vaghelas, from whom it passed into the hands of the agents of the Moghul Emperors of Delhi in 1304. Therefore, the history of Cambay divides itself into three parts--the early part lasting till 1304 when the Muhammadans finally conquered Anhilwada, the middle part from 1300 to 1730, when Cambay formed part of the Mussalman Kingdom of the Province of Gujarat; and the modern period from 1730 when Cambay became a distinct State. Notwithstanding the uncertainties resulting from conflicting interests of different powers claiming suzerainty over it, Cambay successfully maintained its quasi-independence until it passed under the suzerainty of the British by the treaty of Bassein in 1802.

Early in the seventeenth century, the Dutch and the British had established their factories in Cambay. It is a very ancient town and during the 11th and 12th centuries was one of the chief ports of Gujarat and at the time of the conquest of Gujarat by Mussalmans

in 1297 it was said to have been one of the richest towns in India. Cambay was often harassed by the Mahrattas who laid waste the city in ruins until Governor Duncan landed at Cambay with Major Walker in 1802 to oppose the progress of Mulhar Rao of Kadi. The then Nawab of Cambay rendered timely service to the Governor, who appointed a British Resident at the Court of Cambay. That arrangement was altered in 1818 and the Resident was withdrawn and the State was put under the political control of the Collector of Kaira. Again in 1933 the State was transferred to the political control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, and the Resident at Baroda.

The founder of the Ruling Family of Cambay was Mirza Jafar Najam-e-Sani, better known as Momin Khan, one of the last Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The Ruling Family are Shia Moghuls of the Najam-e-Sani family from Persia. The hereditary title of the Ruler is Najam-ud-Daulah Muntaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilavarjung.

The present Nawab Sahib was born on the 16th May, 1911, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 21st January, 1915, on the death of his father, Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur. During His Highness' minority the State was administered from 1915 to 1929 by the Administrator appointed by the Government of Bombay, and on the 13th December, 1930, His Highness was invested with full and unrestricted ruling powers. He was educated at Rajkumar College at Rajkot and after finishing his studies there he spent a year travelling in Europe and toured extensively in India for seven months accompanied by his English tutors and companions.

His Highness is a progressive and popular Ruler. The moral and material well-being of his subjects is always his first consideration and he is literally adored by his people. His Highness personally supervises the administration of the State assisted by his Diwan, Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar, M.A., LL.B., and Political Secretary, Mr. Mirza Rafee Shirazi, B.Sc. Under the Nawab Sahib's energetic and enlightened guidance the State is progressing in all directions. Out of an annual income of about Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs, the land revenue accounts for about Rs. 3,94,000 showing a satisfactory increase over the figures of a few years ago. Civil and Criminal justice is dispensed mainly according to the law prevalent in British India. The Municipal Administration of the town of Cambay is carried on by a board of nominated and elected members in accordance with the local Municipal Act. His Highness evinces keen interest in the education of his subjects as well as of his relatives. A number of his relatives are receiving education in European schools. There are in the State 73 schools including one high school and one Anglo-Vernacular school. The total cost of education, including scholarships and grants-in-aid, is Rs. 98,149. Primary education is entirely free, while it is compulsory in all village boys' schools including one school for the depressed class in the city.

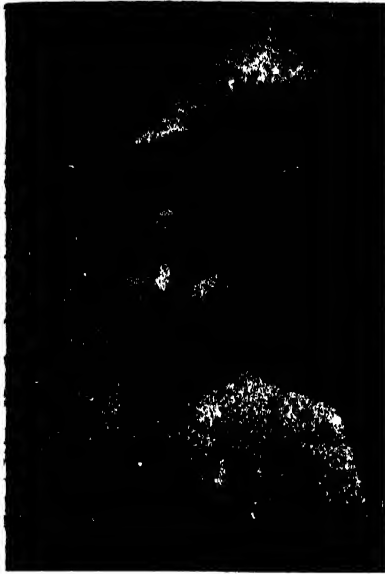
As regards medical relief, there are five medical institutions—three in the town and two in the central villages. Medical aid in all these institutions is absolutely free. The State also maintains one Veterinary dispensary in the town and one Ayurvedic dispensary in the rural area.

The State has its own railway from Tarapur to Cambay. It is further extended to the south to the pier head, covering in all a distance of about 13½ miles. The total amount invested in the railway by the State is about Rs. 11,25,000 and the line is managed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Communications by rail, road or sea are of incalculable advantage to a province or State in the development of its industrial resources and, in this respect, Cambay is in a somewhat fortunate position.

Cambay has made considerable advance in recent years in regard to the outstanding aspects of modern civilisation. It has its own Water Works from the deep bores of which copious water is supplied to the people. It has a cotton spinning and weaving mill, one cotton press, and several ginning factories. An electric supply company provides powers to the whole of the town, and several industrial concerns are also run by electricity supplied by the company. A saw mill, an ice factory and three match factories are also among the industrial concerns which are assisting the development of the town. There is also a telephone service in the city.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib was married in January, 1936, to the daughter of the late Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan Qazilbash of Lahore, and was blessed with a son, an heir on the 15th October, 1936, in the person of Nawabzada Mirza Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan.

Chamba State (Punjab)



His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh,
Chamba State

THE PRESENT RULER, RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH, was born on the 8th December, 1924, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Raja Ram Singh, on the 7th December 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council. The Raja is receiving his education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

The area of the State is 3,127 square miles, wholly mountainous, and the population at the census of 1931 was 1,46,870. The average annual revenue is Rs. 9,81,000.

During the Great War the State served the Empire with exemplary devotion and is liberally contributing towards War Funds in connection with the present War.

Chhatarpur State (C. I.)

CHHATARPUR STATE, in the Bundhelkhand Agency, Central India, is 1,130 square miles in area with a population of 1,60,045 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 7,55,000. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Bhawan Singh Bahadur, was born in 1921 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1932. His Highness was educated at the Daly College, Indore. The Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on the late Ruler in 1919. A *Sansad* conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.



His Highness Maharaja Bhawan Singh
Bahadur, Chhatarpur State



Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji,
Chhota Udaipur State

Chhota Udaipur State (Gujarat)

CHHOTA UDAIPUR is 890.34 square miles in area with a population of 144,660 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 11,06,500. The present Ruler, Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, was born in 1906 and succeeded to his father in 1923. The Raja was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He visited England in 1926. The Raja married a second time, in 1928, the daughter of His Highness Shri Sir Vijyasinhji Chhatarsinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla, his former wife, the sister of His Highness, dying in 1928. The Raja is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



Cochin, (Madras)

COCHIN lies between the district of Malabar on the North and Travancore on the South. Area is 1,480 square miles, population 1,205,016 souls. Revenue about Rs. 94 lacs.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Kerala Varma was born in 1863. Succeeded to the *gaddi* in April 1941. He is entitled to a Salute of 17 guns. He is learned and a renowned physician. His Highness married Srimati Lakshmi Kuttu Amma of the Trichur Karumpat Paravadi.

Cooch Behar State, (Bengal)

IT is an Indian State in political relationship with Government of India through the Resident for Eastern States. Area—1,318 square miles. Population—590,866. Language spoken—Bengali. Capital—Cooch Behar. It is a 13-Gun Salute State.

Ruler—His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, born 1915, succeeded 1922.

The Administration consists of an Executive Council of the form of a Diarchical constitution and a Legislative Council in which a non-official majority preponderates. There is a separate High Court for appeals. His Highness has personal association with the Administration. Revenue Rs. 30,27,000.

The Chief Minister is Dewan Bahadur R. Subbavva Naidu.

Cutch State, (W.I.)

AMONG the Indian States of the Western India States Agency, the State of Cutch, with an area of 8,250 square miles, a population of over half a million souls, an annual income of about thirty-two lakhs of rupees and an extensive sea board covering about 200 miles with two major ports of Kandla and Mandvi on the Gulf of Cutch, occupies a position quite its own. It has the sovereign right of coinage and maintains its own Mint.



His Highness Maharao Shri Khengharji Savai Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, Maharao of Cutch State.

His Highness Maharao Shri Khengharji Savai Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE was born in 1866, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of Savai Bahadur. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him in 1921. Outside his State His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The present Maharao Shri, though he has already crossed the palmist's span of life, attends regularly to State business with untiring zeal. He is an unique personality as those who come in contact with him aver. In spite of his many accomplishments and achievements he never poses for effect. The welfare and happiness of his subjects are always his first consideration and His Highness is literally adored by his people.

Datia State

Area of the State — 912 square miles.

Population according to Census of 1931 — 158,834.

Revenue — About 12 Lakhs.

Address — Datia, Central India

LT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA LOKENDRA SIR GOVIND SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR is a representative of the premier house of Bundela Rajputs. His ancestor, Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Baroni from his father in 1626 and established his own State as separate from Orchha. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1817 a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who



Lt.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Datia State
of Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in the British Army in May 1937.

The Datia State has two companies of State Forces named Govind Infantry, well trained and well equipped and about 1220 of local troops, of which he himself is the Commander-in-Chief.

He celebrated his Silver Jubilee in March 1933.

was born in 1845, succeeded his adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. The hereditary titles of "Maharaja" and "Lokendra" were conferred on him on 4th August 1865 and 1st January 1877 respectively. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler, Lt.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. He first married a daughter of the Dhandera Jagirdar of Manpura, in Gwalior State. He subsequently married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sayla (Gujarat) and also a daughter of the Thakur of Suara in Datia State.

For services in connection with the Great War His Highness was made K.C.S.I. on the 1st January, 1918. In September 1926 His Highness got the rank of an Honorary Major in the British Army and on the 3rd June 1932 was created G.C.I.E.

He was promoted to the rank

4. His Highness is a Patron of St. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society, Vice-Patron of Girls' Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club, India, besides being a Member of several Societies, Associations and Clubs.

5. He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War (1914-18), has presented Lord Reading's Statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own Capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

6. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, no sooner the present War broke out, offered his personal services and all the resources of the State to be placed at the disposal of the British Government and assured His Excellency the Viceroy that he was always ready to make any sacrifice which was within his humble means for the cause of the Empire. His Highness while offering the first instalment of contribution in cash has formed a War Fund Committee under the presidency of his Chief Minister, Khan Sahib Hashmat Ali to raise voluntary subscriptions. So far Rs. 4,500 have been remitted to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund. This includes His Highness' own donation of Rs. 3,000 Sri Rao Raja Jaswant Singh Sahib's contribution of Rs. 300 and that of Chief Minister's of Rs. 200. His Highness has also promised to contribute Rupees twelve thousand a year towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and this process will continue till the successful termination of the War. His Highness has also subscribed towards various organisations, such as St. Dunstan's Hostel, and Central India Red Cross Committee, the Silver Trinket Fund, King George's Fund for Sailors, functioning in one way or other to attain the object cherished feelingly by His Highness, *i.e.* the defeat of the aggressors and victory to the British arms. A lady party has been organised to knit woollen articles under the patronage of Her Highness Maharani Sahiba Sayla Sarkar assisted by the Chief Minister's wife and a good lot of hand-knitted mufflers has already been despatched to the proper quarters. The Datta Durbar has also offered full M.T. Section of 142 men and 10 trained signallers for service with the Army in India. This offer has thankfully been accepted by His Excellency the Crown Representative.



Khan Sahib Hashmat Ali, Chief Minister, Datta State

7. His Highness is a renowned sportsman besides shooting a variety of big game in South East Africa. In 1912-13, he has shot over 200 tigers in India. He is considered to be one of the best shot in India.

Constitution. The Administration of the State is carried on through the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority under the aegis of the Maharaja. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of various Departments and advised by the Legislative Council which was constituted in 1921 and is functioning satisfactorily.

Chief Minister: Khan Sahib Hashmat Ali was born in Chhatarpur State (C.P.) where his father was the Judicial Minister. He obtained his B.A. degree in 1905. The late Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Judge, Federal Court of India and Sir Iqbal Ahmad, Chief Justice Allahabad High Court, were his class-fellows. In different districts of the United Provinces he worked as Deputy Collector, where his services were appreciated and he was selected for deputation to the Andaman Islands in 1922. He worked there as Revenue Assistant Commissioner, District Officer and Settlement Officer. As a Colonisation Officer he colonised the Moplahs there. The village was named Hashmatabad on the Settlement map. He also worked there as Secretary of the Education Department from 1922-25. He was the first Indian Officer who was elected by the Local Born people of the Andamans as their President. They acknowledged in eulogistic terms the services rendered by him to improve their condition.

In 1929 he worked as Chief Minister in Charkhari State, where he introduced many useful reforms and works of public utility. Again he reverted to the United Provinces Civil Service and worked as Deputy Collector in Allahabad and Cawnpore which are very important districts in the U. P. His success in bringing about communal harmony between Hindus and Muslims was particularly noteworthy. He got the title of Khan Sahib in 1939. He held charge of the Azamgarh District as Collector and District Magistrate and retired from there in 1940. Being a man of great ability and experience, His Highness the Maharaja of Datia selected him for appointment as his Chief Minister. In Datia he has prepared several important schemes to further the nation-building activities. His keen interest in intensifying War efforts is well-known.

Dewas State (Senior)

DEWAS STATE (Senior) is like its twin State, Dewas (Junior), a Treaty State. Its area is 119 Square Miles, population 83,221 souls (1931) and average revenue Rs 6,50,000.

Ruler — His Highness Maharaja Vikramsinha Rao Puar Nana Sahib Maharaj, born in 1910, ascended the *Gaddi* in 1937. He is entitled to a salute of 15 Guns.

Dewas State (Junior)

DEWAS STATE (Junior), in Central India, is a Treaty State, enjoying full sovereign rights in its internal administration. It is 419.41 square miles in area with a population of 70,513 souls and an annual revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees. The Ruling family, the Pawars, are of ancient lineage, associated with Raja Bhoj of immortal memory. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns from the British Government.

The State rendered valuable services to the Paramount Power during the Mutiny of 1857 and more recently during the Great War.



His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Sahib Pawar
Dewas State (Junior)

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Sahib Pawar, was born in 1887 and installed on the *gaddi* in 1934 after the death of his brother, His late lamented Highness Maharaja Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Pawar, K.C.S.I. His Highness received his education in England and during that period made an extensive tour in Europe with the Maharam Sahiba. He visited England again in 1930 with the Maharam Sahiba. In April 1935, Their Highnesses left for Europe and returned in September 1935. Their Highnesses again visited England in May 1938 and returned in September 1938. Yuvraj Captain Yashwantrao Bhausaheb Pawar, as President of Council, conducted the administration ably during His Highness' absence in Europe.

His Highness is one of the most highly educated, cultured and enlightened Ruling Chiefs of Central India and has an invaluable experience of administrative problems in Indian States, having acted as Chief Minister to his brother from 1914 to 1918 and then as Home Member in the Gwalior State till his accession to the *gaddi*. The State has been progressing in all directions under his energetic and enlightened rule. Princess Alaknandabai Sahiba as Rajyadhikari has helped much in introducing reforms in sympathy with the people.

In the course of the last five years His Highness the Maharaja has implemented all forms of responsible government and Dewas to day occupies a premier position in Central India in this respect.

Dholpur State (Rajputana)

THE State is situated in the eastern portion of Rajputana and is known to be one of the group called "The Eastern States of Rajputana". The level of the Capital is 600 ft. above the sea level. The climate is healthy. The boundaries are as follows:

North and north-east	Agra Distt. of the U. P.	South and south-east	Gwalior State
West	Karauli State.	North and north-west corner	Bharatpur State

The river Chambal forms the boundary between the two States of Dholpur and Gwalior on the southern border.



Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., Dholpur State

Lt. Colonel His Highness Raisingh Prasad Singh Bahadur Mulki, S. C. I. and Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh, Maharajadhiraj, Sir Sewa Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh, Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O. Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, is a Hindu Kshatriya.

Over 12 generations of the family have ruled consistently for over 300 odd years in Gwalior with Capital at Gomad. Before that, the family shifted its headquarters to several places starting from Hardwar. After Gohad, in the year 1806 when Marathas rose to treachery of officers and relations compelled His late Highness the Maharaja Rana Khat Singhji to come over to Dholpur. Since then they have been here.

His Highness is the second son of the late Maharaj Rana Nihal Singhji and succeeded at the death of his elder brother the late Maharaj Rana Ram Singhji. The family by marriage relations is related closely to the Phulkian States in the Punjab. His Highness' grandmother was the sister of the late Maharajadhiraj Mohinder Singhji of Patiala. His Highness' mother was the sister of the late Shihzada Basdeo Singhji Sahib, one of the last remnants in the direct line of the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Laor of the Punjab. His Highness is married to the sister of the present Rana of Badrukhan, one of the very old House of the Phulkian States. (The history of which is that whenever there is no legitimate direct heir to the *gaddis*

of Phulkian States, adoption is invariably made from Badrukhan House. Recent instances of adoption are—The present Maharaja Jind's father and the present Maharaja Nabha's grandfather, the late Maharaja Hira Singhji, both came from Badrukhan. The great Maharaja Ranjit Singhji also was the son of one of Badrukhan's daughters and was actually born in the old family fortress at Badrukhan.)

His Highness was born on the 12th of February 1893 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1911. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. He was educated for just over 6 years at the Mayo College, Amere, and then for a brief period at the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went for an educational tour to the Western countries of Europe.

The State enjoys 15-gun salute and 17 is personal to His Highness. His Highness was invested with K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918. After the War he was created Lt.-Colonel in the Army on the 24th October 1921. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his visit to India invested His Highness with a K.C.V.O. on the 17th of March 1922, and G.C.I.E. was conferred on 1st January 1931, the investiture of which was done personally by His late Majesty King-Emperor George V.

During his rule His Highness has introduced many changes in almost all the branches of the Administration. The expenditure on Departments of Public Welfare is doubled to what it was in the year 1912 before he took his powers. There are in all about 9 Hospitals including a Travelling Dispensary which is carried on the railway train for outlying villages. Three new Hospitals besides a Maternity Hospital have been opened. Several Irrigation projects, big and small, have been constructed for the improvement of agricultural conditions. State Bank to further help village population has been opened and money is advanced on reduced rates. The city was electrified in 1928 at the time of Lord Irwin's visit to Dholpur. Several new roads have been added and the mileage of the State Railway which runs within the State has been more than doubled. Some further extensions are under consideration. A new Girls' School has recently been opened. Primary education in the State Schools is imparted free and tuition for higher classes is nominal. All the schools are open to boys of all castes. Over 600 new wells have been dug all over the State, some of which have been earmarked for the lower classes, where objection was raised by the orthodox. Fruit plantations are greatly encouraged by the State and several hundred new orchards have come into existence and are flourishing. A new Orphanage in memory of His Highness' late brother has been opened, the ceremony of which was performed by His Highness the Maharajahdiraj of Patiala at the request of His Highness in 1934. State aid is given to Sanskrit, Arabic and Islamia Anjuman.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911.

During His Highness' rule the following Viceroys visited the State as His Highness' Guests:-

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Lord Chelmsford. | 2. Lord Reading |
| 3. Lord Irwin. | 4. Lord Willingdon. |

Mr. E. C. Montague, the late Secretary of State for India, paid a visit to the State in January 1918.

His Highness was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31. He has been a Member of the Chamber of Princes and has been on the Executive for great many years. For two years His Highness was Pro-Chancellor and on the resignation of the Chancellor, he acted as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

His Highness takes keen interest in every nation-building department not only of the State but of India as a whole. He was the President of the General Council of Mayo College in 1932 and has been the Chairman of the old College for some years now, since when the College has appreciably improved in all its activities. He was the President of the All-India Sanatan Dharma Sabha in 1924 at Lahore.

The average revenue of the State is Rs. 16,44,000 and the average expenditure approximately Rs. 16,24,000 annually.

The State maintains forces, regular and irregular combined, numbering 1,058 and a Police Force of 951.

The Administration is carried on by His Highness with the aid of his Council, which is composed of:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Pandit Kaladhar Tewari. | 4. R. S. Munshi Din Dyal. |
| 2. R. B. Sardar Tirath Singh, I.S.O. | 5. Lt.-Col. Raghubir Singh. |
| 3. Nawab Muhammad Rustam Ali Khan. | 6. Munshi Madho Narain. |
| 7. Sardar Ranbir Singh, B.A., LL.B. | |

Dhar State (C.I.)

THE DHAR STATE is a Treaty State in the Malwa Agency in Central India. The population of the State is 243,521. The average revenue of the State is Rs. 17,46,000. Area 1800 square miles.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, was born in 1920, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1926 and was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 16th March, 1940. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is assisted by a Council consisting of the Diwan, who is also the Vice President of the Council and two other members.

The services rendered by the State during the last Great War were greatly appreciated by His Majesty and His Majesty's Government and during the present War His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur placed his personal services as well as all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty to be freely utilised. His Highness contributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the successful prosecution of the War and has also promised a further sum of Rs. 50,000.

Dharampur State (Gujarat)

DHARAMPUR STATE is situated in Gujarat. Its area is 704 square miles, population 112,031 souls, annual revenue Rs. 8,56,145. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevi Mohandevi, was born in 1881, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1921. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Dungarpur State (Rajputana)

THE DUNGARPUR STATE is one of the Southern Rajputana States with an area of 1460 square miles and a population of 2,27,544 souls with an average annual revenue of nearly Rs. 7½ lacs.

The Ruler, His Highness Rani-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1908, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1918 and was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 16th February 1928.

Faridkot State (Punjab)

FARIDKOT, with an area of 643 square miles, a population of 1,69,400 and gross revenue of over 18 lacs,

His Highness Rani-Rayan Maharawal
Sri Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur,
K.C.S.I., Dungarpur State

is one of the important Sikh States of the Punjab. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The present Ruler, Lt. His Highness Raja Sir Harindar Singh Brarbars Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on 29th January, 1915, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the demise of his father, Major Maharaja Brijindar Singh Sahib Bahadur, in 1918, and invested with full Ruling Powers in October, 1934. He personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother, Kanwar Manjitindar Singh, and a Cabinet of 3 Secretaries.



Lt. His Highness Raja Sir Harindar
Singh Brarbars Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,
Faridkot State.



His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinghji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Gondal State.

Gondal State (Kathiawar)

GONDAL STATE, in the Western India States Agency, is 1,024 square miles in area with a population of 2,05,846 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50,00,000.

The Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinghji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain) and a fellow of the Bombay University.

The State is free from rates, taxes, customs, octroi and export duty and female education is compulsory. The number of public institutions and schools is a feature of the State.

Gwalior State (C. I.)

THE STATE OF GWALIOR embraces an area of 26,367 square miles, has a population of 3,523,070 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,41,86,000. The State helped the British in the crisis of 1857 and has ever since been intensely loyal to the British Crown. Its record of Great War services was exemplary and during the present War His Highness offered his personal services and placed the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. He has already contributed liberally in men, money and munition.

The present Ruler of Gwalior, His Highness Maharaja Sir George Jivaji Rao Scindia, G.C.I.E., was born in 1918, succeeded his father the late Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, in June 1925 and invested with full Ruling Powers on 2nd November

1936. On 4th June, 1928, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer on Her Highness the Dowager Maharam Chinko Raja Scindia the Order of the Crown of India. Her Highness the Senior Maharam died at Bombay on 23rd November, 1931.



H. H. Maharaja Sir George Jivaji Rao Scindia, G.C.I.E., Gwalior State.



Lieutenant General His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur
G C S I G B E . Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar

Hyderabad State (Deccan)

HYDERABAD STATE (Deccan) is 82,698 square miles in area with a population of 14,436,148 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 9,14,17,000 (H. S. Rupees). The present Ruler, Lt.-General His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., was born in 1886 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1911. He is the Premier Prince of India.

His Exalted Highness is the seventh Nizam of Hyderabad and a lineal descendant of the founder of the family, the first Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, who was Viceroy of the Deccan under the Moghuls and for a time Chief Minister of the Moghul Empire. The family of the Nizam is one of the most ancient and illustrious in India, tracing its descent from the Khalifa Abu Bakr, who succeeded the Prophet as the spiritual and temporal head of Islam.

The loyalty of the Royal House of Hyderabad to the British Crown has been strikingly demonstrated on every suitable occasion ever since the advent of the British in India.

The number of important reforms and improvements initiated in the State by His Exalted Highness or carried out under his guidance, is remarkable not the least important of the reforms and improvements introduced in the State by His Exalted Highness is the increasing provision for the education of his people. The budget of the Education Department has more than trebled. The number of schools has also undergone a corresponding increase, so that there is hardly a village of any importance now without its school. But the most notable educational experiment is no doubt the institution at Hyderabad of the Osmania University. Hitherto higher education in India had been imparted through the medium of English. The new University represents the first attempt of its kind to impart higher instruction through the student's own vernacular, Urdu, and to teach English merely as a language.

In 1906, Hyderabad was honoured with a visit by Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1922 with a visit by their eldest son, His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales.

The Ruler is styled "His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar" and the *Heir-Apparent* "His Highness the Prince of Berar."



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj
Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Sir Yeshwant
Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.
Indore State

Indore State (C.I.)

INDORE is the Premier State in Central India in direct relationship with the Government of India. The Ruler of the State has the special privilege of appointing a *Vakil* at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy.

It is both an industrial and agricultural state with a population of nearly a million and-a-half, Hindus forming the bulk of the community.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles. The normal revenue of the State is nearly Rs. 1,35,99,000. From the point of view of revenue the State stands seventh in the whole of India and first in Central India.

The Rulers enjoy the hereditary title of "Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree" and a salute of 21 Guns within their own territories and 19 outside them.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Sir Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born on the 6th September, 1908 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 26th February 1926.

At the outbreak of the present war His Highness placed the entire resources of the State, the services of the troops and his personal services at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Idar State (W.I.)

THE STATE OF IDAR also known as "Nam Marwar" ranks second in the Western India States Agency with an area of 1,669 square miles, a population of 307,798 souls and an annual income of 21 lacs. The Ruling Family belongs to the same illustrious stock of Rathor family as Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rutlam.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Maharajaji Shree Himmat Singhji, the present Ruler of Idar, the grandson of Su Pratap Singhji, succeeded to the *qaddi* on the death of his father, His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji in 1931.

His Highness was born in Jodhpur, in 1899, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he had a brilliant record. In his Diploma examination he stood first among the candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India, winning the Viceroy's Medal. He is an excellent all-round sportsman and takes a keen interest in almost all games. His Highness has two sons, Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the Heir-apparent, who is 24 years of age, and Maharaja Kumar Amarsinghji, who is 22 years old.

Immediately on accession, His Highness set himself to the task of improvement in the Administration, and by his zeal and application, he has been able to show a record of which any State might well be proud.

In regard to education special stress is laid on the vocational training of pupils in schools. Several industrial classes have been opened.

What claims the special attention to the State, too, is the promotion of industry and trade. Every facility is given by the State for the development of industry, and outside Capital is now being attracted freely.

As regards the Local Government, Municipalities have been established in some of the important towns of the State and *Garamya Panchayats* have been introduced in villages.

On the occasion of his 40th birthday His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur ordered the establishment of the Legislative Assembly. A committee composed of 6 official and 6 non-official members was appointed to frame the constitution. According to this committee's report the Legislative Assembly will be constituted of 12 elected and 12 nominated members with the Diwan as President.

The State is sparing no pains to adopt all measures calculated to secure the happiness and security of the people of Idar. The present record, obtained through the indefatigable efforts of His Highness and his most capable Chief Minister, Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna J. N. Bhandari, shows the high standard of Administration already obtained and promises a bright future for the State.



His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Maharajaji Shree Himmat Singhji
Idar State

On the outbreak of War His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. His Highness is giving Rs. 25,000 annually for His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State has also presented to the Government its two Aircrafts—a Monospar and a Hornet Moth. Both these planes have cost the State about Rs. 35,000. Besides this a sum of Rs. 4,777/9/9 including Rs. 1,509 as annual contributions were contributed by the members of the Ruling Family and the Jagirdars and subjects of the State towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Rs. 500/- were presented on behalf of the women of the State and Rs. 404/- were sent by the ladies of the Ruling Family towards Her Excellency's Trinket Fund. A Central War Committee has been established which is making every effort for the collection of funds and for enlisting recruits for the British Army. The State is also paying Rs. 100/- per month towards the expenses of maintaining a War Publicity Bureau of the Western India States Agency at Rajkot.

Jaipur State (Rajputana)

Area . -- 16,681 sq. miles

Population of Jaipur State .—26,31,775

Population of Jaipur City .—1,44,179.

Average Annual Revenue - Rs. 1,43,43,000.

THE accepted legend traces back the lineage of the Kachhwaha tribe to Kush, the son of Rama, who ruled at Ayodhya and who is said to have emigrated thence to Rohtas on the Sone river, whence, after several generations, a second migration brought Raja Nal westward across the Jamna to Narwar. At Narwar the family established itself, till one Dhola Rao founded the parent city of the present Jaipur State at Amber in A. D. 967. Jai Singh II, who received the title of Sawai from Emperor Akbar, founded the present city of Jaipur in 1728. This Ruler attained great celebrity as a mathematician and astronomer.



Captain His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan, Raj Rajendra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur. II, G.C.I.E., Jaipur State.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur II, G.C.I.E., who is the thirty-ninth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the *gaddi* on the 7th of September, 1922.

During His Highness's minority, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council of Administration. The Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. After passing the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' College, His Highness proceeded to England in July 1929, to undergo a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On his return to Jaipur in October, 1930, he was given practical training in the working of the Administration and assumed full ruling powers on 14th March, 1931. He was made Honorary Lieutenant April, 1931, Honorary Captain 1934, G.C.I.E. 1935. His Highness is Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and Colonel Commandant of the Sawai Man Guards.

He is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own rights.

Jaisalmer State (Rajputana)

JAISALMER STATE, in Rajputana, is 16,062 square miles in area with a population of 76,255 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 4,20,000. The Ruling family are Jadon Bhatti Rajputs. Jaisalmer, the present Capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1882 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1914.

Maharaj Kumar Girdhar Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born in 1907. He was educated at the Mayo College. A second son Maharaj Kumar Hukam Singhji was born in 1927. His Highness has a grandson, Bhanwar Raghunath Singhji.

Jammu and Kashmir State

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE, as it exists to-day, was established by Maharaja Gulab Singh and extends over an area of 85,885 square miles. It is larger than Hyderabad; almost as large as Mysore, Bikaner, Gwalior and Baroda put together. The total population of the State at the Census of 1931 was 36,46,243 of which 28,17,636 were Muslims, 7,36,222 Hindus, 50,662 Sikhs, 38,724, Buddhists and 2,999 others.



Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Jammu and Kashmir State

On his assumption to the *gaddi* in September 1925 the present Ruler, Major General His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shri Sri Harisinghji Bahadur, Indar Mahindar, Spar-i-Saltanat-i-Inghlishia, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., introduced a change in the system of administration. A set of delegations of authority was approved by which while legislation and all matters involving definition of principle had still to be put up to Council for decision substantial powers of sanction and control were vested in individual Ministers and Heads of Departments. His Highness was born in 1895.

Recently further constitutional reforms have been granted by His Highness providing among other things for an elected majority in the Sabha (40 elected members in a House of 75), an elected Deputy President and appointment of Under Secretaries as also for the Budget being voted upon by the Assembly in respect of votable items.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 8,900 troops (8,000 first line troops and about 900 auxiliary services). Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army. The State contributed 31,000 soldiers in the last Great War, which was the largest contribution from any Indian State. The cost of maintaining

the troops sent Overseas came to Rs. 1,11,00,000. In addition, the State contributed three quarters of a crore to the war-loan.

In the present War also besides offering his personal services His Highness has placed his troops at the disposal of the British Government and issued an appeal to Dogras and Rajputs exhorting them to render all possible assistance to, and to identify themselves with, the Allied cause.

Janjira State (S.M.C.)

JANJIRA STATE, known also as Habsan State is situated to the south of Bombay in Deccan States Agency (Southern Marhatta Country). Its area, including that of its Dependency of Jafarabad, is 379 sq. miles, its population 1,10,388 and the average annual revenue Rs. 11,02,380.

The Abyssinians or the Habshis, who came from West Africa towards the middle of the fifteenth century, enlisted themselves at first in the military service of the Bahmani Kingdom in the Deccan. An opportunity occurred for showing their martial prowess at the downfall of the Bahmani Dynasty. In 1489 A.D. they possessed themselves of the Janjira island and the Fort, and, having settled themselves there, began to prosper in a wondrous manner. In 1666 A.D. they were appointed Admirals of the Fleet on the Western coast of India by the Moghal Emperor, Aurangzeb. The part they played in their naval contest with Shivaji and later on working in alliance with the British, in defeating and breaking the power of the Angrias, who had established themselves as a sea-power in Konkan, forms a glorious chapter in the history of Janjira and a striking illustration of the reputation of the Abyssinians for their bravery both on land and sea.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States. A treaty of Alliance and Sincere Friendship was concluded between the State and the British Government in the year 1733 A D. The State pays no tribute and owns a dependency on the south coast of Kathiawar known as Jafarabad which also, unlike other States in Kathiawar, pays no tribute to any one. It receives from the Junagadh State "Khandani" of 360 Ryals equivalent to Rs 500.

The present Ruler, His Highness Nawab Sahib Sidi Muhammad Khan, was born on the 7th March, 1914. He succeeded to the *qaddi* in the year 1922 A D. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Deccan College, Poona, he received administrative training in the Mysore State. His Highness is entitled to a permanent salute of 11 guns and a permanent local salute of 13 guns. The State also enjoys the privilege and dignity of receiving a *Kharita* on any new Governor assuming charge and of returning of *Kharita* to the Governor on the Ruler assuming the Ruling Powers.

During the last Great War the State contributed liberally both in respect of recruits and money. Special inducements were offered to recruits. Special bonus was also paid to each man immediately on recruitment. If in State Service, his lien was kept on his appointment. Special promotion after return according to work done or special grant if not in State service, was duly considered. Three coastal look-out stations were established by the State—one at Nanoli, another at Murud and the third at Jafarabad light house. A very large number of persons (about 7,000) from this State were serving as lascars for a long time. The State paid Rs. 50,000 to Government as contribution for War expenditure in 1918. It also contributed towards the expenses of the Motor Services offered by the Princes of Kathiawar and also Rs. 14,000 for two motor lorries for use on N-W. Frontier in September 1919 on the outbreak of Afghan War.

The State also paid Rs. 2,500 towards the Imperial War Relief Fund (1919) and also made liberal contributions towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, Kitchener Memorial Fund, Donation for the Great War Sale, Lady Munro's Monster Lucky Bag, Simla, Donation to Queen Mary's School for Maimed Soldiers, Silver Wedding Fund, etc., etc. These contributions amounted to nearly Rs. 25,000.

Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 75,000 were converted into War Loan Bonds for Rs. 57,000.

The State purchased 1st War Loan for Rs. 47,500 and Her Highness purchased the 1st War Loan for Rs. 10,000 and also purchased the 2nd War Loan for Rs. 5,000.

The people of the State purchased the 1st War Loan for Rs. 43,136. The State and the people also purchased 2nd War Loan for Rs. 68,445.

After the Peace was declared His late Highness the Nawab Sahib had ordered a Dharamshala to be built at Murud at a cost of about Rs. 20,000 as a Peace Memorial. The



His Highness Nawab Sahib Sidi Muhammad Khan, Janjira State

foundation-stone of this building was laid by the Nawabzada on the 15th December during these celebrations

The services rendered by the State were highly appreciated by the British Government and, in recognition of the same, His Highness was granted the permanent privilege of enjoying a local salute of 13 guns. His Highness also received a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay saying that the services rendered by His late Highness Sir Sidi Ahmad Khan "would not be easily forgotten."

Towards the expenses of the present War His Highness the Nawab Sahib has contributed Rs. 50,000 and Rao Bahadur Kotak, Diwan, Janpra State, has contributed Rs. 500.

Two War Watching Stations have been established—one at the Lighthouse at Nani near Janpra-Murud and the other at Jafarabad in the dependency of Jafarabad in Kathiawar.

During the year 1940 A.D. His Highness has given in all Rs. 1,650 as donation towards the Red Cross Society and St. Dunstan's Fund, Rs. 5,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London and a further contribution of Rs. 20,000 for H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

The subjects of the State have also given Rs. 4,000 as War Gift for purchasing a Motor Ambulance to be named as "Janpra People's Motor Ambulance" and have purchased Defence Certificates worth Rs. 17,750. They have also contributed Rs. 550 towards Red Cross Society Fund and St. Dunstan's Fund.

The people in the Dependency of Jafarabad have contributed Rs. 988 4 towards War Gift Fund and have purchased Defence Certificates worth Rs. 320. They have also contributed Rs. 185 towards Red Cross Appeal and War Blind Lucky Bag.

Jaora State (C.I.)

JAORA STATE is one of the three Treaty States in the Malwa section of the Central India Agency. It has an area of 602 square miles with a population of 1,00,166 souls. Jaora, the Capital Town is a railway station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 430 miles from Bombay. Its population is 20,998.

Lt.-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ifukhar Ali Khan, Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, was born in 1883, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1895 and was invested with full powers in 1906. He enjoys a salute of 13 guns as an hereditary distinction. During the Great War the contributions made by the State towards the War amounted to Rs. 5,78,912 and it is contributing liberally during the present War.



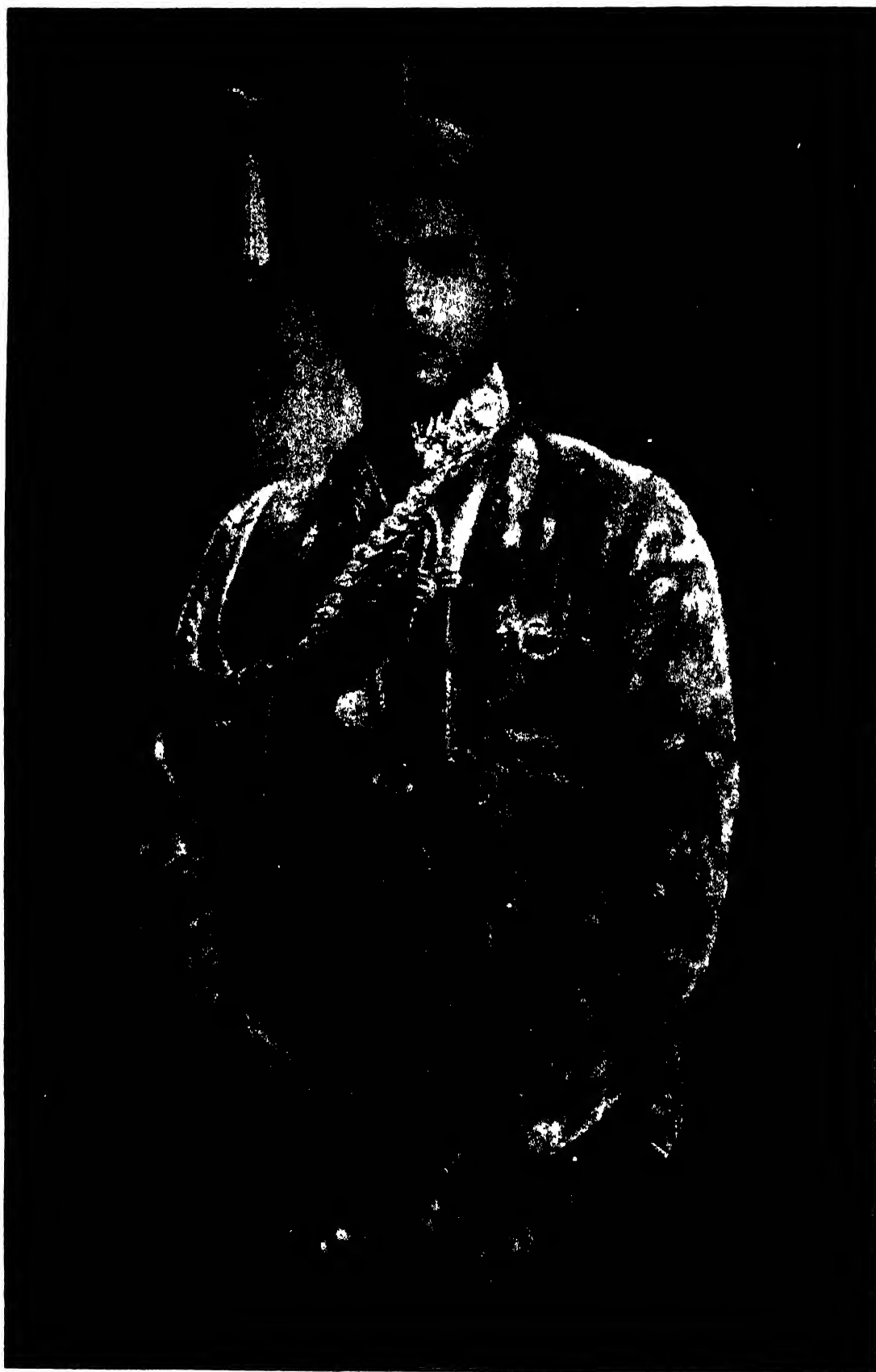
Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Nawab Muhammad Ifukhar Ali Khan Bahadur
G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Jaora State



His Highness Raja Udai Singh,
Jhabua State

Jhabua State (C.I.)

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAI SINGH, the present Ruler of Jhabua State, was born on the 6th May 1875. He was adopted by Raja Gopal Singh who had no natural issue. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* in the year 1895, was granted full powers in 1898. He resides at present at Indore, the Administration being carried on under the Government. His Highness has got no male issue.



Shrimant Raja Yeshwant Rao (Patangshaha V.) Ruler of Jawhar State

Jawhar State (Gujarat)

JAWHAR is situated within the geographical limits of the North Konkan and has an area of 308 square miles with a population of about 57,000 chiefly made up of Warlies, Kolis, Kathodis and people of such other hill tribes. It is interspersed with hills which are a continuation of the Sahyadri Mountains. The gross revenue of the State is approximately five lacs of rupees.

Most of the State is an elevated territory 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the Konkan plain, healthy and cool and with beautiful scenery on every side. It is 38 miles from Dahannu Road on the B. B. & C. I. line and 42 miles from Igatpuri on the G. I. P. Teak, blackwood, other timber and charcoal are the chief forest produce exported from the State. Rice, wara, pulses and oilseeds are others.

The Rulers of this State claim their descent from Jayaba Mukne who was imbued with the ambition and daring to carve out a kingdom for himself. He founded the *gaddi* of Jawhar State after exploring and conquering several places by the strength of his sword. The work of annexation of territories was continued by the ambitious ruler and his valiant successors till, in 1500 A.D., the kingdom extended to most of the province now coming under the Thana and Nasik Districts. Unhappily this did not last long. Taking advantage of the internal strife, the Portuguese in 1641 and thereafter the Peshwas in 1742 succeeded in usurping much of this territory.

Nemshah, the son and successor of Jayaba Mukne, was honoured with the title of "Shaha" by the Emperor of Delhi on the 5th of June 1343 A.D. This being a unique honour, is considered as the beginning of a new era and the official year of the State.

No noteworthy changes took place during the subsequent reigns till the accession of Shrimant Raja Malharrao (Patangshah IV) the Great in 1867. There were no proper means of communications to the outer world nor was any effectual system of administration then in force in the State. Illiteracy and backwardness being rampant all over the State, he boldly shouldered the onerous task of reforming the State and its administration. He constructed new roads, thereby making communications easier. The Surva Tank, State Dispensary and the Krishna Vidyalaya are the epitomes of his enlightened reign.

He was succeeded in the year 1905 by his son, Shrimant Raja Balasahib (Krishnashah), a highly educated and able Prince, who followed in the footsteps of his father in continuing the good work of reforming the State. Female education was the main plank of his administrative policy and he ameliorated the lot of his people by abolishing forced labour.

After his demise, his brother, Shrimant Raja Martandrao (Vikramshah V), ascended the *gaddi* in 1918. He was a simple, straight forward and kind Ruler. During his reign trade and commerce thrived, being encouraged by the State, and it was he who granted Malki Hakks to the subjects. The water supply of the State was increased and new schools were started with special regard for the untouchables. The Jawhar-Kudau Road costing lacs of rupees, was the principal achievement of his reign. The British Government honoured him with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant for his services in the World War. The hereditary salute of 9 guns was granted to the Ruler of Jawhar in his time.

After his demise in December, 1927, Shrimant Raja Yeshwant Rao (Patangshaha V), the present Ruler, was declared his successor, but being minor the administration was carried on by the British Government till January 1938, when Shrimant Patangshaha was invested with full powers. This event was greatly acclaimed by all of his loyal and devoted subjects.

Born in 1917 the young Raja had his early education in Poona and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He displayed there a high sense of discipline and was exemplary in his conduct and progress. Proceeding to England for further studies, he returned in July 1937 and received practical training in administration at the Nasik Collectorate.

He was married to Princess Kamala Raje of Jath. The Rajyabhishek Ceremony took place soon after amidst usual pomp and enthusiasm.

The Rajasahib is a versatile administrator, having high sense of duty towards his subjects whose welfare and uplift is his constant thought. He is regular in his habits and has a great regard for morals. He promises well to prove a very shrewd, sympathetic and enlightened Ruler. The relief of agriculturists from indebtedness is the main feature of his generous administration.

The Kudan Apti Road, linking Jawhar closely with the premier city of India, was completed in his reign. This road, opening the rich rice and forest tracts of the State to outside markets, is sure to confer lasting benefits on the surrounding country inhabited by the enterprising cultivators and producers of the State who badly needed the communication.

The State pays no tribute to any Government and the Rulers have full and absolute powers over their subjects.

Immediately after War broke out the Raja Sahib placed his personal services and resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. This was followed by a donation of Rs. 15,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund with promise to pay Rs. 5,000 each year for the duration of War.

Jhalawar State (Rajputana)

THE STATE OF JHALAWAR was created in 1838 from a part of the territories then belonging to Kotah. It is situated in Eastern Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles and a population of 107,890 souls. Its average annual income is Rs. 7,11,000.

The present Ruler, Lt. His Highness Maharaja Rana Sir Rajendra Singh Bahadur, was born in 1900 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1929. He was educated at the Mayo College, Amrit, and at Oxford. The Administration of the State is carried on by His Highness the Maharaj Rana assisted by a Diwan. The Capital of the State is Brynagar and the nearest Railway Station is Shri Chhatarpur.

Jind State (Punjab)

JIND is one of the Phulkean States, in the Punjab with an area of 1,299 square miles and a population of 324,676 souls. Its average revenue is Rs. 26 lacs approximately.

The present Ruler, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1879, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1887 and invested with full Ruling Powers in 1899. His Highness has two sons, Shri Yuvraj Rajbir Singh, born in 1918, and Maharajkumar Jagatbir Singh born in 1925.

Jodhpur State (Rajputana)



Colonel His Highness Maharaja Dhruv Sri Sri Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., L.L.D., Maharaja of Jodhpur State

JODHPUR is one of the three principal States of Rajputana and the Maharajadhiraj is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs.

The State covers an area of 36,071 square miles with a population of 21,34,848 souls. The average annual revenue of the State is about one crore and fifty lakhs and the average annual expenditure is about one crore and thirty lakhs. Nearly 45% of the total expenditure is spent in the Public Works, Medical, Education and Military Departments.

The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459 when the seat of Government was transferred to the present Capital, but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Siahji, grandson of Jai Chand, the last King of Kanauj, conquered Mallani and the neighbouring tract, and planted the standard of the Rathors amidst the sand hills of the Luni in 1212.

A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818. Maharaja Takhat Singh rendered splendid service during the Mutiny of 1857 and was created G.C.S.I. During the rule of Maharaja Jaswant Singh the State prospered. Maharaja Sardar Singh, who succeeded Maharaja Jaswant Singh, died in 1911 and was succeeded by Maharaja Sumar Singh. He died in 1918 and was succeeded by his brother, the present Ruler.

The present Ruler of the State is An Commodore Colonel His Highness Raj Rameshwar Saramad-i-Rajpahi-Hind Maharaja Dhruv Shri Sri Umair Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., D.L.D. He has five sons. Maharaja Kumar Sri Harwant Singhji Sahib is the Heir-apparent.

The Administration of the State is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur assisted by a Council consisting of the Chief Minister and six other Ministers, to whom definite Portfolios have been allotted.

The Jodhpur House has ever been loyal to the Crown. It has always offered whole-hearted support to the cause of the Empire. On the outbreak of the War on August 28th, 1939, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur telegraphed to His Excellency the Crown Representative offering his unit en marked for Field Service, viz. the Jodhpur Sardar Risala whenever desired.

Later, he offered his Infantry Battalion, the Sodaia Infantry for service outside the State if required in any capacity.

Junagarh State (Kathiawar)

THE STATE OF JUNAGARH in Western Kathiawar is 3,337 square miles in area and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,00,00,000. The population is 545,192 souls. The State is the only remaining haunt of the Indian lion. It also contains many scenes of incidents in the life of Lord Krishna.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Sri Mahabat Khanji, G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I., was born in 1900, succeeded to the *qaidi* in 1911 and after education in England and in Mayo College, Ajmer, was invested with full Ruling Powers in 1920. He enjoys great popularity for his open-handed and kindly nature. His eldest son and heir, Sahibzada Muhammad Dilawar Khanji, has been educated in England.

During the present War with Germany His Highness has placed all his resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness has contributed a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs as a first instalment and an aeroplane for War purposes. A further contribution of Rs. 16,000 collected from the public has also been sent and a Lucky Bag Lottery has also been opened. Subscriptions are also being collected for His Excellency the Viceroy's War Fund. State servants called to War services have been given special terms regarding continuity of their service here and for leave and passage expenses.



Captain His Highness Sri Mahabat Khanji, G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I.,
Junagarh State



Maharaja Pratap Kesari Deo, Ruler of Kalahandi State

Kalahandi State (E.S.A.)

THE STATE OF KALAHANDI or Karond, in the Eastern States Agency, has an area of 3,745 square miles with a population of 5,13,716 souls and an annual income of Rupees six lakhs and-a-half. It includes five big Zamindaries which invest the Ruler of the State with special dignity. The Capital of the State is Bhawanipatna.

The State borders upon the Central Provinces, Orissa and other sister States and there are roads which connect the State with these neighbouring territories. The roads are well-built and well-kept and some of them are passable throughout the year. The Capital of the State is linked with the nearest Railway Station in the Raipur-Waltan Section of B. N. Railway by a very good road motorable all the year round. For the facility of better communication there are telephone connections between important stations and further extension has been carried on too.

Kalahandi was once an Independent State paying no tribute to any Power, but eventually came under the dominion of the Marhattas. It was not one of the Garjat States, which composed the cluster under Patna and Sambalpur, but was a Tributary Chieftainship owing formally allegiance to the reigning Marhatta family of Nagpur. When the province of Nagpur lapsed to the British Crown in 1853 the State of Kalahandi came under the jurisdiction of the British Government and was subsequently created a Feudatory State. It was in political relations with the Government of C. P. till 1905, when such relation was transferred to the Government of Bihar and Orissa. It is now in the direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Political Agent, Chhattishgarh States and the Resident, Eastern States Agency.

Maharaja Braja Mohan Deo, O.B.E., father of the present Ruler, was born on the 14th of May, 1896 and was the 30th Chief in the line of succession. He had succeeded his father, Raja Raghun Kesari Deo, and to the *gaddi* on the 20th of October, 1897. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, married the daughter of Raja Sachidananda Tribhuban Deb of Bamra State in 1916 and was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 15th September, 1917. He was formally installed on the 19th January, 1918. After a successful reign of 22 years, he expired on the 19th September, 1939 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Pratap Kesari Deo.

The House of Kalahandi is noted for its loyalty to the British Crown. The great grandfather of the present Ruler, Raja Udit Pratap Deo, attended the Delhi Durbar in 1877 and in addition to his being created a Raja Bahadur was granted a salute of nine guns as a personal distinction, which was made permanent in 1878. This was a rare distinction in those days and made the position of Kalahandi quite unique among the groups of States in the Central Provinces and Orissa.

In 1911, the present Ruler's father while a minor, was accorded, as a "Salute" Chief, the high privilege of being permitted to do homage to Their Imperial Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary at their Coronation Durbar held at Delhi and of having the honour of Their Majesties' audience instead of being presented in a group as the other Chiefs of Orissa were.

During the Great War the Kalahandi House served the Empire with exemplary devotion and loyalty. On the outbreak of the last Great War the entire resources of the State were placed at the disposal of the British Crown. Besides contributing Rs. 78,883 to the Orissa Chiefs' Aeroplane Fund, to the general expenses of the War and the various funds for the relief of those who had suffered in it, further valuable assistance to the British Government was also rendered in the shape of an efficient labour corps raised in the State. A sum of Rs. 3,75,487 was also invested in the Indian War Loans. For this splendid War services the present Ruler's father was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1918.



The late Maharaja Braja Mohan Deo, O.B.E., father of the present Ruler of Kalahandi State.

The late Maharaja was a kind and considerate Ruler with progressive ideas and was very popular with his subjects. The moral and material welfare of his subjects was always his first consideration. In recognition of his enlightened administration and his sustained efforts to foster the interests of the people, the British Government conferred on the Ruler the title of "Maharaja" as a personal and, later on, as an hereditary distinction.

The late Ruler ran the Administration of the State on sound and efficient lines with the assistance of his Diwan. He took keen and personal interest in all matters and measures conducive to the welfare of his people and the improvement of his State. There are various departments and each is in charge of an able and experienced officer responsible to the Diwan. Education occupies the first and foremost place in the Administration of the State. Primary education is compulsory here. There are 78 educational institutions and all of those maintain a high standard of proficiency. Successful students are sent abroad for Collegiate and Post-graduate studies. Some students are now prosecuting further studies in British India with the help of scholarships granted by the State. The education of girls receives also equal attention of the State and Girls' Schools are maintained at the Headquarters as well as in the interior, where a fairly large number of girls receive education.

The State is liberal in granting medical relief to the people. There are as many as ten well-equipped Dispensaries in the State both at the Headquarters and in the interior and each of them is under the charge of a qualified doctor having knowledge of up-to-date methods of treatment. Judged by the figures of attendance, it can unmistakably be said that these are doing useful work. Vaccination is free and compulsory in the State. Veterinary Surgeons go round the villages and treat cases on the spot.

The Capital of the State is being served by an efficient Municipality and in the interior adequate sanitary arrangements have been made for the preservation of health. The Capital is also fitted with electric lights and there is free supply of pipe water.

The Ruling Chief and his Diwan constitute the High Court in the State and the Sessions cases are tried by a Sessions Judge. There are Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts at the Headquarters and in the mofussils and they administer justice without any interference.

The State is rich in the potential wealth of minerals and a beginning has been made to work these. Agriculture, however, forms the principal occupation of the people and the State grants munificent sums for land improvement and the construction of irrigation tanks. But the most conspicuous act to the credit of the State for the betterment of the conditions of the peasantry is the abolition of the ancient custom of *bethu* and *begar* and the pernicious system of bond labour. The honour for this important reform belonged to the late Ruler. The people now find ample time and opportunity to utilize their services for the improvement of their own land.

The sincere loyalty of the State and its Ruler to the British Crown, so remarkably demonstrated on the critical occasion of the Great War, was also strikingly illustrated in the manner the happy and auspicious occasion of the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State. Under the enthusiastic guidance of the late Ruler and the State officials the whole State was *en fête* with a varied programme of rejoicings in addition to the customary booming of guns, police parade, sports, feeding of the poor, distribution of sweets to school children, fireworks, illuminations, etc. To commemorate that happy occasion a separate Maternity Ward has been added to the existing Hospital at the Head Quarters.

The present Ruler, Maharaja Pratap Kesari Deo, is an enlightened Ruler. He was born on the 5th October, 1919. After matriculating from the Patna University he graduated in the regular course from the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and took his Law degree from the Patna College. He was vested with full Ruling Powers on the 16th of March, 1940. Though very young, he has got sound administrative ability. The Ruler is a Member of the Chamber of Princes on his own right.

Kalat State (Baluchistan)

KALAT STATE, in Baluchistan, is 54,700 square miles in area (including Kharan) with a population of 3,18,700 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 15,33,000.

The Khanate of Kalat formerly was a Semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Kabul. It is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, viz., Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils, have been handed over to the British Government for subsidies and quit rents.

The present Khan of Kalat, Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., was born in 1904 and succeeded to the Khanate in 1933. The title Beglar Begi was conferred on one of his ancestors, Nasir Khan, by the great Persian invader, Nadir Shah, in 1739. The Khan is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.



Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., Kalat State.



Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Kapurthala State

Kapurthala State (Punjab)

THE STATE OF KAPURTHALA, comprising an area of 652 square miles, lies between the rivers Sutlej and Beas in the Punjab. The Maharaja also owns a large number of villages in the Amritsar and Lahore districts as well as estates in the province of Oudh, larger in area than the Kapurthala State proper, embracing as they do 461,032 acres or 700 square miles. The major portion of these estates was granted by the British Government to the present Maharaja's grandfather, His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Randhir Singh of illustrious memory, for conspicuous services during the Mutiny. The Maharaja of Kapurthala thus enjoys among the Ruling Princes of India the peculiar distinction of being both the head of an important State and the premier Taluqdar of Oudh. The gross income of the State is about forty lakhs of rupees. The inhabitants of the State number about 316,000.

The present Ruler of Kapurthala, Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikhul-Itiqad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., was born on the 24th November, 1872, and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 16th October, 1877 and was invested with full powers in 1890.

Karauli State (Rajputana)

THIS Jadon Rajput State of Karauli is one of the States forming the Eastern Rajputana Agency. The State is oblong in shape, about 56 miles from north-east to south-west and 25 miles from east to west. The population, according to the Census of 1931, is 1,40,525 souls. The gross revenue based on the average of the past 5 years is Rs. 6,71,079. The nearest Railway Station is Hindaun City on the Nagda-Muttra State Railway, which is about 21 miles from the Capital.

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Bhom Palji Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I., is the present Ruler of the State. He was born in 1866 and installed on the *gaddi* on the 21st August, 1927, and is recognised as the Head of the Jadon Rajputs. He is entitled to a hereditary salute of 17 guns and a return visit from the Viceroy. His Highness the Maharaja has only one son, Maharaj Kumar Shri Ganesh Pal, who is the heir-apparent and is an ex-student of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

The State Administration is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja exercising full powers, with the assistance of a Diwan.

Kishangarh (Rajputana)

HIS HIGHNESS UMDAE RAJHAE BULAND MAKAN MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ MAHARAJA SUMAIR SINGHJI BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kishangarh Born, 27th January, 1929. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th April, 1939. His Highness is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer Area of the State 858 square miles, population: 85,744 souls; revenue: Rs. 7,50,000, salute 15 guns, but with precedence over two States of 17 guns.

Kolhapur (Deccan)

KOLHAPUR DYNASTY was founded by Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Shivaji the Great. The Rulers of Kolhapur are the direct descendants of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. They bear the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj."

The area of the State is 3217.1 square miles, population 957,137 souls and revenue approximately 51 lakhs.

Kotah State (Rajputana)

THE STATE is one of the Eastern Rajputana States with an area of 5,725 square miles, population of 985,804 souls and an average revenue of approximately rupees 50 lakhs.

The present Ruler, Colonel His Highness Maharao Sri Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D., was born in 1873 succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1889 and received full powers in 1896. He enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a personal salute of 19 guns.

Son: Maharaj Kumar Bhim Singh Bahadur was born in 1909



Captain Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din
Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Loharu State

Loharu State (Punjab)

THE STATE OF LOHARU, in the Punjab States Agency, is 226 square miles in area with a population of 23,338 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,37,000. The Ruler exercises full Criminal and Civil jurisdiction over his subjects.

The present Ruler, Captain Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, was born in 1911 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1926. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency. He was invested with full Ruling Powers in November, 1931, and at the same time was gazetted as an Honorary Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army. He was promoted to the honorary rank of Lieutenant in 1934 and to that of Captain in August 1939. He is a Member of the Chamber of Princes.

Lunawada State (Gujarat)

LUNAWADA STATE is 388 square miles in area with a population of 95,162 souls. The Ruling Family are Solanki Rajputs. The State helped the British Government during the Indian Mutiny and the Great War. The present Ruler, Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji, was born in 1910 and invested with full powers in 1930. He is a Member of the Chamber of Princes. The State is progressing in all directions under his enlightened rule.

Malerkotla State (Punjab)

THIS STATE, situated in the Punjab, has an area of 165 square miles, population of 83,972 souls with an average annual revenue of Rs. 8,05,000.

The Ruler, Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., enjoys a salute of 11 guns. He was born in 1881 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1908.

Mandi State (Punjab)

THE STATE OF MANDI, in the Punjab States Agency, embraces an area of 1,139 square miles, has a population of 207,465 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 12,58,000. The Rulers are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandra Bans tribe.

Major His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1904, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1913 and was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army was conferred on His Highness on his investiture. The dignity of a Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred on His Highness in 1931. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in the same year and Major in 1938.



His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singh, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., Manipur State.

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes.



Major His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Mandi State

Manipur State (Assam)

MANIPUR STATE, in Assam, is 8,638 square miles in area with a population of 445,606 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 9,43,000. The country is mountainous. The Capital, Imphal, is the only town in the State worth the name.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singh, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., was born in 1885, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1891 and formally installed in 1908. He enjoys a salute of 11 guns. On the outbreak of the War, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor.

Mayurbhanj State (E.S.A.)

MAYURBHANJ ranks first in point of population and revenue among the States of the Eastern States Agency. The Capital of the State is Baripada. The present Maharaja, Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, K.C.I.E., received his education at the Rajkumar College, Ajmere, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. He is an enlightened Prince with progressive ideas and takes keen personal interest in the Administration, the progressive character of which is reflected in the High Court, Praja Sabhas, Development Department and the number of medical Dispensaries.

He enjoys a hereditary salute of 9 guns and is a permanent Member of the Chamber of Princes.

Morvi State (W.I.)



His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir
Lukhdirji Wagbji, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.
Morvi State.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SIR LUKHDIRJI WAGBJI, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Morvi in the Western India States Agency, was born in 1876, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1922. He represents the seniormost branch of the Jadeja Rajputs, the Ruling Families of Cutch and Nawanager being junior in descent to the illustrious House of Morvi. The Jadejas have contributed not a few brilliant chapters in the history of the Kathiawar Peninsula and the contribution of Morvi to that history is quite in keeping with the tradition of the race. Those traditions are to day ennobled by the benevolent and enlightened rule of Maharaja Shri Lukhdirji Wagbji.

The State of Morvi lies in the northern half of Kathiawar with an excellent harbour in the Inner Gulf of Cutch, with a part of Runn of Cutch within its territories and with a district in the Peninsula of Cutch itself, embracing in all 822 square miles with a population of over 1,13,000 souls. Thanks to wise and efficient administration, the annual income of the State has increased during the last fifty years from eight lakhs to well-nigh over fifty-eight lakhs of rupees in spite of the fact that taxation in the State is lighter than perhaps anywhere else. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and to a salute of 11 guns.

Mudhol State (Deccan)

MUDHOL is one of the oldest Mahratta States in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation.

The Ruler, Shrimant Raja Bhairav Singh (minor) of Mudhol claims descent from the Sishodia Maharanas of Udaipur. He was born on the 4th October, 1929. Succeeded his father, who abdicated the *gaddi* on the 9th November 1937, with the sanction of the Crown Representative.

The area of the State is 368 square miles, population 62,832, average revenue Rs. 3,18,000, salute 9 guns.



His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar
Bahadur, Mysore State.

The Minority Administration is carried on by a Council of Administration consisting of Shri Lady Parvatidevi, Regent Ramasahiba and the mother of the minor Rajasahib, as President, the Diwan Sahib as Vice-President and three other members.

From the slender resources of the State the Durbar has donated Rs. 2,000 towards the War Purposes Fund.

Mysore State (S.I.)

MYSORE STATE is 29,475 square miles in area, has a population of 65,57,871 souls and an approximate average annual revenue of Rs. 3½ crores. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, succeeded his uncle, His late Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, in 1940. He was born on the 18th July, 1919 and was installed on the throne with full Ruling Powers on the 8th September, 1940.

His late Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur was one of the ablest and the wisest Ruling Chiefs of India and under his energetic and enlightened guidance the State grew perhaps the most progressive State in this country.

R



His Highness Raja Sir Vikram Singhji. Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Warsingarh State.

Nabha State (Punjab)

THE NABHA STATE, in the Punjab is 947 square miles in area with a population of 287,574 souls (1931 Census) and an average annual revenue of Rs. 28,31,000. It is one of the three Phulkian States and ranks fourth in the Punjab States. His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, the present Ruler, was born on the 21st September 1919 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 19th February 1928. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency. His Highness was invested with Ruling Powers in March 1941. He visited England in 1932 and 1934 and entered Badingham College, near Leatherhead, until the summer of 1938, when he entered Sandhurst.



Raja Shrimant Mahendra Singhjee Deo Bahadur, Raja of Nagod State.

On the 1st January 1921 the permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns and a local salute of 15 guns was granted to the Ruler.

Nagod State (C.I.)

AREA OF THE STATE 501 1/4 square miles. Population 74,589. Annual Revenue nearly 3 lacs. Salute 9 Guns. Capital Nagod (16 miles from Satna G.I.P. Ry). Ruler, Raja Shrimant Mahendra Singhjee Deo Bahadur, Born 5th February, 1916. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on 26th February, 1926, assumed Ruling Powers on the 9th February, 1936.

Educated Daly College, Indore; Administrative training at Bangalore under a European guardian.

Heir-Apparent Yubraj Rudrenara Pratap Singhji Sahib Born on the 7th March, 1936.

Narsingarh State (C.I.)

NARSINGARH STATE, in Central India, is 734 square miles in area with a population of 1,13,873 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 9,50,000. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

His Highness Raja Sir Vikram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Narsingarh State, was born on the 21st September 1909, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 23rd April 1924, on the death of his father, His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., and was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 7th October, 1929. During his minority the State continued to be administered by the Council of Regency with Her Highness Ram Shiv Kunwar as Regent. In June 1924, Her Highness was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire for efficient discharge of her duties.

His Highness was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed the Diploma Examination from the latter College in April, 1927. After leaving the College he spent a year in Bangalore for administrative training under the Mysore Government. In July, 1928, His Highness proceeded on a short trip to Europe and visited England, Scotland, and France. This trip was mainly arranged to impart to his liberal education a finishing touch.

His Highness married in June 1929 a daughter of the Heir-Apparent of the Kutch State.

His Highness undertook a second Continental tour in April, 1933, for reasons of health as also to familiarise himself with the various systems of government and to find out ways and

means of improving the resources of his State. This tour lasted for more than six months and his itinerary included France, Italy, Vienna, Switzerland and the British Isles.

Since the assumption of powers in October, 1929, His Highness has carried on great reforms in the State. Legislation in respect of social reforms such as Child Marriage, Nukta Ceremony, Begar System and Juvenile offences have been enacted and the offenders brought to book. Local Self-Government has been thrown open to the public and people are taken into confidence.

Administrative changes of vast magnitude have been introduced since recently. The post of the Diwan is done away with and instead an Executive Committee of four senior Members has been established and they have been granted powers of appointment, and dismissal of the subordinate staff under their portfolios upto Rs. 25. Appeals arising from their decisions are heard by the Council of State, presided over by His Highness the Maharaja. The four Members are designated as Judicial, Revenue, Home and General Members. The Secretariat system of administration is in vogue, the heads of departments are responsible to the Members-in-charge. The State has got an independent High Court.

His Highness was awarded the title of K.C.I.E. in 1941.

War Services

1. On the declaration of the Present War His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur set up a War Committee for the conduct of business of the War. His Highness is the Patron and Maharaja Prabhunath Singh, General Member, State Council, is the President, and some officials and non-officials to assist him in this respect.

2. The Committee is working very arduously and has opened sub-committees in all the important villages under the supervision and management of the public workers. They have been trying their best to raise subscriptions and have been popularising the purchase of Defence Bonds.

3. The Narsingarh Durbar has contributed so far towards various funds over Rs. 12,000.

4. All the four Members of the State Council, and the Legal Adviser to His Highness have promised to pay Rs. 5 p.m. from their salaries till the successful termination of the War and all of them voluntarily agreed to pay the subscription for six months in advance.

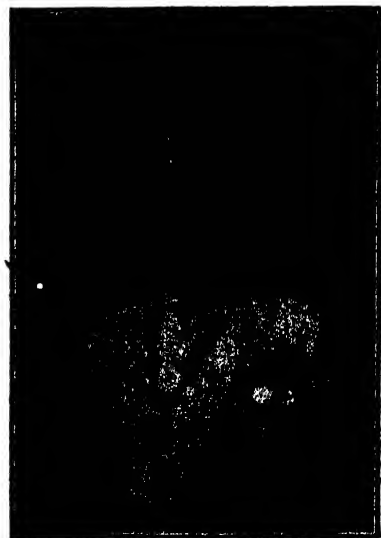
Nawanagar State (W.I.)



THE STATE OF NAWANAGAR, in Kathiawar, is 3,791.3 square miles in area with a population of 409,192 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 97,15,510.

It has an extended sea-coast of about 100 miles and the harbours of Jodiya, Bedi and Salaya. There are pearl-fisheries on the Nawanagar coast. The Ruling family belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the Rulers of Cutch also trace their descent. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness Lt.-Colonel Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijay-sinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., the present Ruler, was born on the 18th September 1895 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 2nd April 1933.



His Highness Lt.-Col. Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Ruler of Nawanagar.

Orchha (Tikamgarh) C. I.



ORCHHA is the premier Treaty State in the Bundelkhand Agency and the fourth in the whole of Central India. The State is a Treaty State with full sovereign rights. Tikamgarh is the present Capital. The area of the State is 2,080 square miles. The population is 13,14,66 souls. Ninety five per cent of the population are Hindus, 3 per cent Muslims and 2 per cent Jains. The language is Bundelkhandi, a local form of Hindi. The annual revenue of the State borders on about 15 lakhs.

The Ruler is entitled to a hereditary salute of 15 guns and the hereditary titles of "Sawai Mahendra Maharaja" and "Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand," the latter having been granted by the British Government in 1882.

His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Vir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 14th April 1899 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 3rd March 1930.



His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Vir Singh Deo Bahadur K.C.S.I. Ruler of Orchha State.

Palanpur State (Rajputana)



THE Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Yusufzai Lohani tribe, and is said to have first settled in Bihar in 12th century. In the 14th century Malek Khurram Khan, the founder of the House, captured Jhalor. Then rule over Palanpur begins from the 16th century when the Emperor Akbar gave Palanpur, Dessa and Dantiwada to Ghazni Khan, the 12th Ruler of the House. Thus the Lohani House, which is the oldest amongst the existing Mohammadan Ruling Houses in India, came to rule over Jhalor, Sanchor and Bhimmal along with Palanpur, Dessa and Dantiwada until the end of the 17th century when the capital was finally established at Rampur.

Malek Usman Khan, the 5th Ruler, was granted the hereditary title of Zabt-ul-Mulk by the Sultan of Gujrat, and Ghazni Khan, the 12th Ruler, who was also the Governor of Lahore, received the hereditary titles of Diwan and Mahakhan from Emperor Akbar. The title of Nawab was conferred on the Ruler as a hereditary distinction.

The present Ruler Lt.-Colonel His Highness Sir Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, the 29th Ruler of the House, was born on 7th July 1883, ascended the *gaddi* on the 28th September 1918. His Highness was granted an Honorary Commission as Captain in the Army in 1916, awarded K.C.I.E. on the 5th June 1920, appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, awarded K.C.V.O., on the 17th March 1922, promoted to Major in 1930 and to G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1932. He was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Colonel and appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1936.

His Highness was a Member of the Indian Delegation to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September 1928. He visited England in April 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor and again proceeded to Europe for medical treatment in 1938. His Highness's son and heir-apparent, Nawabzada Iqbal Muhammad Khan, was born on the 8th June 1917.



Lt.-Col His Highness Sir Taley Muhammad Khan, Bahadur. G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.

Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin halted for a few hours at Palanpur, Lord Irwin paid a visit to Palanpur in 1927. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Force, twice stayed at Palanpur.

The Palanpur State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan Wars of 1842 and 1879. During the Mutiny of 1857 the State rendered prompt and valuable assistance to the British Government. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914—18, His late Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty.

The Capital of the State is Palanpur.

Palitana State (Kathiawar)

PALITANA STATE is in Kathiawar (Western India Agency). The area of the State is 300 square miles, population 62,150 souls and annual average revenue Rs. 8,21,000 approximately.

The present Ruler, Thakore Sahib Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., enjoys a salute of 9 Guns. He was born on the 3rd April, 1900, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 29th September, 1905 and invested with full Ruling Powers on the 27th November, 1919.

The Heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Shivendrasinhji, was born on the 23rd September, 1936.



Thakore Sahib Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Palitana State

Panna State (C.I.)

Area 2,596 square miles.

Population: 2,12,130.

Revenue:—Rs. 11,60,436.

Salute: 11 Guns.

THE Present Ruler, Captain His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., belongs to the eldest direct line of descendants of the famous hero, Maharaja Chhatrasal. Born, 31st January 1893. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th June 1902. Was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 4th February 1915.

The administration of the State is carried on with the help of a Council consisting of four Ministers. His Highness himself is the President of the Council.



Captain His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Panna State



His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Partabgarh State.

Partabgarh State (Rajputana)

PARTABGARH is in Southern Rajputana Agency. It has an area of 889 square miles; population 76,539 souls and a revenue of Rs. 5½ lakhs approximately.

The Ruler, His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He was born on the 12th April, 1908, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 18th January, 1929 on the death of his grandfather, Maharawal Raghunath Singh.

Patiala State (Punjab)

PATIALA STATE has an area of 5,942 square miles, population of about 17 lacs and income Rs. 1,57,00,000. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Shri Yadavindra Singh Ji Mahendra Bahadur, ascended the *gaddi* on the 23rd March, 1938.

Since his accession His Highness has introduced a number of reforms calculated to promote the well-being and prosperity of his people. New dispensaries have been opened and important additions made to the Hospitals at the headquarters and the district.

His Highness has been no less keen in the spread of education. Besides a first grade College, a large number of Primary, Middle and High Schools are maintained by the State. Two Intermediate Colleges—one for girls and the other for boys—have been recently opened at Patiala and Bhatinda.

The glory of Patiala lies primarily in its unchallenged and unsurpassed War record. No sooner the present War was declared than His Highness placed his services and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. As the Leader of Sikhs he issued a special appeal to his community to render all possible help in securing an early victory to the British arms.



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj
Rajeshwar Shri Yadavindra Singh Ji
Mahendra Bahadur Ruler of Patiala

Patna State (E.S.A.)

PATNA. MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, the present Ruler of Patna State, Eastern States Agency

Born 31st March 1912

Ascended the gaddi 1933

Educated At the Mayo College, Ameer, where he passed the Chiefs' College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St. Columbia's College, Hazaribagh, where he passed the Intermediate in Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution.

Married In 1932 the daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala

History Maharaja Ramai Deo, a scion of the illustrious Chauhan family founded State of Patna in the 12th Century A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of "Maharaja" from the very beginning. Patna State is identical



Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Ruler of Patna State with the ancient "Dakshina Kosala," which was the kingdom of Kusha, the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilisation which

flourished there in the olden times. The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and it has remained ever since extremely loyal and is well-known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well-governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses good educational and industrial institutions. Primary education is, subject to certain exemptions, compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 11. It has a fully-equipped Hospital with a separate Women's Section, a Maternity Ward, an Eye Ward, an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute at the Capital in addition to several out-lying Dispensaries, a Leprosy Hospital, 2 Leprosy Clinics and 2 Child Welfare Centres. There are telephone and telegraphic connections in the important places of the State. It has beautiful valley showing good scenery and an abundance of *shikar* of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers.

War Services (Great War):—During the last Great European War the State contributed about Rs. 85,000 to the Orissa Chiefs' Aeroplane Fund and to the various other funds opened for the relief of those who had suffered in the War. The State also contributed a Motor Ambulance and invested Rs. 2,29,275 in the Indian War Loans. The State also assisted the Government in providing recruits for the Indian Labour Corps.

War Services (Present War). Just after the declaration of the War between Germany and His Britannic Majesty's Government, the Maharaja and Ruler unreservedly placed at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor his personal services and the entire resources of the State. Subsequently the Maharaja and the Maharam alone contributed Rs. 17,000 and sums totalling approximately Rs. 5,500 have also been contributed by the officials and the public and further contributions are being received towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Besides, War Bonds worth approximately Rs. 75,000 have been purchased by the State Government.

The Maharaja is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and takes keen interest in the Administration.

Heir-Apparent—Yuvaraj Raj Singh Deo.

Area of the State—2511·7 square miles.

Revenue 11,96,000.

Population—5,66,943

Salute—Nine Guns.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Minister - Mr. Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (RETD.)

Home & Development Minister—Mr. Shri Gopal Chandra, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S. (Lond.)

Revenue Minister—Mr. Lakshman Sahani.

Chief Judge—Rai Bahadur Subodh Chandra Dutt.

Puisne Judge—Mr. Khettra Nath Singha.

Secretary to the Cabinet—Kumar Ranendra Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., B.L.

Chief Medical Officer—Capt. D. N. Basu, M.B., L.M.S. (RETD.)

Superintendent of Police and Shikar/hana Officer—Virabar Sardar Bishan Singh.

Forest Officer - Rai Sahib Mehr Chand Gupta, D.D.R.

State Engineer—Sardar Kahar Singh Garewal.

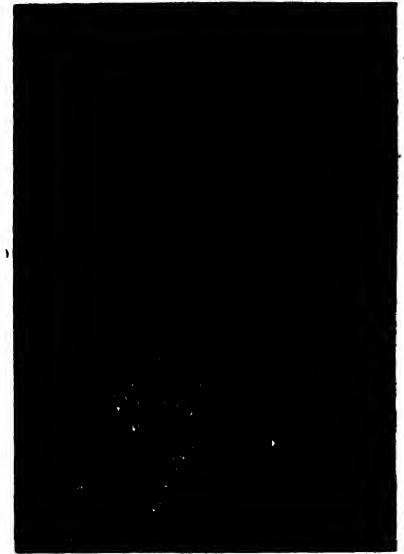
Superintendent of Education—Mr. Adwait Charan Das, M.A.

Audit Officer—Mr. Mahabendra Gopal Mukherjee.

Porbandar State (Kathiawar)

THE STATE comprises an area of 642½ square miles and has a population of 1,38,935 souls. The average revenue of the State is about Rs. 25,00,000, the main sources being Customs, Land Revenue, Quarries and the Railway.

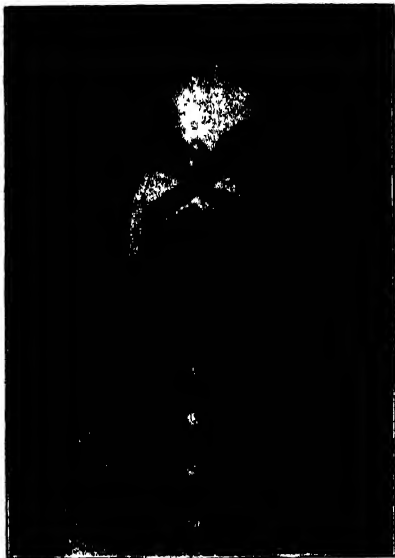
The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Rana Sahib Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., belongs to the ancient and the distinguished clan of Rajput Jethwas, the earliest settlers in Western India, and ranks fourth amongst the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar. He was born on the 30th June 1901, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 10th December, 1908 and was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 26th January, 1920. He enjoys a salute of 13 guns. His Highness is the 180th of the long line of illustrious rulers of the House of Jethwas noted for chivalry and nobility, who have borne the family title of "Maharana". Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he distinguished himself as a student and sportsman of outstanding merit, he came out first in the Diploma Examination of all the Chiefs' Colleges in the year 1918. His Highness was the second Indian Ruler to have had the privilege of paying an official visit to His late Holiness Benedict XV at the Vatican. In 1932, he led the All-India Cricket Team to England. During the period of nearly 20 years which have elapsed since his accession to the throne, His Highness has eminently succeeded in securing an abiding place in the hearts of his loyal subjects by dint of his concern for their prosperity.



His Highness Maharaja Rana Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Porbandar State

Pudukottai State (S.I.)

THE PUDUKOTTAI STATE, in the South India, is 1,179 square miles in area with a population of 4,00,694 souls. It was of much service to the British during the Carnatic Wars and in the Wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, was born on the 23rd June, 1922 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th October, 1928. The Administration is being carried on by an Administrator.



His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, Ruler of Pudukottai State.

Radhanpur State (W. I.)

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHIB MURTAZA KHAN JORAWAR KHAN BABI BAHADUR

is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family, who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat, and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Sahib Sir Jalaluddinkhan Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the *gaddi* since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born:—10th October, 1899. Recognition announced by the Government of India on the 1st January, 1937.



His Highness Nawab Murtazakhan Jorawarkhan Babi Bahadur, Radhanpur State

Educated—At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for some time. His Highness is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. His Highness has received administrative training under His late Highness Sir Jalaluddinkhan, who kept him in his company both inside and outside the State. Married the daughter of His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur in the year 1925, by whom he has one daughter. In 1929 His Highness married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaluddinkhan of Radhanpur. The Nawab Sahib is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent Salute : 11 Guns.

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the north of Gujarat and has 173 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

Area of the State :—1,150 square miles. *Population* :—70,530 souls. *Revenue* :—About Rs. 8,00,000.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual *Jama* (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and one of Dasada Thana. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castor seed and different kinds of gram are the principal agricultural products. The State is also noted for its fine breed of cattle known as *Wadhwar* or *Kankrej*.

Diwan to His Highness :—Khan Bahadur S. A. M. Kadri, M.A., LL.B.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The State has been regularly paying Rs. 1,000 every month to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the duration of the War. His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur has been pleased to appoint a Central War Efforts Committee for the State with sub-committees to deal with all activities of the State connected with the War including the enrolment of Civic Guards, collection of funds, making propaganda with a view to stimulating War activities and counteracting false rumours, &c. A scheme for internal security has been prepared and a Lucky Bag Lottery for the collection of funds has been set up. Rs. 1,000 being the first instalment of contributions made by the public and the State servants to the Western India States War Plane Fund have been remitted to the Treasurer of the Fund at Rajkot. Subscriptions have also been raised from the public and the servants of the State for various objects connected with the War. Rs. 375 have been subscribed by the public and the State servants to the Red Cross and War Blind Lucky Bag Fund, inaugurated by the Agency. Rs. 855 have been subscribed by the public and the State servants to the Sabar Kantha Agency Lucky Bag in aid of Red Cross Fund, and His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur has been pleased to present one pair of *Kankrej* bullocks for Lucky Bag Prize, and Rs. 50 p.m. as contribution towards the expenses to be incurred in connection with setting up of a Bureau at Rajkot to be known as Western India States Central War Publicity Bureau organised by the Residency.

Rajgarh State (C.I.)

THE STATE is 962 square miles in area with a population of 1,34,891 and an annual revenue of Rs. 10 lakhs.

His Highness Raja Bikramaditya Singh Bahadur, the Ruler of the State, was born on the 18th December, 1936. Owing to his minority the State is being administered by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal. The President of the Council is the Diwan of the State.

Rajgarh is one of the ancient Rajput States in Central India situated in that part of the Malwa Plateau which is known as Umatwari, so called after the Umat Rajputs, a branch of the Parmara clan, claiming their descent from the famous Vikramaditya. The Rulers of the State are entitled to a hereditary and dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Rajkot State (W.I.)

THE STATE OF RAJKOT in the Western India States Agency is 2824 square miles in area comprising sixty-four villages with a population of 75,540 souls (1931 Census) and an average annual revenue of Rs. 13,55,000. The Ruling Family is descended from the same stem as the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar. The State was founded in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century by Jadeja Vibhaji, a Prince of the Nawanagar House.

Rajpipla (Gujarat)

RAJPIPLA is a premier State in the Gujarat States Agency with an area of 1517.50 square miles, population of 2,06,086 souls and an average income of Rs. 25 lacs approximately.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., was born on the 30th January, 1890 and on the death of his father succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 26th September, 1915. He enjoys a salute of 13 guns.

Rajpipla Rulers are Gohel Rajputs and are descended from the family which ruled at Perm in the Thirteenth Century.

The Heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Rajendrasinhji, was born on the 30th March, 1912.

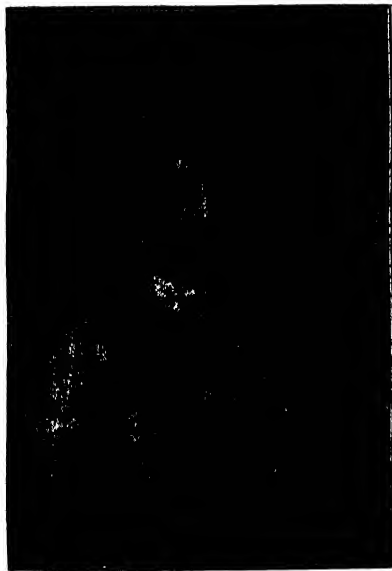


Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir
Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I.,
Ruler of Rajpipla State

Rampur State (U.P.)

THE STATE OF RAMPUR is situated in Rohilkhand. It has an area of 893 square miles. The population is 1,64,919 and the Capital is Rampur City, which is a station on the East Indian Railway.

The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Muhammad Khan Bahadur in the mid-18th Century and his Dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Syed clan of Bareilly in the Muzaffarnagar District and was a statesman of remarkable ability.



Captain His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dil Pazar Daulat-i-Inglishta Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nasir-ul-Mulk Amn-ul-Umara Nawab Sir Syed Muhammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.LITT., Mustaid-i-Jung, Ruler of Rampur State, was born on the 17th November, 1906. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th June, 1930. Formal installation took place on the 26th August, 1930. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Ratlam State (C.I.)

RATLAM STATE is situated in Malwa Agency of Central India States Agency. It has a population of 1,07,321 souls and an area of 693 square miles. Its average annual income is Rs. 10 lakhs approximately.

The present Ruler, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., was born on the 13th January, 1880 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 29th January 1893. He was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns, also the title of 'Maharaja' on the 1st January, 1921.

The Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, was born on the 9th November, 1927.

The Capital of the State is Ratlam, which is served by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Major-General His Highness Maharaja
Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Ratlam State.

Rewa State (C.I.)

REWa STATE, in Central India, is 13,000 square miles in area, has a population of 1,587,445 souls and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 60,00,000. The Ruling Family are Rajputs of the Baghil clan and the State is the first among the Bundhelkhand States.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born in 1903 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1918, and invested with Ruling Powers in 1922. He is the 34th of his line. The present Ruler has a son named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Bahadur, born in 1923.

Sachin State (Gujarat)

SACHIN STATE is situated in Gujarat. It has an area of 49 square miles, population 22,107 souls and revenue about Rs. 3,97,000. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Ruler :—Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Khan Muhammad Yakut Khan was born on the 11th September 1909 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 20th November, 1930.

The Ruling Family is of African descent.



Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Khan
Muhammad Yakut Khan, Ruler of
Sachin State



His Highness Raja Radha Charan Singh
Ju Deo Bahadur Bargujar, Samthar State



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Gulab
Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
Rewa State.

Sailana State (C.I.)

SAILANA STATE, in Central India, originally formed a part of Ratnam, but became an independent entity from the time of Pratap Singh, the second son of Chhatrasal.

The area of the State is 297 square miles, population 35,223 souls and average annual revenue Rs. 3,00,000. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Sir Dileep Singh, K.C.I.E., was born on the 18th March, 1891 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 14th July, 1919.



His Highness Raja Sir Dileep Singh,
K.C.I.E., of Sailana State.

Samthar State (C.I.)

Area :—178 squares miles.

Revenue :—Rs. 350,000 (this includes Rs. 200,000 income of alienated lands).

Population :—33,307.

Salute :—11 guns.

RAJA NAUNE SHAH BARGUJAR laid the foundation of Samthar State in the Eighteenth Century. A treaty with the British Government was concluded in the rule of Raja Ranjit Singh in 1817.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Ju Deo Bahadur K.C.I.E., abdicated owing to old age in favour of his son, the present Ruler, on the 9th October, 1935. The old Ruler was allowed by His Imperial Majesty to retain the titles of His Highness and Knighthood besides the salutes to which he had been entitled before.

The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Radha Charan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur Bargujar, was born on the 15th May, 1914 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 9th October, 1935.

Sangli State (Deccan)

EXCLUDING KOLHAPUR, SANGLI is the biggest State amongst the Deccan States situate between Poona and Kolhapur. The Ruler of the State is Captain His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasahib Patwardhan, K.C.I.E. He was born in 1890 and assumed full powers on the 2nd of June 1910. Sangli State is one of the six Patwardhan States in the Deccan and has full powers, namely, the power to try and punish capital offences. The present Ruler enjoys a salute of 11 guns. The State has an area of 1,136 square miles and a population of 258,000.

The average annual income is Rs. 16 lacs and the expenditure is Rs. 15½ lacs. The State owns a Railway between Sangli and Miraj, a length of 6 miles.

The administration of the State is carried on, on model of the Province of Bombay. The land revenue system is the system which obtains in that Province and tenure is what is known as the *Rayatwari* tenure. The Ruler of the State has delegated nearly all his powers to an Executive Council consisting of a President and three other Councillors, one of whom is from amongst the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.



Captain His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasahib Patwardhan, K.C.I.E. Ruler of Sangli State

Sant State (Gujarat)

SANT STATE is 394 square miles in area with a population of 83,538 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 4,35,959. The Durbar enjoys a dynastic salute of nine guns, and the right of adoption.



Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Ruler of Sant State.

The Ruling Family belongs to the Parmar or Paur clan of Rajputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated line of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally, about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who, with his uncle Lindev, was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, was born on the 24th March 1881 and installed on the *gaddi* in 1896. He was formally invested with full powers on the 10th May, 1902. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the Government Administrator of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers.

During the Great War the services of the Raja Sahib were appreciated by the Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Raja Sahib to be a Member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Heir-apparent, Maharaja Kumar Shri Pravarsinhji, was born in 1907 and educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His educational career was very bright. He is also a keen sportsman.

tional career was very bright. He is also a keen sportsman.

Shahpura State (Rajputana)

SHAHUPURA STATE is situated in Japur Residency in Rajputana with an area of 405 square miles, population 54,333 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 3,81,000. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

The present Ruler, Rajadhiraja Umadsinhji, was born on the 7th March, 1876, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th June, 1932.

His son, Rajkumar Sudershan Deo, was born in 1915.

The Capital of the State is Shahpura and the nearest Railway Station is Sareri.



Rajadhiraja Umadsinhji, Ruler of Shahpura State.

Sirmoor State (Nahan, Punjab)

Area :—1,046 square miles.

Population :—1,48,568.

Average Annual Revenue :—Rs. 8,67,000.

Salute :—11 Guns.

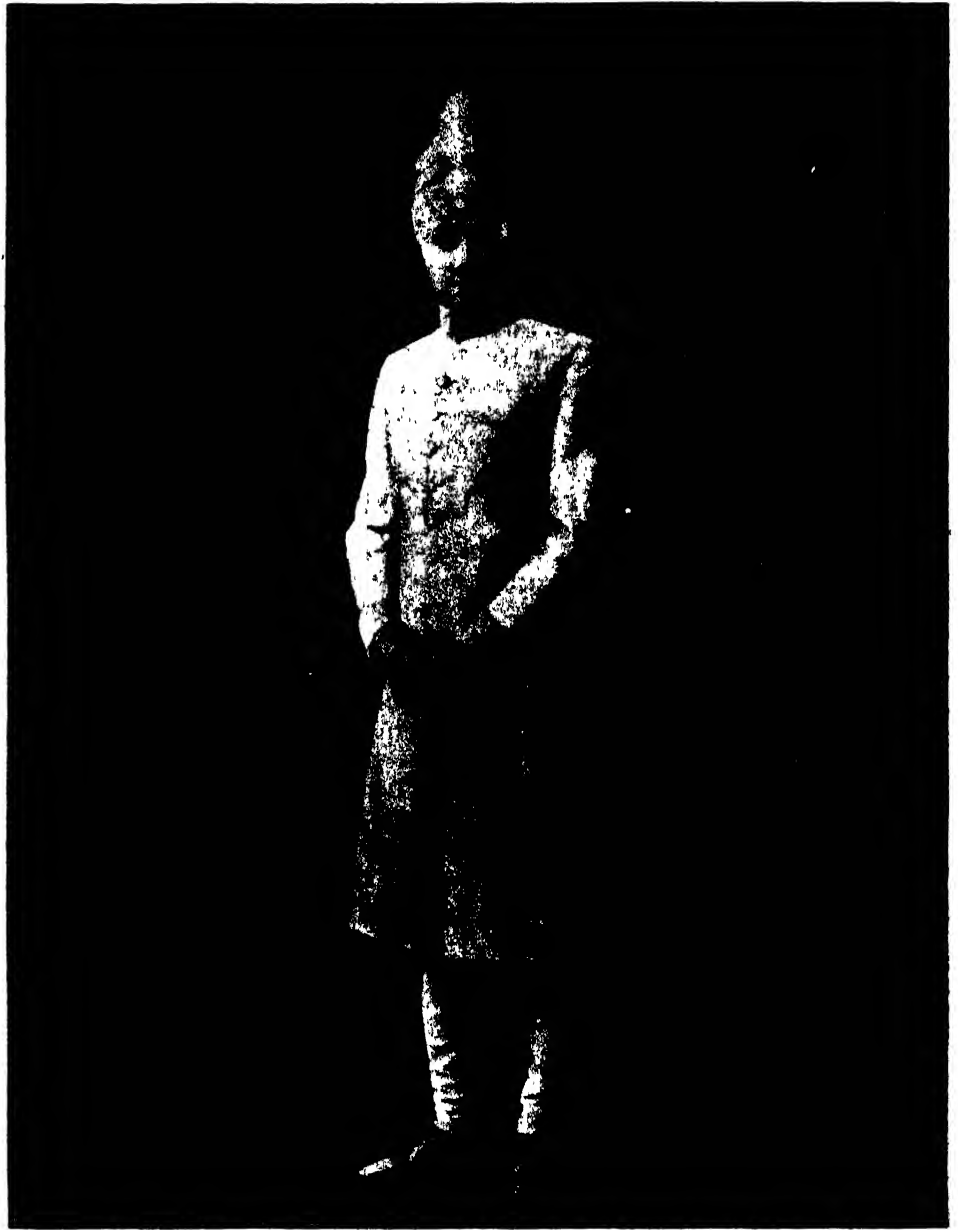
THE Ruling Family of Sirmoor is a branch of the Jaisalmer House,

who are in possession of the State since 1095 A.D.

The present Ruling Chief, His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Prakash, was installed in November 1933, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in 1937. He has completely re-organized the administration of the State. A separate High Court consisting of two highly qualified lawyers, Rural Development Board, Co-operative Department and a Girls' High School have all been started by him within the short space of six years. During the

last Great War the State contributed liberally to various War Funds, and the Sirmoor State Forces did good work in Mesopotamia. During the present War His Highness has presented a Troop carrier aeroplane to the Air Forces in India and has already given Rs. 50,000 as his first contribution for War purposes and Rs. 2,000 for St. Dunstan Fund. He has also offered all his resources and his personal services to the Government. His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right,

and is a Member of its Standing Committee also. He is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.



His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Prakash, Ruler of Sirmoor State

Sirohi State (Rajputana)

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ SHRI SIR SARUP RAM SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., of Sirohi was born on the 27th September, 1888. The Ruling Family are Deora Rajputs of Chauhan clan.

The area of the State is 1964 sq. miles and population in 1931 was 216,528. Revenue is 10 lakhs. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns.

All resources and services of the State, Annual donation of Rs. 10,000 to War Purposes Fund, first instalment paid from H. H.'s Privy purse. Rs. 500 to Red Cross and Rs. 250 to St. Dunstan's Fund.



Maharaja Sri Sudhansu Sekhar Singh Deo, Ruler of Sonapur State.

Sonepur State (E.S.A.)

THE STATE of Sonepur is a principal State in the Eastern States Agency and has direct relations with the Government of India. Its Capital, the town of Sonepur, contains, of all the former Orissa States of the Agency, the largest population, and is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Mahanadi and the Tel. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns.

On the evidence of inscriptions and from the study of old temples it has been conclusively proved that the town of Sonepur (then written as Suvarnapur) was once the Capital of the Trikalunga country of South Kosala ruled by the Trikalunga Guptas during the 10th Century A. D. Another name for Sonepur was then Yayatinagar. Poet Dhyoyi of Bengal speaks of this town in the "Pavanaduta" as a flourishing one worth visiting.

After the Trikalunga Guptas, Chowhan Rulers of the present Ruling House became the Rulers of the State. The present Ruler traces his pedigree from the illustrious Prithviraj, the last great Hindu Emperor of Delhi and Ajmer, whose descendants established in the 12th century a powerful kingdom in this part of the country consisting of the States of Patna and Sambalpur and were regarded as overlords by many neighbouring States including Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. In the ordinary course of events the State of Sambalpur, now a British District, would have been inherited by the Sonepur Rulers, had it not been annexed by the British Government.

The founder of this State was Sri Madangopal Singh Deo. The State always enjoyed complete independence and never came under the Maratha Rule. When the Marathas ceded their territories to the British Crown, the latter came into political relations with this State as well as with other neighbouring States. It is remembered with delight that the British Government at this time gave the benevolent assurance that the internal sovereignty thitherto enjoyed by the State would be maintained.

Raja Bahadur Sri Niladhar Singh Deo, great grandfather of the present Ruler, helped the Government in quelling the rebellions in Angul, Baud and Khandamahals. During the minority of that Ruler, his mother, Gundicha Devi, acted as Regent with full powers. Raja Bahadur Prataprudra Singh Deo, grandfather of the present Ruler, was an able Administrator and was noted for his purity of character. Maharaja Sri Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., father of the present Ruler, administered the State with distinction, winning high recognition and praise from the Government. On the outbreak of the last great European War (1914—18) he made unconditional offer of his personal services and placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. In recognition of his invaluable services during the last Great War the honour of K.C.I.E. was conferred on him by the Government. Under his beneficent rule the State made rapid progress in all directions. For the Agricultural, industrial and all-round moral and material development of the State he created Trust Funds, the value of which is now about Rs. 24 lakhs. He created a *Bichar Samiti*, or an advisory body of popular assembly consisting of elected and nominated members for conducting several important affairs of the State. He established a High Court of Judicature for the better administration of law and justice in the State. His worthy consort, the Dowager Maharani, Lady Parvati Devi, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medalist), Life Fellow, Patna University, has established a chair for the M. A. Class in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

The present Ruler, Maharaja Sri Sudhansu Sekhar Singh Deo, M.R.A.S., ascended the *gaddi* on the 30th April, 1937 and has been, since then, administering the State with great ability. He is very popular with all and the welfare and happiness of the subjects are always his first consideration. He is Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Like his illustrious forefathers he is a staunch ally of the British Government and at the commencement of the present great European War all the resources of the State and his personal

services were placed by him at the disposal of the British Government. The Ruler initiated the proposal and issued an appeal to his brother Rulers for the presentation of a corps of ambulances with medicines by the Orissa States and in response to this appeal a sum of Rs. 50,000 was raised for the purpose and a corps of six ambulances was purchased. The Ruler himself contributed Rs. 15,925 for the ambulance corps with medicines worth Rs. 2,000. The Ruler also contributed Rs. 1,09,077 for the War Purposes Fund, out of which Rs. 50,000 was paid from the personal pocket of the Ruler. India Defence Bonds and Saving Certificates have been purchased to the extent of Rs. 7,000. A sum of Rupees one lakh has also been invested by the Ruler in 3 per cent. Defence Loan (1949—52).

Yuvraj Shriman Bir Pratap Singh Deo is the Heir-apparent and is about 17 years of age. He passed the Matriculation and I.S.C. Examinations of the Calcutta University with credit, having been placed in the 1st Division. He is now studying for B.A. at the Presidency College, Calcutta. He is an all-round sportsman.

Dowager Maharani Shrimati Lady Parvati Devi, K.I.H., and Maharani Shrimati Khirode Kumari Devi have each contributed Rs. 3,601 and Rs. 3,300/8/- respectively towards the Silver Trinket Fund of Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Sitamau State (C.I.)

Area :—202 square miles.

Revenue . Rs. 2,71,000.

Population :—28,422.

Salute . 11 Guns.

THE Rulers of Sitamau are Rathors and are descended from Maharaja Uday Singh of Jodhpur. The State was founded by Raja Keshodas by virtue of a grant of a *jagir* by the Emperor Aurangzeb in the beginning of the 18th century. The present Ruler is His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E. The general administration vests in the Council of Administration subject to certain necessary safeguards and reservations sanctioned by His Highness. The President of the Council is Maharajkumar Sahib Dr. Raghunath Singhji, the Heir-apparent. The State enjoys full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

Suket State (Punjab)

Population :—58,408.

Annual Revenue . Rs. 2,70,000.

H. RAJA LAKSHMAN SEN BAHADUR, the present Ruler, was born in 1894, educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore and ascended the throne in 1919. His Highness has introduced many useful reforms. During the present War, apart from offering his personal services, His Highness has initially contributed Rs. 25,000 to the War Purposes Fund. The members of His Highness' family have offered Rs. 4,600. His Highness has announced a further contribution of Rs. 7,000 per annum for the duration of the War and contributed Rs. 1,000 to St. Dunstan's and liberally to many other funds.

Tehri-Garhwal (Punjab)

Area : 4,500 square miles.

Population :—4,70,100.

Average Revenue :—Rs. 18,51,000.

Salute :—11 Guns

RULER :—LT.-COL. H. H. MAHARAJA SIR NARENDRA SHAH SAHIB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., LL.D. (Benares) was born on the 3rd August, 1898; succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 25th April 1913 and invested with full Ruling Powers on the 4th October, 1919. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana. Capital of the State is Narendranagar.



His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, G.C.I.E., Tonk State

Tonk (Rajputana)

TONK STATE, in Rajputana, is 2,553 square miles in area with a population of 317,360 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 21,68,000. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader, Amir Khan, the companion-in-arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar.

The present Ruler, His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, was born in 1879 and succeeded to the *qaddi* in 1930. His Highness was created G.C.I.E. on the 1st January, 1934.

His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the administration by a State Council. The nearest Railway Station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk by road on Jaipur State Railway.



His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Verma Sri Chitra Thirunal Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, G.C.I.E., Ruler of Travancore State

Travancore State (Madras)

Area 7,625 square miles. *Average Revenue* :- Rs. 2,68,88,000.
Population :- 5,095,973 souls (1931). *Salute* :- 19 Guns.

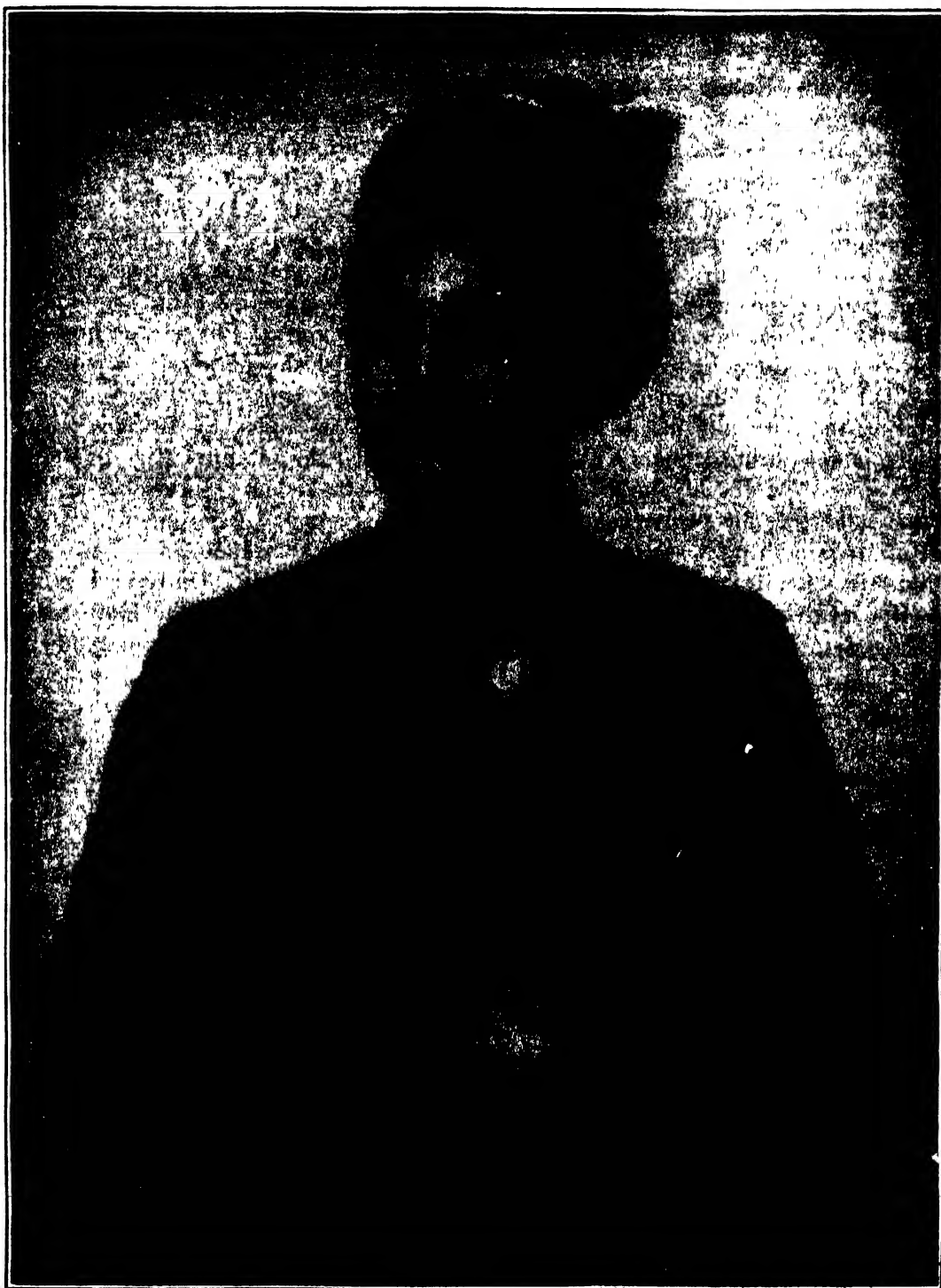
HIS HIGHNESS SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA SIR BALA RAMA VERMA SRI CHITRA THIRUNAL KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JUNG, G.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Travancore State, was born on the 7th November, 1912 and is the eldest son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. Succeeded to the *Musnad* on the first September, 1924, on the demise of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Mulam Thirunal. His Highness' childhood was spent under the "watchful solicitude and unparalleled devotion" of his mother which His Highness acknowledged on the occasion of the investiture in November, 1931.

The Administration of the State bears the stamp of His Highness' deep and abiding interest in the advancement of good government. By far the most important piece of reform was the Legislative Reforms Regulation II of 1108 sanctioned by His Highness a year after the Investiture. A bicameral Legislature--the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council--was set up.

Tripura State (Bengal)

THE STATE lies on the southern part of Eastern Bengal and Assam, covering an area of 4,116 square miles. The adjoining British district of Tipperah formed a part of the once Independent Kingdom of Tripura which is now held by the Ruler of the State as a Zamindari forming "an impartible upanage" of the State. The country is hilly, traversed by numerous ranges varying in height from 100 feet to over 3,000 feet.

The history of Tripura is as varied as it is interesting. Tradition connects it with many a legend teeming with the romantic associations of the Indian epic, the Mahabharata. The origin of the present Ruling Family is traced to the descendants of King Jajati of the Lunar race.



Captain His Highness Bisam-Samar-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha-Srijukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram
Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Tripura State

The "Rajmala" (chronicles of the Kings)—containing history of the family—which is an epic in Bengali—is the oldest Bengali composition in verse.

The Ruling Family uses "Barman" or "Verma" as a surname which means "armour"—which is applicable to all Kshattriyas. The title of "Manikya" which the Rulers of the State assume on the accession to the throne. It was first bestowed upon Ratna, the 99th King (1352 A.D. Circa) by the then 'Malik' of Gour, in return for a friendly present of a rare gem.

The following Rulers are the most outstanding in the Rajmala:—Maharaja Trilochan—as a great patron of art, culture and religion and for consolidating and enlarging the kingdom after the death of his father, Maharaj Tripur, whose misrule left the kingdom in a state of chaos, Maharaj Dhanya Manikya, (1463-97 A.D.), Maharaj Bijoy Manikya, (1528-70 A.D.) and Maharaj Kalyan Manikya, (1625-60 A.D.). All of them were great conquerors and organisers. Perhaps during the reign of Bijay Manikya the military prestige and the power of the Kingdom reached its zenith when practically whole of the Eastern Bengal and the southern part of the present province of Assam were acquired within Tripura. Maharaja Govinda Manikya, who ascended the throne in 1660 A.D., was a great Philosopher and Vaishnava. He once gave up his kingdom to his brother to avoid bloodshed. Maharaja Krishna Manikya (1760-83 A.D.) by his diplomacy, tenacity and patience kept the independence of the kingdom during the very difficult period of the transition of India to British rule. Of the modern rulers, it was during Maharaja Bir Chandra's time that the administration of the State was brought into accord with advanced ideas. Maharaja Radhakishore succeeded in 1906 T.E. (1896-97) and ruled only for twelve years crowded with marvellous achievements. He is called the Father of Modern Tripura. Maharaja Birendra Kishore, (1909-1919), was a worthy member of the illustrious family and a past master in painting and music. On the break out of the Great War the entire resources of the State were placed at the disposal of the Government. The title of "Maharaja," as a hereditary distinction, was conferred on the 18th January, 1919.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Bisam-Samar-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha-Srijukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded on the 13th August, 1923. He is 184th in descent according to the chronology of the dynasty. On the 16th January, 1929 the Maharaja married the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja of Balrampur (U.P.). After her death he married the first Maharajkumari Sahiba of Panna, daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Panna, on the 28th May, 1931.

His Highness has had extensive travels throughout India, Burma and the European Continent. During the last tour His Highness travelled round the world, and had a magnificent welcome by American people when he visited the World's Fair in July 1939. His Highness is a recipient of many honours— in June 1935 made a "Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India," in August 1939 "Captain" in the British Army and a "Colonel" of the 5th Urban Battalion Bengal. His Highness is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Royal Central Asian Society and the only living Indian Ruler to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of London.

The State has undergone all round improvement during the regime of the present Ruler. A great architect and a builder— all the modern structures and New Palaces emerged from the pencil of His Highness. A few years ago, nothing but an outgrown village, Agartala, the Capital Town, can now boast of many palatial buildings, gardens, parks and one of the best built bazars in Eastern Bengal. The Ujjayanta Palace—the family seat—is more a National institution with beautiful collections of Old Persian Kashmiri Carpets and Shawls, beautiful Rare Paintings, Old Arms and Armours, Gold, Silver, Ivory and precious stone curios—visited by 30,000 people annually.

A net work of roads has been completed and motor traffic has increased to such an extent that more than 2,00,000 people travel on Akhaura Agartala Road alone by car annually. The average increase in the number of H. E. Schools during the last ten years is 40% and average increase in the number of students in all schools is 33% and in every jail of the State

arrangements for education of convicts have been made. In 1932 by an edict "Compulsory Free Primary Education" was introduced within the Municipality of Agartala, where over 1000 boys and girls within 12 years are getting education.

There is a State Bank and some other Banking Institutions and tea, match and sugar industries are the established ones. A new municipal law has been passed making it an elective body and constitutional franchise granted to the people whereas complete reorganisation of Military Forces and the armed police were made. Medical aid is free and treatment of Leprosy, Anti-rabid and X-ray were introduced. Moreover, hundreds of tube-wells, tanks, bunds and lakes--the largest being of Rudisagar covering an area of 6 square miles with the beautiful "Nirmahal" Palace right in it.

The State pays no tribute and both as regards its own constitution and its relation with the paramount power Tripura holds a position quite unique as the Ruler holds extensive Zamindari, which once formed a part of the State, side by side with a sovereign State, with full powers of legislation and unqualified judicial powers extending to the right of inflicting capital punishment on British Indian subjects. There is no written treaty with the paramount power, the relations being mainly governed by recognised usages and customs. The succession is hereditary. The Rulers strike their own coins once after accession in exercise of their own rights. His Highness enjoys the hereditary title of 'Maharaja Manikya' with a permanent salute of 13 guns and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes. There are organised courts including a High Court, with a Sessions Division, empowered to inflict capital punishment. There is a regular graded cadre of Civil Service as well as of the Ministerial establishment.

There is a regular Police Force.

The State has a Military Force, part of which forms units of the Indian State Forces recognised by the Government of India.

The population of the State which is increasing rapidly was 3,82,450 in 1931 and over 5,00,000 in the present Census. Of the total population, the Hindus are 68.40 p.c., the Buddhists 3 p. c. and the Christians number 1.68 p. c., the rest are Muhammadans.

Bengali being the Court language is spoken by the majority of the people though only 43 per cent use it as their mother-tongue.

The main industries in the State are the agricultural products, *viz.*, rice, jute, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, etc. Tea industry within the last 20 years has made remarkable progress. Home-spun cotton fabrics manufactured by the Hill people, specially by the Manipuris, are a very skilful specimen of fine workmanship. Geological investigations in some ranges in the Tripura State have given definite evidence of large petroleum reservoirs in the State. There are exposures of Fossiliferous "Coal-measures of Pegu" series with numerous thin seams of coal. There are also large deposits of kaolin and fire clay. Mangamiferous iron ores and Bauxite have also been found.

The rock carvings of the Unakoti hills and the stone images on the plains of Pilak or Pinak in the Kailashar and Belonia Divisions respectively and on the Devtamura in the Udaipur Division are of unusual interest to the archæologist. The shrine of Tripura Sundari at the Head Quarters town of the latter Division is a place of great attraction to the Hindus while the old Agartala possesses the temple of the "Fourteen Gods," the presiding deities of the ancient Kingdom.

The rivers Feni, Muhuri, Goomti, Howrah, Khowli, Dhalai Manu, Deo and Juri, whose sources are in the State, are navigable up to a considerable extent within the State by country boats which carry a large amount of trade of the State.



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Udaipur State (Mewar.)

Udaipur State (Mewar)

MEWAR is the premier State in Rajputana, not by courtesy, but by its universally acknowledged position as much as on account of its glorious history and hoary antiquity. The origin of Mewar, as Lord Curzon has rightly said, "dates back to immemorial ages."

It lies to the South-Eastern Rajputana, covering an area of 12,691 square miles. An outstanding feature of the physical aspect of Mewar consists in a number of artificial lakes of phenomenal magnitude and beauty such as Jaisamudra, Rajsamudra, Udai Sagar, Pichhola, Fateh Sagar, Bari-ka-Talao, etc., etc. The total population of Mewar is 15,66,910 (1931 Census). The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 65,19,000.

The Rulers of Mewar represent the Sesodia sect of the great Suryabansi Gehlot clan of Rajputs and are considered by the Hindus as the representatives of Sri Ram Chandra of Ramayana fame.

The place of Mewar in the annals of Rajput chivalry is of unparalleled eminence. No State in India made a more heroic, more patriotic and more prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Mewar. It is the boast of the family that they never acknowledged the supremacy of the Moghuls and never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Moghul Emperors.

The History of Mewar, with reference to its glorious resistance to the advent and rise of the Moghul power in India, is associated with a noteworthy succession of uncommonly distinguished and heroic Rulers. Maharana Kumbha gained victories over the Muslim Rulers of Malwa and erected the famous Tower of Victory of Chittor in 1440 A.D., which was sacked three times. Maharana Uda Singh founded the City of Udaipur, the present Capital of Mewar. On his death in 1571, four years after the loss of Chittor, he was



succeeded by his famous son, Maharana Pratap Singh, the peerless patriot, staunch advocate of freedom, sturdy defender of the honour of his race, and a hero in the truest sense of the term. After a determined and uncompromising struggle against Akbar the Great, lasting over a quarter of a century, he inflicted a crushing defeat on the Imperial Forces at Dawair and, following up his success with characteristic energy, recovered all Mewar except Chittor and retained undisturbed possession of the same uptill his death.

The present Ruler of Mewar, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, was born in 1884 and ascended the *gaddi* in 1930. He was created K.C.I.E. in 1919 and a G.C.S.I. in 1931. He has effected numerous improvements in the State.

Extradition and Forest Laws have been improved and brought into force. Many petty laws which had hampered trade have been abolished by His Highness the Maharana Sahib. During the last twelve years there has been an appreciable increase both in export and the import. The export has risen from Rs. 25,92,525 to Rs. 50,46,403 and import from Rs. 63,83,264 to Rs. 75,51,309. Formerly coins of different denominations were in circulation. They have all been melted and a new coin of the shape and size of the Imperial coin has been minted. To develop industries, cotton factories have been erected and arrangements are being made for the cultivation of sugarcane on a large scale.

A new hospital of the latest design called the "Willingdon Hospital" is under construction. It is being equipped with up-to-date surgical and medical appliances.

Education has been raised to the Intermediate standard and a new building for the College is being constructed. The number of State-owned schools has gone up from 81 to 131 during the last five years.

With a view to encourage the public to take part in civic affairs, municipalities have been established.

During the Great War the State helped the Empire commensurately with its resources and position and during the present War the State is contributing liberally both in men and money.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January 1936 was deeply mourned all over the State.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhagwat Singhji, son of Maharaj Partab Singhji, who was born on the 20th June, 1921, was adopted by His Highness the Maharana Sahib as the Heir-apparent of Mewar State. He was married in February 1940 to the grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner State.



Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Wankaner State.

Wankaner State

WANKANER STATE, in the Western India States Agency, has an area of 417 square miles. The population of the State, according to the Census returns of 1931, was 44,280. The gross revenue of the State, as per average of last five years, is Rs. 7,27,000. The Capital of the State, Wankaner, is a Railway Station on the Morvi Railway and has a Travellers' Bungalow.

Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana Raj Sahib of Wankaner, was born on the 4th January, 1879 and succeeded to *gaddi* on the 12th June, 1881. During his minority the State was under the Agency management. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. After a tour in India and England he was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March, 1899. He enjoys a salute of 11 guns.



Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatchsinh Bhonsle, Ruler of Akalkot State

Akalkot State (Deccan)

AKALKOT is a Maratha State in Deccan with an area of 498 square miles, population of 92,605 souls and a revenue of about Rs. 6½ lakhs.

The Ruler, Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatchsinh Bhonsle, was born in 1915, succeeded to the *gadar* in 1923 and was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 27th February, 1936.

Ambliara State (W.I.)

AMBLIARA is a Jurisdictional State in Sabar Kantha in the Western India States Agency. It enjoys the Jurisdiction of a Third Class Ruler. Ambliara, the Capital of the State, is situated on the bank of the river Mazum.

The area of the State is 80 square miles. The number of villages is 42. Population, 12,000 souls (1911). Revenue, Rs. 1,20,000 (nearly).

No railway passes through the State. The nearest Railway Station to the Capital Town Ambliara, is Rakhial on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway, which is 11 miles. The road from Ambliara to Rakhial is motorable except in monsoon. In monsoon Talod Station, on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway, is more convenient.

There are no industrial concerns in the State. The majority of the population mainly depends upon agriculture and cattle. Weavers are weaving on hand looms. Only recently a ginning factory has been set up and it is expected that it will thrive in the course of time. The State has its own Electric Plant at Ambliara.

The Thakurs of Ambliara are Hindus and are descendants of the famous Chauhan Rajputs. Their descent is from Chauhan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer.



Kumar Shri Sardarsinghji (Heir apparent)



Thakur Shri Kesarisinghji, Ruler of Ambliara State

The present Ruler, Thakur Shri Kesarisinghji, was born on the 5th November, 1887. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadia. He came to the *gadli* on the 7th May, 1908, and was invested with the powers of the State. In the year 1930 as a mark of personal distinction in recognition of better administration of the State he was invested with enhanced jurisdictional powers, *i.e.*, in Criminal matters, has powers to inflict three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000 and in Civil matters to hear suits etc. up to Rs. 10,000. He has 4 sons: 1. Kumar Shri Sardarsinghji (Heir apparent); 2. Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinghji; 3. Kumar Shri Dhanyantsinghji; 4. Kumar Shri Narendrasinghji, and a brother, Kumar Shri Takhatsinghji. The Thakur Shri has three daughters.

Officials: --Mr. C. K. Kaji, Karbhari. Educated at the Wilson and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Has successfully served at Rajkot and Idar States and also in Jetpur State as Karbhari and Revenue Officer.



Mr. C. K. Kaji, Karbhari

Mr. S. M. Parikh, B.A., LL.B., Sar Nyayadhish, and 1st Class Magistrate and Superintendent of State Police; Mr. D. M. Bhatt, 2nd Class Magistrate and Registrar; Mr. M. K. Sankesara, Revenue Officer, Mr. Chandulal B. Shah, Medical Officer.

There are four Vernacular Schools including a Girls' School in the State. Free education is imparted in these schools. There is a State Dispensary at Ambhara and free medical aid is extended to the public.



Talukdar Khachar Shri Desa Bhoj, Anandpur Taluka

Anandpur Taluka (W.I.)



NANDPUR TALUKA is in the Eastern Kathiawar Agency of the Western India States Agency, having direct political relations with the Political Agent, E. K. Agency. It consists of 19 villages and the annual revenue amounts to Rs. 16,000. The present Talukdar, Khachar Shri Desa Bhoj, was born on 15th December, 1879. He was educated at Talukdari Girassia College, Wadhwan. He enjoys the powers of a Third-class Magistrate and the *Taluka* is placed in the sixth class.

The Talukdar is of kind and benevolent nature and enjoys the esteem and affection of his people. He is always eager to see his people happy and prosperous.

Athgarh State (E.S.A.)



ATHGARH IS ONE OF THE STATES in the Eastern States Agency lying between 20°26' and 20°41' N. and 84°32' and 85°52' E. with an area of 168 square miles. The average income of the State is Rs. 1,54,884 with a population of 50,148 souls.

The present Ruler, Raja Srikanth Radhanath Beberta Pattnaik, was born on the 29th November, 1909, and was only about eight-and-a-half years of age when he succeeded to the *gaddi*. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 5th September, 1932, and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the same date.

Athmalik State (E.S.A.)



ATHMALIK STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 730 square miles in area with a population of 64,272 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,54,000.

The present Ruler, Raja Kishore Chandra Deo, was born in 1904. He was educated at Rajkumar College at Raipur, C. P., where he also excelled in games and sports. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1918 and was invested with full powers in 1925.

Aundh State (Deccan)



AUNDH STATE is one of the Satara *Jagirs* granted by Rani Tarabai Bhonsle in 1700 A.D. to Shrimant Parashram-Trimback along with the title of Pant Pratinidhi. The State is 501 square miles in area, with a population of 76,507 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 4,50,000.

The present Ruler, Shrimant Raja Bhawanrao Shriniwasrao *alias* Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi, was born in 1869.



Shrimant Raja Bhawanrao Shriniwasrao *alias* Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi, Aundh State.

Baghat State (Simla Hills)

BAGHAT STATE, in the Simla Hills, is 33 square miles in area with a population of 9,725 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs 1,50,000. It lies a few miles south-west of Simla and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The Ruling House of Baghat, a Panwar Rajput family, came originally from Dharanagar in the Deccan and acquired the State by conquest. The founder of the Ruling Family was Basant Pal or Hari Chand Pal. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. Many vicissitudes of fortune have been experienced by the Ruling House. Rana Mohindar Singh, in possession of his territory under the Gurkhas, was deprived of five *parganahs* for loyalty to his friends. These *parganahs* were made over to Patiala. On his death in 1839 the remaining three *parganahs* lapsed to the British. In 1842 the State was restored to Rana Bije Singh, but on his dying heirless in 1849 it was again escheated. Rana Bije Singh's cousin, Rana Umed Singh, set up a claim before the Court of Directors and it was recognised in 1861.

The late Rana Dalip Singh, father of the present Ruling Chief, was made C.I.E. in 1895-96. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911.

Rana Durga Singh, the present Ruler, was born in 1901. He was only eleven years old at the time of his father's death. He was admitted in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, in September, 1912, where he distinguished himself considerably by his extraordinary intelligence and industrious work and won many medals, prizes and certificates from the College authorities, the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, and others. For his good conduct and gentle and polite manners, the Rana Sahib was immensely popular in the College.

During his minority the State Administration was carried on by his uncle, the late Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh, with consummate ability. He rendered loyal and valuable services on behalf of the State during the last Great War. The State did substantial work in facilitating recruitment, raising War Loans and other subscriptions for the War. The young Rana, though a minor, placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. During the present War, the State again placed all its resources at the disposal of the Government and the Raja Sahib also offered his personal services. On completing his education the young Chief was granted the powers of a Manager of the State with a trained Accountant to assist him. He was invested with full Ruling Powers in 1922. He was awarded the title of "Raja" in 1928 as a hereditary distinction and was made C.I.D. in 1939. The Raja Sahib was also elected Member of the Chamber of Princes in 1933. The Raja is entitled to be received by H. E. the Viceroy.

Minister :—Mr. Anant Ram, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.



Raja Durga Singh, C.I.E. Baghat State

Bamra State (E.S.A.)

BAMRA is one of the 1st Class States in the Eastern States Agency, being in direct relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General. It is 1,988 square miles in area with a population of 1,51,259 souls and an annual income of Rs. 4,70,000. The Ruling Family are Gangabansi Rajputs.

The present Ruler, Raja Bhanu Ganga Tribhuban Deb, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 1st January, 1920, on the premature death of his father, Raja Dibyashanker Sudhal Deb. On the 17th January, 1935, the State was released from Government management and the Chief was invested with full Ruling Powers.

He obtained his Diploma from the Rajkumar College, Raipur, in 1933, and before receiving full powers had thorough training at Sambalpur as well as in the State in matters of Administration. He is a fine sportsman and a first-rate *Shikari* and takes keen interest in all out-door games. He is a popular Ruler with progressive ideas.

Bantwa (Kathiawar)

THIS TALUKA, IN THE WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY, is a Muhammadan principality with an area of 56.2 square miles, a population of 7,838 souls and an average annual revenue of about two lakhs of rupees. The present Chief, Khan Shri Sherkhani, was born in 1892 and recognised as Jurisdiction-holder on the 6th February, 1934, after the death of his father, Khan Shri Sherbulandkhanji. The revenue of the State is Rs. 2,40,000.

Baramba Satte (Orissa)

BARAMBA STATE in Orissa is 142 square miles in area with a population of 16,688 souls and an annual income of about a lakh of rupees.

The present Ruler, Raja Shri Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangaraj Mahapatra, was born in 1914, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1922 and formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 16th January, 1935.

Barwala-Taluka (W.I.)

RULER, VALA SHRI AMRAVALA was born in 1919 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 27th October 1937. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Revenue. Rupees one lakh. *Population*. --5,654 souls. *Area*. 45 square miles.

War Services. The *Taluka* has placed all its resources at the disposal of the Government and has contributed Rs. 1,000 cash to the Western India States Agency War Fund.

People have subscribed at the rate of one anna per head.



Raja Narayan Prasad Deo, C.B.E., Ruler of Baudh State

Baudh State (Orissa)

BAUDH STATE in the Eastern States Agency is 1,261 square miles in area with a population of 1,35,248 souls and revenue of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs.

The present Ruler, Raja Narayan Prasad Deo, C.B.E., was born in 1904 and educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.). He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1913 and was installed on the 14th March, 1925.

Bhadarwa State (Gujarat)

BHADARWA STATE is in Gujarat. It has an area of 27 square miles, population 11,048 souls and revenue Rs. 1,08,271.

The present Ruler, Rana Shri Natwarsinhji Ranjitsinhji, Thakur of Bhadarwa State, was born in 1903 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1935.

Bihat State (C.I.)

Area :- 16 square miles. *Population* :- 1,565 souls
Revenue :- Rs. 27,000.

THE PRESENT CHIEF, RAO BIR SINGH JU DEO, was born on May 16th 1902 and succeeded his father on the 25th of January, 1908. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and at the Mayo College, Ameer and also at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore. He was invested with full Ruling Powers in January, 1925.

Bonai State (E.S.A.)

BONAI STATE has an area of 1,296 square miles, a population of 80,186 souls and a revenue of Rs. 195,000.

The present Ruler, Raja Dharmdhar Indra Deo, was born on the 6th January, 1884 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 19th February, 1902. Having no children the Ruling Chief has adopted as *Tikayat* and Her-apparent his brother's son, Keshar Deo, born in 1928.



Raja Dharmdhar Indra Deo, Ruler of Bonai State

Chhaliar State (Gujarat)



Thakur Shri Ram Singhji Indrasinghji, Chief of Chhaliar State

THAKURSHREE RAM SINGHJI INDRASINGHJI, Chief of Chhaliar State in the Rewa Kantha Agency, was born on the 24th December 1913. He belongs to the Maharaulp branch of Rajputs. The State is 11 square miles in area and consists of 21 villages. According to the Census of 1931 nearly 2,921 souls represent the population of the State. The revenue of the State is approximately Rs. 25,000. The Thakur Sahib exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

Thakur Sahib Shri Ramsinghji was married to Princess Mahendra Kunwarba Sahiba, daughter of the late Thakur Sahib Maharana Shri Madarsinghji, C. I. E. of Savla, a Second Class State in Kathiawar. Thakur Sahib Ramsinghji has two Kumars, Kumar Sahib Apt Singhji, her-apparent, and K. S. Ramji Singhji. He has also a younger brother, Kumar Sahib, Laxman Singhji.

There are three Vernacular Schools in the State at Chhaliar, Rajapura



Kumar Sahib Aji Singhji,
Heir apparent

and Doulatpura. There is also a Sub Post Office at Chhaliar. There is a trunk road between Pandu-Mewas and Chhaliar. Pandu-Mewas is the Railway Station for Chhaliar on the Geakwar-Baroda State Railway.

Chhaliar has direct political relations with the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha Agency. The Political Agent visits Chhaliar once in a year.

The climate of the State is most healthy. Crops produced are particularly millet, jowar, kedra, ground-nuts and dangar.

Karbhari Mr. Virjil Narbheram Mehta.



Kumar Sahib Laxman Singhji

Chhuikhadan (E.S.A.)

MAHANT RITUPARN KISHORE DAS, Ruler of Chhuikhadan, in the Chhathargarh States Agency, was born in 1922 and is a minor. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The founder of the Ruling Family was Mahant Rup Das, on whom the State was conferred by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1750. In 1853, on the lapse of the Nagpur State, the *Zamindari* came to the British Government by right of succession and in 1865 the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on the Ruler. The Ruler still retains the hereditary title of Mahant. The inhabitants of the State, mainly agriculturists, are mostly Lodhies, Telis, Gonds and Chamars.

Daspalla State (E.S.A.)

DASPALLA STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, has an area of 568 square miles, with a population of 48,402 souls and a revenue of Rs. 1,34,000.

The present Ruler, Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj, is the 17th Ruler of the State, born on the 10th April 1908, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 11th December 1913 and vested with Ruling Powers on the 3rd March, 1930. He has passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Raipur. Before being vested with Ruling Powers he had practical training in Judicial work in Raipur district and administrative training in the State.



Thakur Shri Pratapsinhji, Ruler of Dedhrota Taluka

Dedhrota (W.I.)

THE DEDHROTA TALUKA, in the S. K. Agency under the Western India States Agency, covers an area of 11½ sq. miles with a population of 1,193 souls.

The *Taluka* yields an annual income of Rs. 13,000 and pays Rs. 678 as tribute to the Baroda State. The Capital is Dedhrota. The nearest Railway Station is Himmatnagar. The chief production is cotton. There are also deposits of yellow and red clay.

The Ruling Family are Suryavanshi Jhala Makawana Rajputs. The rule of Primogeniture prevails in the *Taluka*.

Thakur Shri Pratapsinhji, the present Ruler, is in every way a worthy representative of this ancient and noble Ruling Family. He was born on the 4th August, 1916 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1936. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The Chief exercises Criminal powers up to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 200 and Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.

Education and medical relief in the *Taluka* is given free to all. The financial condition of the *Taluka* is sound.

The Heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Chandrasinhji, was born on the 24th May, 1938. One brother, K. S. Kishorsinhji, was born on the 4th March, 1920. He passed the Diploma at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and at present is studying in the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Dhami State (Punjab)

DHAMI STATE, in the Simla Hills, Punjab, is 28 square miles in area with a population of 5,232 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50,000. The Ruling Family are Surajbansi Rajputs.

The present Ruler, Rana Shri Dalip Singh Bahadur, was born on the 5th November, 1908. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 4th January, 1920. He assumed full powers in 1931. He was educated at the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He received training in Settlement Revenue Works, Forest, Politics and Judicial work etc. under able British Officers.

The Heir-apparent, Shrimant the Yuvraj, was born in 1928.



Rana Shri Dalip Singh Bahadur
Ruler of Dhami State

Dhenkanal State (E.S.A.)

DHENKANAL STATE is situated in Orissa in the Eastern States Agency. It has an area of 1,463 square miles and its population is 284,326 souls and an average income Rs. 5,35,000.

The present Ruler, Raja Shankara Pratap Singh Deo Mahendra Bahadur, was born on the 15th November 1904, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 16th, October, 1918 on the death of his father and was installed on the 18th December, 1925. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur and completed his B. A. course at the Ravenshaw College Cuttack.



The late Thakur Sahib Omkarsinhji
Chandrasinhji Chohan, was the Ruler
of Gad Boriad State.

Gad Boriad State (Gujarat)

THE LATE THAKUR SAHIB OMKARSINHJI CHANDRASINHJI CHOCHAN, the late Ruler of Gad Boriad State, was born in 1909 and died in the prime of his life. He was succeeded by Thakur Randhursinhji Chandrasinhji in 1934. The Rulers of Gad Boriad belonged to the Chohan clan of Rajputs and claim their descent from the illustrious Prithvi Raj. The State is one of the largest in the Sankheda Mewas. It pays no tribute either to the Gaekwar or to the British Government. Political relations with British Government were established in 1826. The Ruler was addressed by Mr. Williams, Resident at Baroda, as "the Raj of Gad". The Ryot in the State is allowed free medicine and fine wood. New farmers are granted bamboo and wood free to build houses for the first year. Permanent tenancy rights have been given to various tenants with certain reservations.

Gangpur State (E.S.A.)

GANGPUR STATE, Eastern States Agency (See "Supplementary Section")

Garrauli State (C.I.)

GARRAULI STATE is situated in Central India (Bundhelkhand) and its area is 39 square miles, population 9,713 and income Rs. 62,000. The present Chief, Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh, was born on the 2nd April, 1883.

He was made Honorary Captain of Chhatrasal Infantry on the 20th January 1925, from Panna State. He has two sons, Kumar Raghuraj Singh (Heir-apparent) and Kumar Pratap Singh.

The Chief was educated in Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and gained a remarkable knowledge in Vernacular.



Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh,
Garrauli State

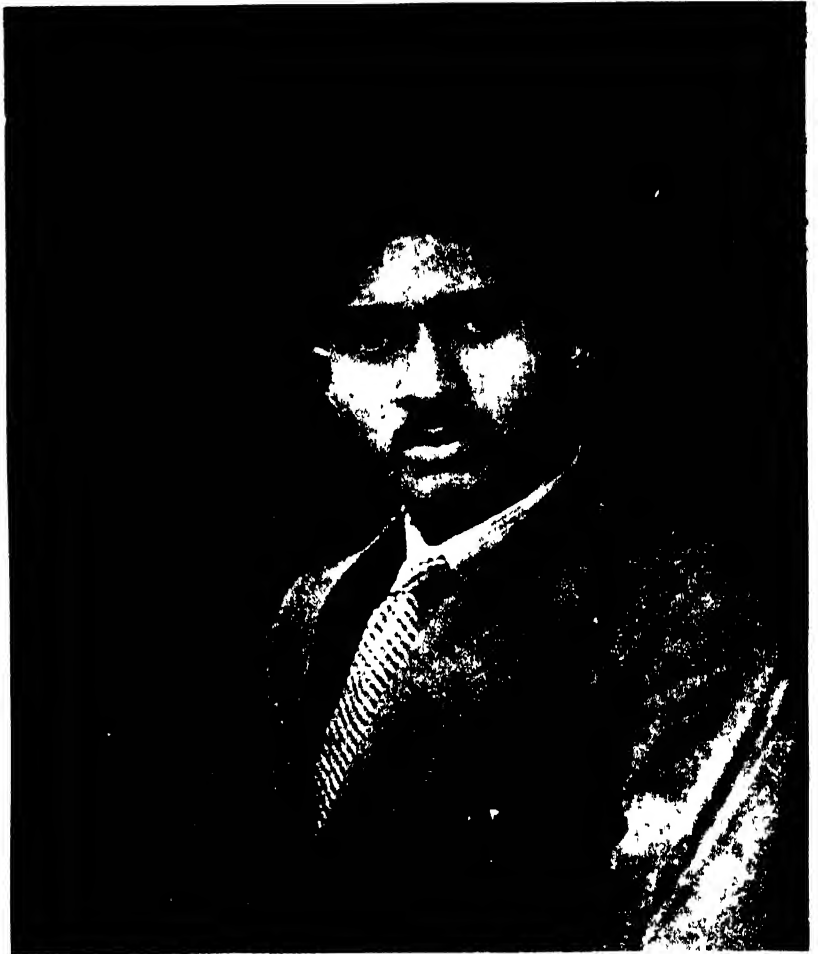
Ghodasar State (W.I.)

THE GHODASAR STATE, in Western India, is 16 square miles in area with a population of 6,708 souls and an annual income of Rs. 51,000. The State has direct political relations with the Government of India. The Rulers of Ghodasar State are descended from Kush (Dabh), son of Rama, and are known as Dabhi Rajputs.

The present Ruler, Thakur Shri Fatehsinghji, Ratansinghji was born in 1909 and was invested with powers pertaining to the State in 1930, which were enhanced in 1933 to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine in Criminal matters and hearing suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters as a mark of personal distinction. In 1933 the Government of India conferred upon him the Honorary Second Class Magisterial Powers to be exercised in the villages of the Kaira District.

The Thakur Sahib has one son, the Heir-apparent, born on the 22nd January 1940.

The following are principal officers of the State—Mr. Jethabhai V. Patel, Karbhar; Mr. Subhagchand D. Doshi, B.A., LL.B., Navayadhish; Mr. K. S. Kesrisinghji, Superintendent of Police and Mr. Himatlal C. Dave, L.C.P. & S., Medical Officer.



Thakur Shri Fatehsinghji Ratansinghji, Ruler of Ghodasar State

Hapa State (W.I.)

THE Ruling House of Hapa Taluka (Saber Kantha Agency, belongs to the Parmar race of Rajputs descended from the world-renowned King Vikramaditya of Malwa. The present Thakur, Shri Himatsinghji, was born on the 21st August, 1914 and educated at the Scott College, Sadra. He has received administrative training in the Agency offices. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1931 and was installed in the year 1935 with the jurisdictional powers of the Taluka. He has effected many social and administrative reforms in the Taluka. Hapa Taluka is situated in Saber Kantha Agency in Kathiawar with an area of 9 square miles and a population of 983 souls. Average revenue Rs. 14,000. Pays a tribute of Rs. 994/1/8 to Baroda State and Idar State. Khichdi Rs. 218/13.



Thakur Shri Himatsinghji, Ruler of Hapa State



Yuvraj Shree Lakhdhirsinghji, Heir-apparent, of Hapa State

Hapa is one-and-a-half mile from Hapa Road, Flag Station on Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway.

The Taluka owns *Wanta* and *Giras hals* in Idar State and Prantij Taluka and there are deposits of red clay and white earth and metal in the Taluka, which are used in the manufacture of tiles and bricks.

Yuvaraj Shri Lakhdhurasinghji, the Heir-apparent, was born on the 6th September, 1936 and he is a promising young Kumar of active habits and is being educated at home.

The present Thakur Sahib is closely related with the Ruling Houses of Sathamba, Kadoli and Aglod States and has intimate connection with other Chiefs of this Agency.

Hindol State (Orissa)

HINDOL STATE, in Orissa, is 312 square miles in area. The population is 48,897, all Hindus save a few Muhammadans. The gross income is about one lac and a half.

The present Ruler, Raja Banadur Naba Kishore Chandra Singh Mardraj Jagdeb, M.B.A.S., F.R.S.A. (London), is twenty-second in descent from Uddhab Dev. He was born in 1891, succeeded his father in 1906 at the age of fifteen and was invested with Ruling Powers on the 20th October, 1913. He was educated at first in Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack, and finally passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rampur, C.P.

Ichalkaranji State (S.M.C.)

SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO BABASAHEB GHORPADE OF ICHALKARANJI, S.M.C., was born in 1870.

He was adopted to the *gaddi* and invested with powers in 1892. He was educated at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Elphinstone and Law Colleges, Bombay. He represented the Sardars of Deccan in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with a marked ability. He has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice. During the 13 years of his illustrious rule various reforms have been introduced in the *Jagti*, such as free primary education, industrial development, rural upliftment, promotion of higher education, co-operative societies, etc., etc.



Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb
Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji



Thakore Shree Shriyashiji Vijayashiji
Zala-Makwana, Ilol State

Ilol State (W.I.)

THE ILOL STATE, in the Sabar Kantha Agency, under the Western India States Agency, is 19 square miles in area with a population of 4,662 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 55,000. The chief production is cotton. There are also stone quarries and mines of white, yellow and red clay deposits. The Ruling Family are Survayanshi Zala Makwana Rajputs.

The present Ruler, Thakore Shree Shriyashiji Vijayashiji Zala-Makwana, was born in 1910, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1927 and was invested with full Jurisdictional powers in 1935. He was educated in England.

Jambughoda State (Gujarat)

RANA SHRI RANJITSINHJI GAMBHIRSINHJI is the present Ruler of the Jambughoda State. He was born on the 4th January, 1892 and succeeded his father on the 27th September, 1917. He was installed on the *gaddi* on the 2nd February, 1918. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.



Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Ruler of Jambughoda State.

is the direct descendant of the founder of the State.



Maharaj Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, Heir-apparent, Jambughoda State

The Ruling Family belongs to the famous clan of Parmar Rajputs, who once ruled over Malwa. About the close of the 14th Century, Vachhaji, one of the cadets of the younger branches of the Ruling House of Malwa, founded the State of Jambughoda by winning it in battle from the former Chief. The present Ruler

The Rana Sahib is connected by ties of marriage with Rajput families of pure blood and position in Kathiawar, Gujarat and Central India. He has two sons and three daughters. The Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, who was born on the 12th August, 1922, passed his Senior Cambridge Examination with credit in 1939, and he is now reading for the Collegiate course. After the close of War he will proceed to England for further education.

The Rana Sahib was the founder of the Mahikantha-Rewakantha Chiefs' Association, and in that capacity he presented the case of 104 smaller States of these two Agencies before the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial) at Bombay in February 1932. He is a patron of All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha, and also a Member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay



Chandulal M. Thakore, Esq., B.A., Karbhari, Jambughoda State.

The Rana Sahib is extremely popular among his subjects, whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aims in life. During his regime he has effected several improvements in Education, Medical Relief, Agriculture, Communications, etc., with the result that the State is making good progress in all directions. A thorough overhauling of the administrative machinery of the State, and the separation of the Judiciary and Executive, as well as the construction of buildings for Hospitals, Schools, Library, Telephone Lines, Guest-Houses and Irrigation Wells and Tanks, etc., mark his progressive rule. The Rana Sahib is a keen sportsman and has bagged 63 panthers and 3 tigers. He is also a keen social reformer. His loyalty, devotion and helpfulness to the British Government are well known.

During the last Great War he sent a number of recruits and contributed liberally to the several War Funds. On the outbreak of the present War in September 1939, he offered to place the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown, and also offered himself for active service on the War front. He has also contributed liberally to the several War Purposes Funds, including Defence Loans.



Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parashuram Rao alias Appasahib Patwardhan, Ruler of Jamkhandi State

The State has an area of 143 square miles and its revenue is Rs. 1,48,000. The State first came in relations with the British Government in 1826 A.D., and by a subsequent Treaty, executed in the year 1839 A.D., the State came to be ranked as a "Protected State" under theegis of the British Government. The State is now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Gujarat States Agency. The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority. He enjoys plenary powers in Civil and Criminal matters, and has powers of life and death over his subjects.

Jambughoda is the Capital town of the State.

Jamkhandi (Deccan)

JAMKHANDI is situated in Deccan. It has an area of 524 square miles and a population of 114,282 souls. Its average revenue is Rs. 9,28,000.

The present Ruler, Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parashuramrao alias Appasahib Patwardhan, was born on the 5th November, 1906, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 25th February, 1924 and invested with full Powers of his State on the 28th May, 1926. The title of "Raja" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction on the 3rd June, 1935.

Jasdan (W.I.)

DURBAR SHRI KHACHAR ALA VAJSUR, Ruler of Jasdan, in Kathiawar, Western India, was born on the 4th November, 1905. The Jasdan Rulers belong to the Khachar Branch of the Kathi Kshatriyas, who built the temple of Khacharnath on one of the peaks of the Himalayas, and are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas being descended from Katha, younger son of Maharaja Karan Shruta of Ayodhya.

The Kathis, occupied at the time of Alexander, a nook of the Punjab, when he marched against them in person at Sangla.

After this battle the Kathis established their sway in different provinces of India.

They acquired the district of Powar between Sindh and Cutch and came to Kathiawar about the Eighth Century. They returned



Durbar Shri Khachar Ala Vajsur, Ruler of Jasdan State

to Cutch and re-emigrated in about 1400 A. D., and conquered Than, Anandpur, Jasdan, etc.

At Than they built a temple of their titular diety, the Sun.

In the twelvth century the Kathis were conspicuous in the Wars with Prithviraj.

Lakha Khachar established himself at Chotila in 1540 A. D. Vika Khachar, a descendant of Lakha, conquered Rozid in the Dhandhuka District and re-conquered Jasdan from Rajkot in 1665 A.D.

In 1805-07 A. D. Vajsur Khachar was ruling over Jasdan. He had acquired a pre-eminent influence over an extensive tract of the Province. He established in 1788 A. D. his levy of Valawo on the Peshwa's districts of Arratam, Dhandhuka and Rampur. "Vajsur's reputation was so great that his notes were generally sufficient and equivalent to armed men".

The British Government, by an agreement dated the 10th May, 1805 A.D., entrusted Dholera and ten other villages to the protection of Vajsur and agreed to pay him Rs. 9,000 per mensem in consideration of his supplying 400 cavalry.

Vajsur Khachar established the Law of Primogeniture in the Jasdan State and the Ruler's superior jurisdiction over his Bhayats (cadets).

The Jasdan State owns 296 square miles of territory, including non-jurisdictional area, with a population of 36,632. The average gross revenue of the State amounts to nearly six laes of rupees and the average expenditure to about four laes and eighty thousand rupees.

The State was acquired by conquest and it owns intrinsically the statute of an internally independent and sovereign State as do the other premier and parent Indian States.

The present Ruler succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 11th June, 1919, and assumed the State powers on the 1st December, 1924. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He is immensely popular with his subjects for his high character, enlightened views, easy accessibility, generosity and beneficent reforms.

He has granted heritable rights of full ownership to the cultivators over their holdings. The cultivators are protected from usurious money-lenders by the Agriculturists' Relief Act. All education is made free. Forced labour has been abolished. Liquor is absolutely prohibited. Medical relief is supplied free. He has established Village *Panchayats* with Civil and Criminal Powers in all villages of the State. He has introduced commendable social reforms and recently introduced the law prohibiting incompatible and child marriages.

The Dynastic Jurisdiction of the State has been enhanced in September, 1932, and the Ruler now exercises unlimited Civil and full Criminal powers.

The Heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shree Shivraj, is ten years old.

Jath State (Deccan)

JATH STATE is one of the Satara *Jagirs* in Deccan. Its area is 930.8 square miles, population 91,102 souls and annual average income Rs. 3,09,000.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant Raja Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Daffe, was born on the 21st July, 1909, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 14th August, 1928 and was installed on the 12th January, 1929. He was educated in the Jath High School from which he passed Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in March 1928. He holds the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy.

The title of "Raja" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction on the 23rd June, 1935.



1st Raja Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Ramrao
alias Babasaheb Daffe, Jath State.



Rana Bhim Singh, Ruler of Jobat State

Jobat State (C.I.)

JOBAT IS A STATE in the Malwa Agency, Central India, paying no tribute either to British Government or to any other State. It has an area of 131 square miles, with a population of 20,152 souls according to the Census of 1931. The average annual revenue is Rs. 82,000.

The present Chief, Rana Bhim Singh, was born in November, 1915 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in May, 1917. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, whence he passed the Matriculation Examination, then studied at the St. John's College, Agra, and passed his F.A. in 1935.

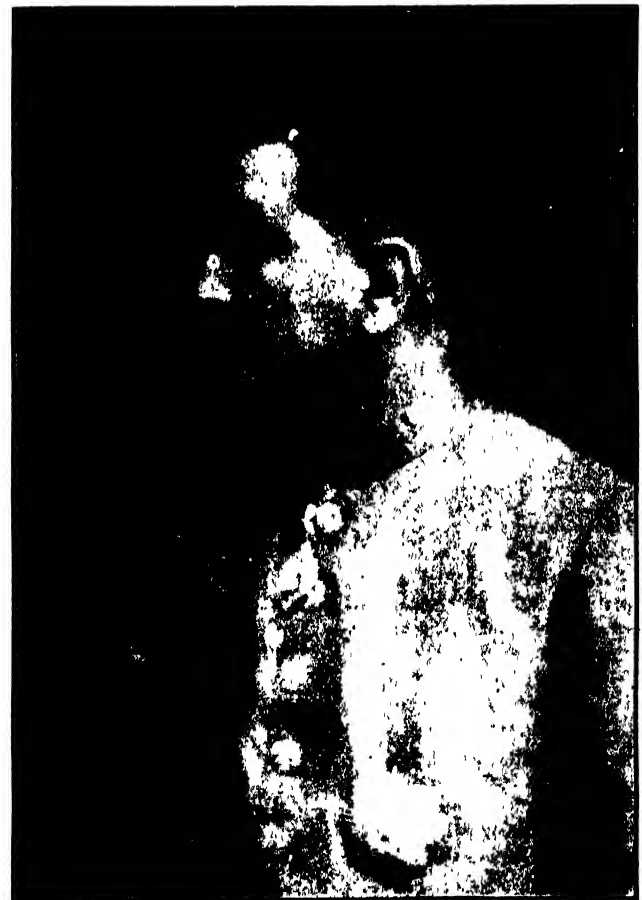
He was invested with Ruling Powers on the 14th March, 1936.

Jubbhal State (Punjab)

RULER—RANA SIR BHAGAT CHANDRA, K.C.S.I. was born on the 12th October, 1888 and succeeded his brother, the late Rana Gyan Chandra, in 1910. Belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs and is twentieth in descent from the founder of the State, Raja Ugra Chandra. Educated at the Anderson Chiefs' College, Lahore. Married the cousin of the late Raja of Keonthal in 1912, who died in 1918. Married again Princess Leraba, daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal in 1919. Issue, four sons and two daughters. The heir-apparent, Tikka Digvijai Chandra, born in 1913 married the sister of His Highness the Raja of Narsingh in 1931 and has issues, one son and two daughters. The two daughters of the Raja Sahib are married to His Highness the Raja of Bilaspur in 1931 and the Yuvraj of Jhalawar in 1940.

Jubbhal State lies east of Simla between Sirmoor and Rampur. It is 288 square miles in area with a population of 27,124 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 8,50,000. Ranwin and Dhadi are the tributaries of this State. The State forests are among the best and most valuable of the kind in India and are worked departmentally. Besides, the State owns a *Zamindari* in the Dehra Dun District of U. P. and property in Simla and Jagadhri.

The title of hereditary Raja was conferred on the present Ruler in 1918 and he was created C.S.I. in 1928 and K.C.S.I. in 1936. Attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. He was elected a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in 1939. Created an Endowment Trust Fund to make the Education and Medical Relief free and independent of the State in memory of his father, the late Rana Padma Chandra Bahadur. He abolished many



Raja Rana Sir Bhagat Chandra, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Jubbhal State

small taxes in the State on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee in 1935. Made an extensive tour round the world accompanied by the Rani Sahiba in 1932-33.

During the Great War 1914-18 offered his personal services, 132 men and all the resources of the State. Subscribed over Rs. 50,000 in different War Funds and Rs. 11,00,000 in different War Loans.

Until now the following donations have been given besides the offer of personal services both by the Raja Sahib and the Heir-apparent in the present War :—

- 1 All the resources of the State including the timber exported by the State Agency.
- 2 Monthly donation of Rs. 1,000 during the 1st year towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund has been increased to Rs. 1,500 monthly from September 1940.
- 3 Rs. 5,000 was paid as donation at the commencement of the War.
- 4 Rs. 6,710 for the purchase of complete Motor Ambulance.
- 5 Rs. 729 to the St. Dunston Fund.
- 6 Rs. 5,000 for the relief of Air Raid Victims in England.
- 7 Rs. 3,000 for the relief of the families of Indian Troops on active service outside India.
- 8 Rs. 2,500 to Simla Aeroplane Fund
- 9 Rs. 1,50,000 subscribed in the New Defence Bonds.
- 10 Rs. 500 to the Trinket Fund by Rani Sahiba.
- 11 Tikka Sahib and the Forest Minister are subscribing Rs. 50 monthly to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.
- 12 Two residential houses at Simla have been placed at the disposal of the Government for the duration of the War.

Raj-Kumar Birendra Singh has joined the Military Academy at Dehra Dun and will join the Army at the end of this year. He is the youngest son of the Raja Sahib.

Kadoli Taluka (W.I.)

Area :—8 sq. miles. *Population* - 1,435 souls (1931)

Revenue . -Rs 12,000.

Ruler . -Thakur Kubersinhji Bhawansinhji.

Born . - 20th July, 1888. *Ascended the gaddi* .— 4th June, 1914.

THE Ruling House of Kadoli claims its descent from the illustrious Makwana clan of Rajputs. The Taluka is in direct Political relations with the Political Agent, Sabarkantha Agency and exercises Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over its villages.

Thakur Shree Bhawansinhji, the grandfather of the present Kumar Shree Sursinhji, was the first chief of old Sabarkantha Thana to get Jurisdictional powers from the Government of Bombay and he had done many works of public utility. The present Thakur, Shri Kubersinhji, was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and now due to old age Kumar Shri Sursinhji is looking after the Administration of the Taluka. He received education at the Scott College, Sadra, and he was good at games. He is 32 years old, and his anxiety to improve the condition of his ryots is keen. He is taking active interest in digging tanks, buildings, bunds, and sinking of wells in the Taluka villages



Kumar Shree Sursinhji, Heir-apparent of Kadoli Taluka.

Kalsia State (Punjab)

KALSIA is a Sikh Cis-Sutlej State in the Punjab. Its area is 192 square miles (including forests); population, according to the Census of 1931, 59,848 souls and total annual revenue about Rs. 4,00,000. The present Chief, Raja Ravi Sher Singh Bahadur, was born in 1902 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1906. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore and was invested with full Ruling Powers in 1922. He is a Representative Member of the Chamber of Princes. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January, 1916.



Raja Ravi Sher Singh Bahadur,
Chief of Kalsia State

Kawardha State (E.S.A.)

THE KAWARDHA STATE lies on the north-west corner of the Chattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills.

The State is 805 square miles in area, has a population of 72,820 souls and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,77,025. It pays an annual tribute of Rs. 30,000 to the British Government. The Capital of the State is Kawardha.

Thakur Dharmaraj Singh, the present Chief, was born on the 18th August, 1910. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 4th February, 1920 and invested with full powers on the 15th April, 1932. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.



Raja Balabhadra Narayan Bhunj Deo,
Ruler of Keonjhar State.

Keonjhar State (E.S.A.)

THE KEONJHAR STATE is the third largest of the Orissa States, having an area of 3,217 square miles with a population of 1,60,609 souls and an average annual income of 15 lakhs of rupees. The tribute paid to Government amounts to Rs. 1,710-4-3. The Capital of the State, Keonjharagarh, is about sixteen hundred feet above sea level. The Ruling House represents the Kuchhwaha clan of Suryabansi Rajputs and belongs to the same stock as the Ruling House of Jaipur in Rajputana.

Raja Balabhadra Narayan Bhunj Deo, the present Ruler, is the 39th of the Chiefs who have held the *gaddi*. He was born on the 26th December, 1905, and educated in the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 12th August, 1926, after the death of his father and was formally installed on the 29th November, 1926. He was invested with Ruling Powers on the 13th January, 1929.

Khairagarh State (E.S.A.)

KHAIRAGARH is one of the premier States in the Eastern States Agency with an area of 931 square miles, population of 157,400 souls and average income of about six lakhs.

Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, the present Ruler, was born on the 9th November, 1914, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 22nd October, 1918. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, from where he creditably passed the Diploma Examination in April, 1932. He then joined the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, and, after studying there for a year, joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he came out creditably successful in the Senior Diploma Course Intermediate Examination in May, 1934. He was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 10th December, 1935.

During the Great War the State helped the Empire to the best of its means and power.



Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, Ruler of
Khairagarh State.

Khandpara State (E.S.A.)

KHANDPARA is a progressive little State in Orissa, 244 square miles in area, with a population of 77,929 souls and a gross income of Rs. 1,67,000. The Ruling Family are Baghel Kshatriyas and are descendants of a former Raja of Rewa in the Indore Agency.

The present Ruler, Raja Shri Harihar Singh Mardraj Bhramarbar Roy, is thirteenth in descent in order of succession and is the adopted son of the late Chief, Raja Ram Chandra Singh Mardraj Bhramarbar Roy. He was born in 1914, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1922 and was invested with full powers in 1935. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P., securing the final Diploma in 1933.

Kharsawan State (E.S.A.)

KHARSAWAN STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, has an area of 157 square miles and a population of 50,305 souls. The Raja is a Kshatriya claiming his descent from Kadamba Clan of the Solar Dynasty. Long before the advent of British rule the aforesaid clan ruled in Porahat in Singhbhum. Padmanav Singh, a grandson of the Raja



Raja Shri Ram Chandra Singh Deo
Ruler of Kharsawan State

of Porahat, was given a fief in this part of Singhbhum which subsequently developed into Kharsawan State by conquest and colonisation. In the year 1793, the then Chief entered into relationship with the British Government for the first time. In 1803, the Raja helped the British against the Bhonslas of Nagpur. In 1857, the Chief, Ganga Ram Singh, helped the British against rebels, for which service four villages from the confiscated Porahat State were granted to him in perpetuity. The present Ruler, Raja Shri Ram Chandra



Shriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo,
B.A., Heir-apparent Kharsawan State

Singh Deo, born in the year 1892, succeeded his father in 1902 as a minor and was installed on the *gaddi* in 1913. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of the subjects and in appreciation of his progressive administration the title of Raja was conferred on him as hereditary distinction in 1917. The Ruler does not pay any tribute to the British Government.

Recently the Ruler entrusted the major portion of the State Administration to the charge of his son and Heir-apparent, Shriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo, B.A. (born in December 1911) who during a very short period has proved himself to be an able Administrator. The Ruler has established one "Praja Sabha" in the State in order to bring the subjects of the State in closer touch with the Administration.

Khirasra State (W.I.)

KHIRASRA STATE, in Western Kathiawar, is 47½ sq. miles in area with a population of 1,658 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 70,000.

The present Chief, Thakore Shri Sursinhji Balsinhji, is a Jadeja Rajput and is closely connected with the Ruling Families of Bansda, Bhavnagar, Kishengarh and Alwar. He was born in 1890 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1920. He was educated in England and received military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. He has travelled in Switzerland, France and other countries. He attended His late Majesty's Coronation in London in 1911.



Thakore Shri Sursinhji Balsinhji,
Khirasra State

Khedawada Taluka (W.I.)

THE KHEDAWADA TALUKA in the Sabar Kantha Agency under the Western India States Agency covers an area of 27 square miles and has got a population of 1,667 souls, according to the Census of 1911. The Taluka yields an annual income of Rs. 17,000 and pays Rs. 293-7-3 as tribute to the Baroda State. The Capital is Khedawada. The nearest railway stations are Himmatnagar and Vajapur, about 10 miles from Khedawada. The chief production is cotton. There are also mines of yellow and white clay and stone quarries deposits.

The Ruling Family are Suryawansi Zala Makwana Rajputs. The rule of Primogeniture prevails in the Taluka.



Kumar Shree Balbhadrasinghji,
Heir apparent,
Khedawada Taluka

Thakor Shri Becharsinghji, the present Ruling Chief of Khedawada Taluka, is in every way a worthy representative of this ancient and noble family. He was born on 29-6-1892 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 12-6-1902. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The Chief exercises Criminal Powers up to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 250 and Civil Jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 1,000 as personal powers.

Education is given free in the Taluka. There is no Hospital but medical relief is given free to all irrespective of caste and creed. The financial condition of the Taluka is sound.

The Heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Balbhadrasinghji was born on 22-8-15 and is studying in the Primary School at Khedawada.



Thakor Shri Becharsinghji, Ruling
Chief of Khedawada Taluka

Korea State (E.S.A.)

KOREA is one of the important States in the Eastern States Agency. Baikunthpur is the Capital. The area of the State is 1,647 square miles. Its population is about a lakh and income about seven lakhs of rupees.



Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, Ruler of Korea State.

The present Ruling Dynasty was founded about eighteen centuries ago by Raja Dharammal Shah. The members of the Raj Family are Chauhan Rajputs and have descended from Prithviraj. This State came under British Suzerainty in 1818.

The State is rich in Forest and Mineral wealths and these potentialities are in course of rapid development. There are three Collieries working at present.

The present Ruler is Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo. He is a Graduate of Arts of the Allahabad University. He ascended the *gaddi* with full powers in 1925 and the State has been uniformly maintaining a high standard of administration. Keeping abreast with the modern times, several salutary reforms of far-reaching character have been introduced in the State.

The Ruler takes an active interest in the general problems of the State and was one of the State representatives at the Indian Round Table Conference in London. He is a leading figure in the Chamber of Princes, of which he is a Member in his own right and is also the Vice-President of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha. He is an all-round sportsman.

Kushalgarh State (Rajputana)

KUSHALGARH Chiefship (area 340 square miles; Revenue Rs. 1,23,000, population 35,564) paying tributes to Banswara and Ratlam, originally granted by Aurangzeb to Askaran, great-grandson of Rao Jodha Rathore of Marwar, is now under Administration. The present Chief, Rao Ranjitsingh, is residing outside and the Heir-apparent, Bhanwar Harendrakumarsingh, is receiving education in Mayo College.



Bhanwar Harendrakumarsingh,
Heir-apparent, Kushalgarh State

Kuthar State (Punjab)

THE KUTHAR STATE, in the Simla Hills, is 21 miles in area with a population of 3,760 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 42,000.

Rana Kishan Chand, the present Chief, was born on the 23rd August, 1905, and was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He was installed as Rana on the 4th October, 1930. The Rana Sahib is a fine sportsman and hunter of big game.

Minister : —Mr. Om Prakash, B.A., LL.B.

Lathi State (W.I.)

LATHI is a progressive State in the Western India States Agency. Thakur Sahib Shri Prahladsinhji, the present Ruler, was born on the 31st March, 1912 and installed on the *gaddi* in 1931 A.D. Area of the State is 41.8 square miles with a population of 9,404 souls and an average annual revenue Rs. 1,62,000. He is a descendant of Gohel Sejakji, the common ancestor of the Houses of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi. The Rulers trace their descent from Shalivahan.

The Thakur Sahib offered all the resources of the State at the outbreak of the present War and is paying an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000.

Dollarai M. Buch, B.A., LL.B., is the Chief Karbhari.



Thakur Shri Kesarsinghji, Ruler of
Lathi State

Likhi State (W.I.)

LIKHI TALUKA is situated in the Sabar Kantha Agency in Kathiawar (Western India States Agency). It is about 9 square miles in area with a population of 1,205 souls (1941) and average income of Rs. 9,000.

The present Thakur Shri Kesarsinghji, was born in Derol, S.K., and was installed on *gaddi* on 22nd May, 1939. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. He exercises the following Jurisdictional Powers : —

Civil.—To the extent of Rs. 500.

Criminal.—Three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 200. The Taluka does not pay any tribute to Baroda or to any other State.

Members of the Ruling Family :—

Brothers :—K.S. Natabersinghji and K.S. Jaswant Singhji.

Official :—Dasrath Lal S. Trivedi, Karbhari.

Malpur State (W.I.)

MALPUR is a State in the Western India States Agency with a history dating back to the middle of the Fifteenth Century. Its area is 97 square miles, population (1931) 13,522 and an annual average revenue Rs. 1,06,000.

The present Ruler, Raoji Shri Gambhirsinghji, was born on the 27th October, 1914, and was invested with powers assigned to his State on the 16th February, 1935. He received his education at Scott College, Sadra, and at Mayo College, Ajmer.

Mandwa State (Gujarat)

THE Chiefs are descendants of celebrated Prithviraj Chouhan, the last Rajput King of Delhi. After the fall of Ranthambhor, two sections of the Royal Blood moved to Gujarat. One of these founded the Kingdom of Champaner, at the foot of Pavagadh Hills, while the other, founder of the Mandwa State established himself at Karvan,

thence the *gaddi* was shifted to Mandwa. Thus the Mandwa Chiefs having descended from the ancestor common to the Mandwa and the Chhota-Udepur Chiefs possess a very high lineage.

The State came in contact with the British Government by the Treaty of 3rd April 1820 and the settlement was effected in 1825 A.D. and political supervision over the same is exercised by the Agency.

Mandwa, at the meeting of the Narbada and the Orsang rivers is held in much esteem as a place of pilgrimage. The town of Chandod, which is included in the Mandwa State, is an important place of Hindu pilgrimage on account of the confluence of the On and Narmada rivers. The Baroda State enjoys certain limited Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction in this town, the residuary jurisdiction resting with Mandwa.

The official address of the Chief is Maha-Rana. The State has the following jurisdictional powers. -

Criminal - 2 years rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 2,000.

Civil - Suits up to Rs. 5,000.

The State receives cash *Giras* Allowance of Rs. 35 annually from the Rajpipla State and Rs. 2,303-8-0 per annum from the Baroda State.

The Ruler, Rana Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji, born on 21st September, 1912, is the present Chief. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 8th January, 1915.

The Chief has three sons- Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji, and Kumar Shri Jitendrasinhji. The Heir-apparent was born on the 11th December, 1933.



Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji.



Rana Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji, Ruler of Mandwa State



Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, Heir-apparent, Mandwa State

Miraj (Senior) State (Deccan)

THE MIRAJ (SENIOR) STATE is 342 square miles in area with a population of 93,957 souls and an annual gross revenue of six lakhs of rupees. The Miraj town, the Capital of the State, is a Railway Junction on the Poona-Bangalore line.

The present Ruler, Raja Shrimant Narayanrao Gangadharrao *alias* Tatyasahib Patwardhan, was born in 1898, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1939.

Miraj (Junior) State (Deccan)

MIRAJ (JUNIOR) STATE is a progressive little Brahmin State, 196½ sq. miles in area with a population of 10,686 souls according to the Census of 1931 and a gross revenue of Rs. 3,60,745. The Ruling Family represents the illustrious line of Patwardhans.

Meherban Shrimant Raja Sir Madhavrao Hariharrao *alias* Babasahib Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, was born in 1889 and was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of the Miraj (Junior) State and was adopted in December, 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisahib, the mother of Laxmanrao Annasahib, who died prematurely on the 7th February, 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and was invested with full powers of the State on the 17th March, 1909. He was the recipient of the Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911.

Nalagarh (Hindur) State (Simla Hills)

NALAGARH (HINDUR) STATE is 276 square miles in area with a population of 50,016 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,16,257.

The Ruling Family belongs to the Chandrabansi clan of Rajputs who hailed from Chanderi and settled in Kahlur (Bilaspur) State.

Raja Jogindar Singh was born in 1870 A.D. and was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He has been very fond of shooting and manly games from his early years and is a fine sportsman and connoisseur of horses. He has had sufficient administrative training as Wazir during the regime of his elder brother, Raja Ishri Singh. When he was installed to the *gaddi* in 1912 the State was in debt and its resources were at their low ebb. Its financial position is now sound in every respect.

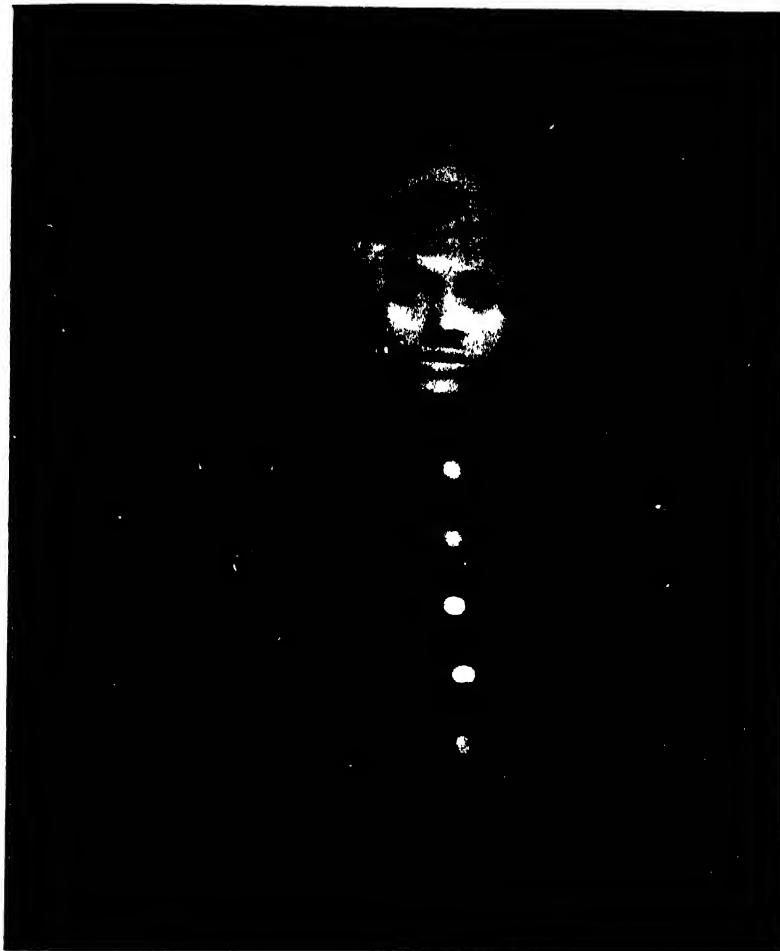


Raja Jogindar Singh, Ruler of Nalagarh (Hindur) State

Narsingpur State (E.S.A.)

THE STATE of Narsingpur, in the Eastern States Agency, is 207 square miles in area, of which 100 square miles are covered by forests, 50 square miles are rocky lands and 50 square miles are cultivable lands. The population is 40,878. The total income of the State is Rs. 1,19,000. The Ruling Family are Rajputs.

The present Ruler, Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mohapatra, son of the late Raja Sadhu Charan Mansingha Hari Chandan Mohapatra, was born on the 9th of September, 1908. He was first educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and then at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th July, 1921. He married the only daughter of Raja Bahadur Sir Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo, Kt., O.B.E., of Kanika in the year 1929 and was formally installed as Ruler on the 4th May, 1931.



Thakor Shri Kishorsinghji Mansinghji, Naswadi State

Naswadi State (Gujarat)

NASWADI is a Non-salute State in Saukheda Mewas in Gujarat, with an area of 19½ miles, population 65,36 and an average income of Rs. 50,000. The present Ruler Thakor Shri Kishorsinghji Mansinghji was born on 12th March 1917, he succeeded to the *gaddi* on 28th June 1929. Due to minority the State was under Agency management upto June 1937 when he was invested with the powers of the State.

The Rulers of the State belong to the Salunkhi Class of Rajputs.

The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrange-



Mr. H. N. Sheikh, Karbhari of Naswadi State

ments made between the British Government and the Gackwar.

The Thakor has one brother Chhatrasinghji born on 11th April 1918.

The Thakor has Jurisdictional powers. The succession is governed by the rule of Primogeniture.

Capital of the State is Naswadi on G.B.S. Railway.

Nayagarh State (E.S.A.)

NAYAGARH STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is situated between 19°53' and 20°20' North and 84°48' and 85°15' East, with an area of 590 square miles and a population of 1,42,406 according to the Census of 1931. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 4,25,000.

The present Ruler, Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, is the 26th in descent from the founder of the State. He was born in the year 1911. He was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 20th July, 1933. A son and Heir-apparent was born to him on the 4th September, 1933.

Nilgiri State (E.S.A.)

THE NILGIRI STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 284 square miles in area with a population of 68,598 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 2,31,687. It pays a tribute of Rs. 3,900-7-8 to the British Government. The Chief is a Kshatriya.

The present Ruler, Raja Shri Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, was born on the 2nd February, 1904, at Nilgiri, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 6th July, 1913. The Ruler was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 2nd February, 1925.



Raja Shri Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, Ruler of Nilgiri State.

Palasni State (Gujerat)

Historical Outline : Area : 12 square miles; *Population* :—2,758 souls according to the Census of 1931 A.D.; *Revenue* —Rs. 35,000 (thirty five thousand rupees).

THE STATE is situated in Rewa Kantha, under the Gujerat States Agency. The Rulers belong to the Rajparmar Clan of Rajputs. The ancestors of the Rulers of Palasni migrated from Malwa and in the year 1096 Jugdev Parmar founded the Capital at Patan; in the year 1120, the nephew of Jagdev Parmar by name Randhirji defeated the Bhils at Tandulja and secured for himself a Thakorate of twelve villages near Rajbodeli. Then the ancestors of the Parmar family went to Palasni. The Palasni *quaddi* was thus founded in the year 1489, by Askaranji, the son of Karanji. This is the present State of Palasni, and the present Ruler is the direct descendant of famous Jugdev Parmar's family.

The State was quite independent and enjoyed full plenary jurisdiction, before it came into British connection in the year 1825 A.D.

Succession is governed by the Rule of Primogeniture.

The Ruler — Rajparmar Shree Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji is the present Ruler of Palasni State. He was born on the 7th February, 1889. He succeeded on the 16th November, 1929.

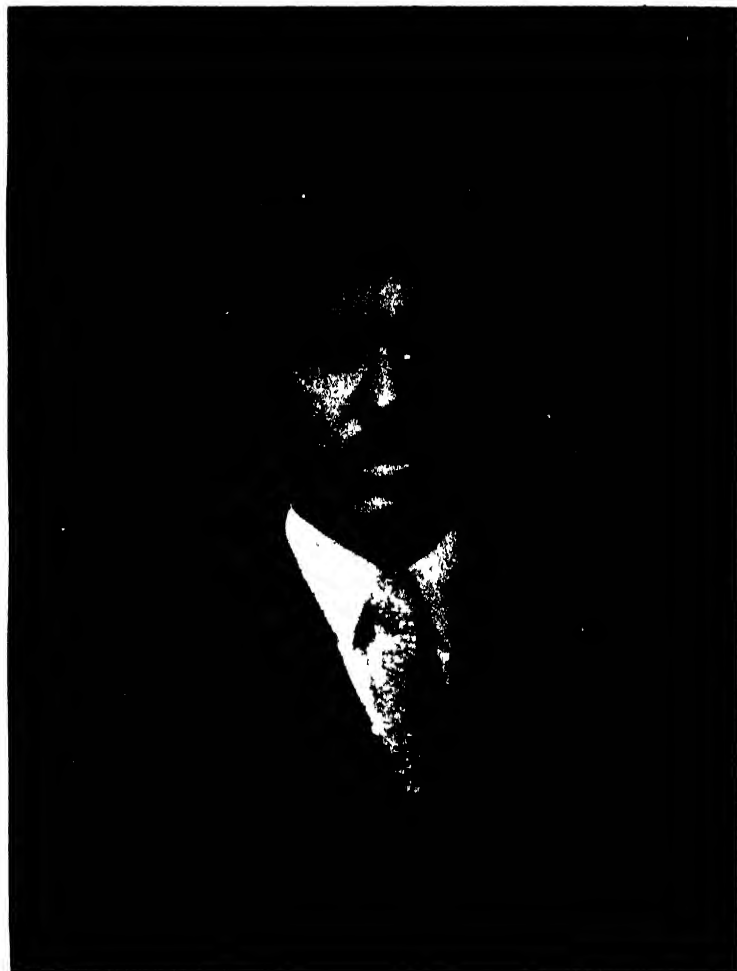
Jurisdiction :—The State exercises full Revenue Jurisdiction and has also the following Jurisdictional Powers -

Hereditary Powers :—

1. *Civil* :—to hear suits upto Rs. 500
2. *Criminal* :—3 months' imprisonment of e.d., and a fine of Rs. 200.



Yuvraj Shree Sardarsinhji, Heir-apparent, Palasni State



Rajparmar Shree Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji, Ruler of Palasni State

Personal Powers :—

1. *Civil* :—to hear suits upto Rs. 1,000
2. *Criminal* : Six months' imprisonment of e.d., and a fine of Rs. 250.

Recent changes :—1. The State has given to its subjects tenancy and proprietary rights. This was an unique change, as all tenants were formerly tenants-at-will. The Agency Authorities commended this action of the State.

2. The State has published rules for payments to labourers, etc., employed on State work. The old inequitable system of 'Veth' has been totally abolished.

3. The State has been placed under the direct supervision of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

4. The old levies of about 7 types, recoverable from the tenants have been abolished.

Judiciary :—Judiciary is conducted on the exact lines of the British Government. British Indian Laws are followed. The State has powers to frame its own laws. The decision of the Chief is non-appealable and final.

The Heir-apparent:—Yuvraj Shree Sardarsinhji was born on the 6th October, 1919. He is studying for the Senior Cambridge Course. He is connected by marriage-ties to a very well-known Jadeja Rajput family of Kathiawad. The second son was born on the 22nd April, 1939 and named "Veerbhadrasinhji".

Chief-Official:—The State affairs are looked over by the Chief ably assisted by his Karbhari, Mr. Deviprasad Someshwar Trivedi.

War efforts:—The State takes very keen interest and fully sympathises with the War efforts, and has always given a helping hand to the British Government. The State's loyalty is exemplary.

Palasni is the Capital of the State.

Pal-Lahara State (E.S.A.)

PAL-LAHARA STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 452 sq. miles in area with annual revenue of about one lakhs of rupees. The Ruling Family claims their descent from the famous House of Raja Bhoj. The present Ruler, Raja Sarat Chandra Muniyal, was born in 1903 and installed on the *gaddi* in 1925. He is a fine sportsman and a popular Ruler with progressive ideas. After his succession to the *gaddi*, he has introduced a large number of reforms in the State Administration. An Advisory Body composed of partly elected and partly nominated members has been established to focus the local opinions in all matters of general welfare to the Durbar and to tender their advice on such matters as would be referred to them. Judicial system has been remodelled on the lines of the British India system. Forest rules are liberalised, several local cesses and the system of forced labour abolished, free and compulsory primary education introduced throughout the State.

Besides, general administration under education, medical relief, agriculture and P.W.D. has shown great progress under his benevolent rule with the able management of his Diwan, Mr. H. P. Deb. The Ruler has three sons and two daughters. Jubraj Sreeman Satchidanand Pal, the eldest son, was born in 1923. He is studying at Rajkumar College, Raipur.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means and power. In the present War the Ruler has placed his entire resources at the disposal of the Government.



Raja Sarat Chandra Muniyal, Ruler of Pal-Lahara State

Pataudi State (Punjab)

PATAUDI STATE, in the Punjab, is 53 square miles in area with a population of 18,873 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,44,000.

On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 the late Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan offered his personal services and the resources of the State, and contributed liberally to the War Funds.

The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Itikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, was born in 1910 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1917. He was educated at the Archeson Chiefs' College, Lahore and Balliol College, Oxford, where he earned distinction by winning "Blues" for both Cricket and Hockey. He was invested with the powers as a Ruler by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 10th of December, 1931. He went to Australia with the All-England Cricket Team in the winter of 1931-32. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

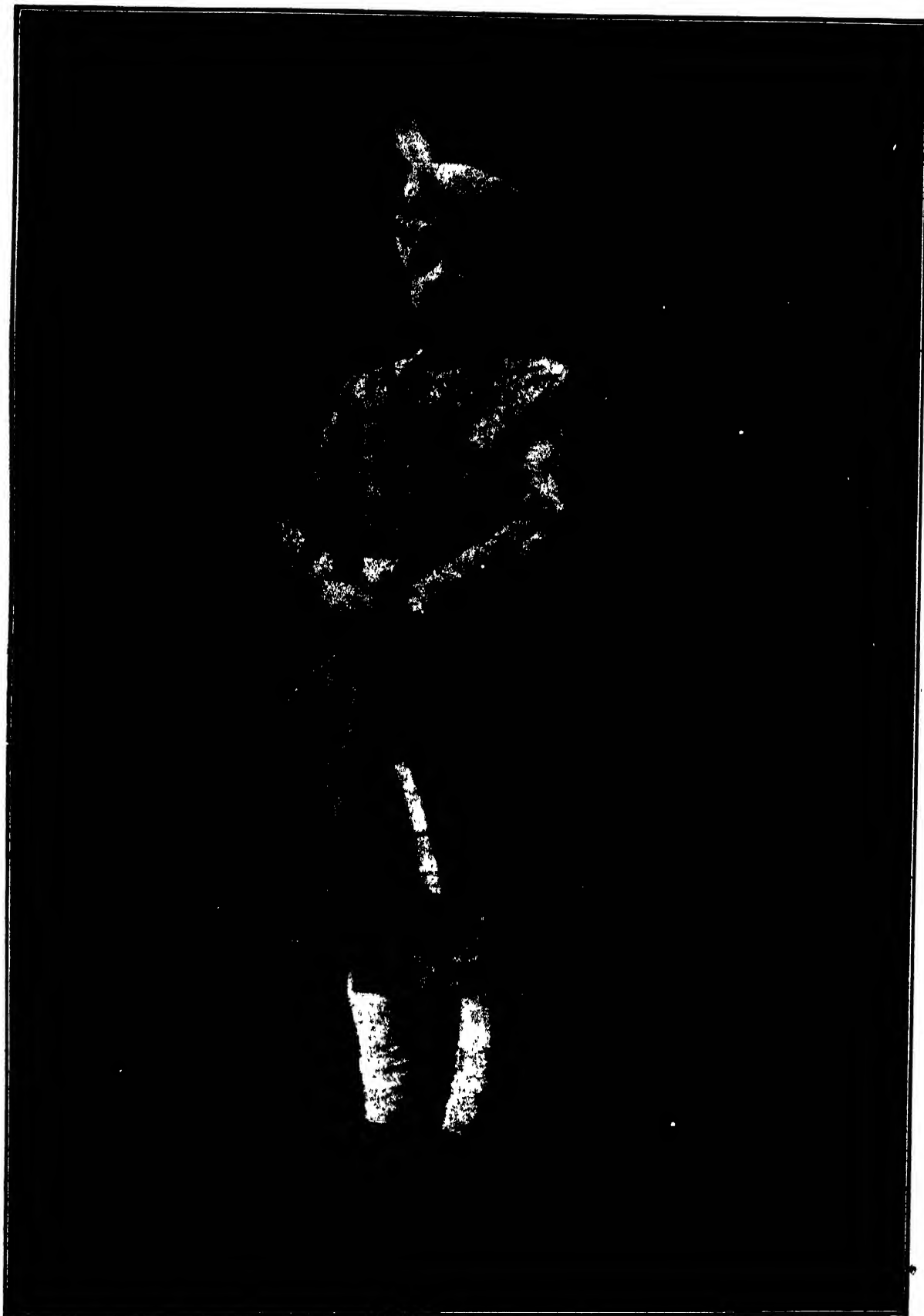
Pethapur State

PETHAPUR STATE (*See Supplementary Section*).

Phaltan State

THE PHALTAN STATE, situated to the north-east of the District of Satara in the Bombay Presidency, is one of the oldest in the Deccan, dating its origin as far back as the middle of the Thirteenth Century. It is 397 square miles in area with a population of 58,761 souls and an average income of Rs. 7,76,000.

The present Ruler, Major Shrinant Malojirao IV *alias* Nanasahib, Nark Nimbalkar, was born on the 11th September, 1896, and installed with Full Powers of the State on the 15th November, 1917. He is a popular Ruler with progressive ideas and his subjects are happy and contented. An outstanding achievement of his life is the important service which he rendered to the cause of smaller States in connection with the new Constitution.



The late Raja Sri Jagat Dev Singh Sahib, Poonch State.

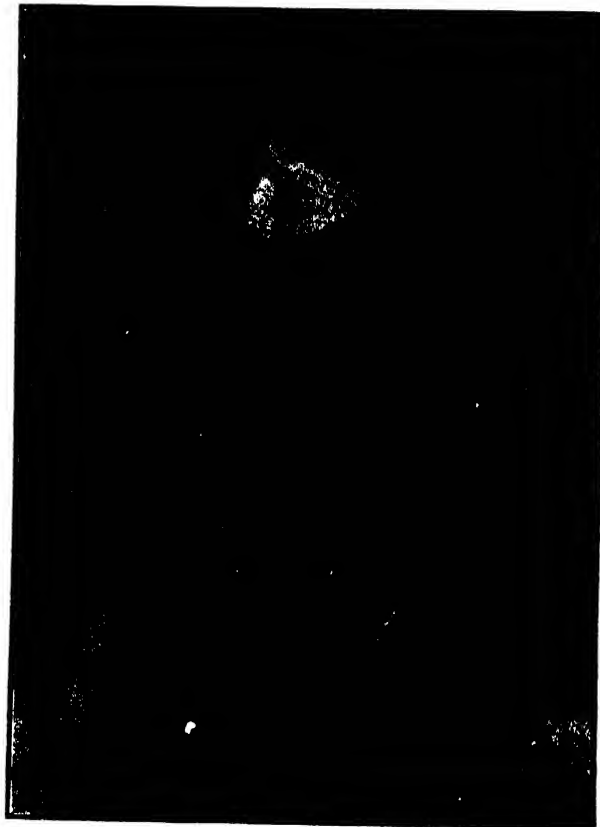
Poonch State (Kashmir)

POOONCH is a beautiful hilly territory near Kashmir. It is bounded on three sides by the Pir Panjal range and on the West by the Jhelum River, which separates it from Rawalpindi District of British Punjab. Its total area is 1,627 square miles, with a population of 3,87,857, according to the 1931 Census. The annual Revenue is Ten Lacs.

The present Ruling Family of Poonch are Hindu Dogra Rajputs, who came into possession of it in the year 1827 A.D. when Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the sovereign of the Punjab granted the Principality to Raja Dhian Singh, his Prime Minister, the great-grandfather of the present Raja, with the exalted titles of "Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Kalan Bahadur." At that time the tract of Bhimber and Chibhal was also included in it.

Poonch was not included in the hilly country, which was made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh by the Treaties of March 1846, with the dependencies thereof, which were in his possession since the time of Maharaja Kharak Singh. It was undoubtedly a dependency which was never in the former's possession. However, after the Treaties a dispute having occurred between Maharaja Gulab Singh and his nephews, Mian Jawahar Singh and Moti Singh, Sir Frederick Currie, Agent to the Governor-General for North-Western Provinces and the Resident at Lahore confirmed the claims of the latter to their father's inheritance, unconditionally and unreservedly, and recognised them as the Rajas of their territory, in May 1848. Subsequently, at a partition between the two brothers Bhimber and Chibhal fell to the share of the elder, Raja Jawahar Singh, and Raja Moti Singh got what is known as the modern Poonch.

Raja Moti Singh ruled over Poonch upto 1892 A. D. and brought about good many economic changes and improvements. He was succeeded by his son, Major Raja Sir Baldev Singh Sahib, K.C. I.E., who ruled from 1892 to 1918 A.D. In his time very many reforms were introduced in the Administration of the territory which was brought on up-to-date lines.



- Raja Shri Shiv Rattan Dev Singh Sahib, Ruler of Poonch State

During the Great War of Europe Major Raja Sir Baldeo Singh rendered conspicuous services to the British Empire. He exerted his influence and inspired so much enthusiasm into the hearts of his war-like subjects that about 18,000 of them joined the Indian Army in various capacities and thus every third man of the fighting age in the territory was sent to the front. In this respect the Raja Sahib of Poonch stood first among all the Indian Chiefs of the vast Indian Empire. Besides, he did equally well in helping the Empire with money. The total contribution made by him amounted to about Rs. 15 lacs, which is equal to the average gross income of Poonch for a period of 1½ years. His son, Raja Sukhdev Singh, then hardly 14 years, volunteered on three occasions to go to the front, but the Boy Prince could not be accepted in the British Fighting Forces, on account of his immature age.

Lieutenant Raja Sukhdev Singh, a fine youth of 17, succeeded his father on his death in September 1918. He was formally installed on the *gaddi* in March 1922. He did not live long to rule the territory. After a short reign of about 5 years he died in October 1927 without leaving any issue and was succeeded by his younger brother, Raja Jagat Dev Singh Sahib.

Raja Sri Jagat Dev Singh Sahib fully maintained the traditions of his house for loyalty to the Crown and love for his subjects, who literally adored him for his high qualities of head and heart. He took a keen interest in his Administration and the welfare of his people, and was anxious to introduce reforms in keeping with the times and the needs of his subjects. He died in 1940.

Raja Jagat Dev Singh was succeeded by his son, Raja Shri Shiv Rattan Dev Singh Sahib, who was born in April, 1925. The Raja, a very intelligent fine youth, is at present receiving education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, under the supervision of an expert European Tutor. Due to his minority the State is under minority Administration.

Punadra State (W.I.)

PUNADRA is a fourth class State in Sabar Kantha Agency in Western India with an area of 11 square miles, a population of 2,808 souls, and Revenue Rs. 30,000. It is on river Vatrak; on all sides it is surrounded by Baroda State except that a small part touches Kapadvany Taluka in the Kaira district. The nearest railway stations are Kapadvany on Gujarat Railway and Nadol Dehgam on A. P. Railway with motorable road in fair season from Madodra village to Ahmedabad.



Thakor Shri Ajitsinghji Shrivsinghji, Punadra State

Ruler has one son, born in 1938, and a daughter, born six months back.



Mr. Bhogi Lal Chhagan Lal Mehta of Prantiji, Karbhari, Punadra State

The Chief Karbhari of the State is Mr. Bhogi Lal Chhagan Lal Mehta of Prantiji. He is serving the State for the last 22 years. He has the confidence of the Ruler. He has a long experience of 40 years in the State affairs. He takes keen interest in the welfare of the State as well as the State subjects.

Raigarh (E.S.A.)

RAIGARH is a State in Chhatisgarh States Agency of Eastern States. Its area is 1,486 square miles, population 2,77,569 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 5,06,000.

The present Ruler, Raja Chakradhar Singh, was born on the 19th August, 1905; succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 15th February, 1924 and was invested with Powers in 1927. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The Ruler administers the State through a Diwan.

The State pays Rs. 269-3-8 as tribute to Baroda State and receives Rs. 1,560-12-0 and Rs. 905/- as Giras and Kothali Santh from Baroda State and the British Government, respectively. The Capital of the State is Punadra.

The Present Ruler of Punadra is Ajitsinghji Shrivsinghji, born on the 22nd June, 1903. He succeeded his father, Shrivsinghji, who died on 14th February, 1939. He was installed on *gaddi* on the 26th October, 1939 and invested with full powers of the State. The present Ruler was educated in Scott College, Sadra, for nearly 11 years. After leaving the College he was attached to the State Administration in order to receive experience of the State affairs. He has had thorough training necessary for a Ruler. The Ruler takes keen interest in the affairs of the State and for the welfare of his Raiyots. He is allowed to hear civil suits upto Rs. 2,500 and criminal powers upto one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500. The Thakor, in memory of his revered father, is constructing a library and a new Vernacular school. The work of these two buildings has already been taken in hand. The State already maintains three Vernacular schools. There is also one Branch Post Office and a Dispensary. The



Raja Chakradhar Singh, Ruler of Raigarh State.

Rairakhol State (E.S.A.)

RAIRAKHOL STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 833 square miles in area with a population of 35,715 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 93,000. The State is mostly covered with dense forests and is rich in minerals such as mica, manganese, coal, iron and ochre. Arrangements for the prospecting of these are being made.

The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,000 to the Government.

The present Ruler, Raja Bira Chandra Jaduman Deo Jenamani, was born in 1894 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1906 by adoption from the Bonai Raj family. After finishing his education at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, he was installed on the *gaddi* with full powers in 1916.

Ramas State (W.I.)

RAMAS is a Jurisdictional State situated in the south-east of the old Mahikantha Agency. Its area is 6 square miles.

The present Ruler, Thakor Shri Man Singhji, was born on the 14th August, 1912. He was a minor when he came to the *gaddi*. So there was Agency management for about 7 years. Thakor Shri Mansinghji was educated at the Sadra Scott College, and had a brilliant student career.

The family claims then descent from the Jhala clan of Rajputs from Halvad. Howsoever, they embraced Mohammadanism when Mahmud Begda was the Sultan of Gujarat (1458–1513).

The State is in direct relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Resident, Western India States Agency.

The land is flat and fertile, and full of fruit and flower trees. The chief occupation of the State subjects is agriculture, and the main products are *baaj* various beans, cotton, and oil seeds.

Thakor Shri Mansinghji is the maker of the modern Ramas. When he came to the *gaddi* the State was greatly indebted. He shrewdly managed the State, and got all the debts paid. He opened a Girls' School, and a Dispensary. He takes very great interest in the education and health of the public. He is most loyal to the Crown, and opened all his resources to the Government during the recent War.

The revenue of the State, under his control and efficient management, has greatly increased without increasing tax or introducing a new tax. All roads are fair weather roads, and are kept in good order and under constant repairs.

He is a good sportsman too.

The people are induced to take part in the State Government and to keep pace with the time. All sorts of enforced labour throughout the State has been abolished.

He believes in the upliftment of the agriculturists, and has encouraged sinking of wells, and freely gives all sorts of help for agricultural purposes.

Ramdrug State (Deccan)

RAMDRUG is a small Indian State in the Deccan States Agency of the Bombay Presidency, with an area of 169 square miles. The State consists of 40 villages and population, according to the Census of 1931, is 35,401 souls. The Capital town, Ramdrug, has a population of about 10,000 souls. The gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the past five years, exclusive of recoveries of advances made, deposits, etc., comes to about two lakhs of rupees in round figures.

The present Chief, Mehrban Raja Shri Ramrao Venkatrai *alias* Rao Sahib Bhawe, was born in 1895 and educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, obtaining the Diploma of that College. He was invested with full powers in 1915.



Thakor Shri Man Singhji, Ruler of Ramas State

Ranasan State (W.I.)

THAKOR SHREE JASHWANT SINHJI OF RANASAN STATE (Sabar Kantha Agency) belongs to the Behavar clan of Parmar Rajputs of the Indra race, and descended from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

Born on the 3rd February, 1916.

Installed on *gaddi* on the 2nd December, 1938, with the Jurisdictional powers pertaining to the State.

He received education at the Scott College, Sadra, and Daly College, Indore.

The Heir-apparent named K. S. Jagdevsinhji was born on the 1st April, 1940 by Thakrani Shri Solankiji of Umargam and two Kunwari Sahebas by the late Thakrani Shri Shishodiji of Khandu, who died on the 25th November, 1939. The Thakor Sahib has got three Thakrani Sahibas at present, *viz.*: (1) Thakrani Shri Solankiji of Umargam, (2) Thakrani Shri Chauhaniji of Eral and (3) Thakrani Shri Rathodiji of Shivgarh.



Thakor Shree Jashwantsinhji, Ruler of Ranasan State

War Services.—The State has contributed about Rs 3,000 (three thousand) towards different War funds.

Population.—5,956 souls, according to the Census of 1941

Finances.—The gross income of the State is about Rs. 40,000 (forty thousand).

Area.—30 sq. miles. The State is comprised of 22 villages.

Agricultural and Industrial Developments.—

The Vighoti system has been introduced in the State. There are about 250 wells. The people of the State are given Tagavi for digging wells.

During the past year the following works were carried out -- Guest House, Tennis Court, Public Garden and the building of the Dhankhol Village School.

The foundation-stone of the Dispensary was laid down by the Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency, on the 3rd April, 1941 and the Dispensary is under construction.

The State has got its own Electricity installation, Flour Factory, Water Works and Telephone lines in the Capital, Ranasan, which is situated at a distance of 15 miles from the Talod Railway Station (A. P. Railway).

Brother.—Kumar Shri Gambhir Sinhji.

Official.—Mr. Manilal S. Trivedi—Karbhari.



Mr. Manilal S. Trivedi, Karbhari, Ranasan State

Ratanmal State (C.I.)

THE late Thakur Dasrath Singh, Thakur of Ratanmal State, was born on the 16th October, 1892, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 7th April, 1899 and died on the 14th April, 1940.

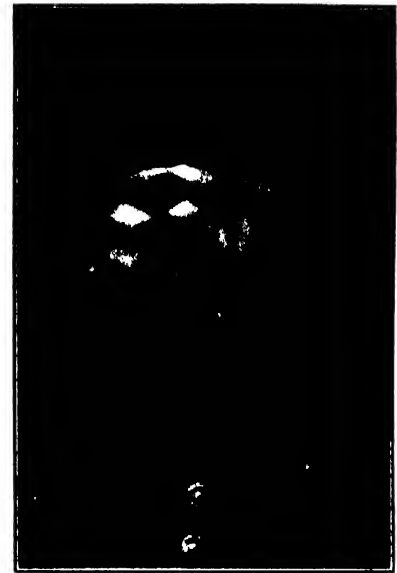
The area of the State is 32 square miles with a population of 2,183 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 25,000.

Sarangarh State (E.S.A.)

THE SARANGARH STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 540 square miles in area, has a population of 1,28,967 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 2,60,000. It pays a tribute of Rs. 4,500 to the British Government. The Capital of the State is Sarangarh.

The present Ruler, Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, C.I.E., was born in 1888, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Raja Raghubir Singh, in 1890 and was formally installed in 1909. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911. He is the holder of J. O. Miller's Cup for an all-round athlete and of C. P. and Berar Tennis Doubles for three successive years and represented the Hindus twice in the C. P. Quadrangular.

He has a son and heir, Kumar Nafeshchandra Singh, born in 1908. He married Shrimati Tulsī Manjari Devi, the eldest daughter of Diwan Narayan Singh of Fatehpur Zamindari, in the Hoshangabad District, on the 15th April, 1935.



Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, C.I.E.,
Ruler of Sarangarh State

Sirguja State (E.S.A.)

THE SIRGUJA STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is the largest of the transferred Chhota Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them, bounded on the north by the Mirzapur District of the United Provinces and the State of Rewa, on the east by the Palamau and Ranchi Districts of Behar, on the south by the Jashpur and Udaipur States and the district of Bilaspur and on the west by the Korea State. It is 6,058 square miles in area with a population of 502,058 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 8,52,000. The Ruling Family belongs to the Raksel clan of Rajputs. The present Chief, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., was born in 1895 succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 31st December, 1917. He received the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction in 1918. In 1933 the title was conferred on him as a territorial distinction also.



Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo,
C.B.E., Chief of Sirguja State

A large proportion of the area of the State is in the hands of estate-holders, of whom the chief are the estate-holders of the Lakhanpur, Jhilmilli, Dhourpur and Lundra Estates. They used formerly to control their own excise and police, which, however, were subsequently taken over by the State. The name of the Capital of the State has been changed from Bistrampur to Ambikapur.

Sarila State (C.I.)

SARILA is a STATE, in Bundelkhand Agency in Central India. Its area is 35 square miles, population 6,022 souls and average annual income is Rs. 88,000.

The present Ruler, Raja Mahipal Singh, C.S.I., was born posthumously and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 11th September, 1898 and was invested with Ruling Powers on the 5th November, 1919. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He was present at the Round Table Conference held in London in 1931. The Ruler was made a C.S.I. on the 8th June, 1939.

Savanur State (Deccan)

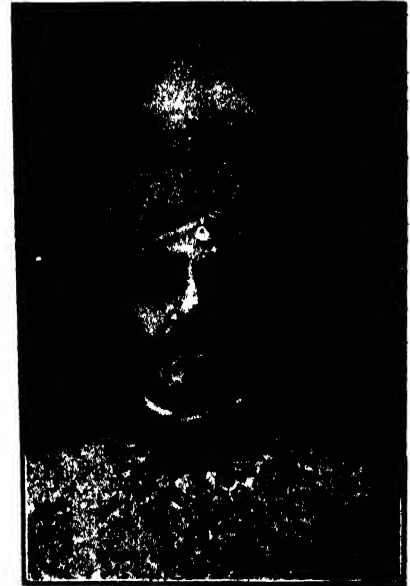
THE SAVANUR STATE in the Deccan consists of twenty-five villages covering an area of seventy-three square miles, with a population of 20,320 souls and an income of Rs. 2,40,000 a year. The Ruling Family claim their descent from the Miyana tribe of Pathans.

Major Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Daler Jung Bahadur, the present Ruler, was born on the 7th October, 1890. Being only two years old at the time of succession he was placed under guardianship. The Nawab was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and after three years' military training at the Imperial Cadets Corps, Dehra Dun, was installed on the *gaddi* in 1912. The same year he was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon. He was on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force in the Persian Gulf in November, 1914, and was mentioned in Despatches. In recognition of his War services he was promoted to the Honorary rank of Captain in the Army in 1918. He was also appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon. He was also Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He was made Honorary Major in 1931.

Seraikela State (E.S.A.)

SERAIKELA STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 449 square miles in area with a population of 143,525 souls and an average annual revenue of about Rupees four lacs. The Ruling Family are Rathor Rajputs.

The present Ruler, Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, was born on the 30th July, 1887 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 9th December, 1931.



Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, Ruler of Seraikela State

The system of Government is by means of a State

Council, of which the Ruler is the President and the Heir-apparent Vice-President.

Sanor State (Gujerat)

THE SANOR STATE is situated in the Sankheda Mewas under Rewakantha Agency. The rulers of the State belong to Khichi Chohan clan of Rajputs.

The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar. The State was quite independent before it came into relations with the British Government.

The State is, at present, ruled over by Thakore Shree Prabhatsinhji Naharsinhji, who was born on the 12th December, 1909 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 19th May 1927. He has one son, born on the 21st February, 1941. Also he has one step-brother, Udesinhji, born on the 19th December, 1909.

The population of the State is 2,245 souls, according to the Census of 1941.

The Thakore Sahib enjoys full revenue jurisdiction with Abkari, liquor, opium and



Thakore Shree Prabhatsinhji Naharsinhji, Ruler of Sanor State

hemp drugs and in Criminal matters that of passing sentence of imprisonment for 6 months and a fine of Rs. 250 and in Civil matters to the extent of hearing suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000. The State has an area of 11½ square miles and consists of seven villages and possesses ten *wantas* in the Baroda State.

The annual income of the State is Rs. 30,191.

The State has two schools, one at Sanor and the other at Sompura. There is one Branch Post Office at Sanor.

Succession is governed by the rule of Primogeniture. Sanor is the Capital of the State.

Forced labour is abolished in the State. The tenants of the State enjoy the right of selling or mortgaging their lands.

River "Or" passes through the limits of the State.

People are given medical help free from the State. War services done by the State are as under :—

Rs. 500 contributed towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

Rs. 101 contributed towards the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Purposes Fund.

Rs. 50 purchases the Defence Cash Certificate.

The nearest Railway Station is Chaded on the Gackwar-Baroda State Railway.



Thakur Shree Mansinhji Karansinhji, Ruler of Sihora State

Sihora State (Gujarat)

THE STATE is 19 square miles in area and is bounded on the north by the Panch Mahals, on the east by the Rewa Kantha Agency Estates and Panch Mahals, on the south by Gackwar's territories and on the west by the river Mahi and Kaira District. Population is 5,000 souls and revenue Rs. 40,000. Sihora is the Capital of the State on the banks of river Mahi.

The Rulers belong to the Parmar clan of Rajputs. They maintained their hold and independence against foreign invasions till the final treaty with the British Government in 1825. The treaty declares clearly the independence of the State.

The State has got its own free library,



Kumar Shree Prathurajsinhji, Heir apparent, Sihora State

hospital and schools. It maintains its own jails, civil and criminal. There are two sub-post offices, one at Prathamapura and the other at Sihora. Principal products are cotton, tobacco and groundnuts.



Kumar Shree Surendrasinhji

The present Ruler, Thakur Shree Mansinhji Karansinhji, was born in 1907 and ascended the *gaddi* in 1928. He takes great interest in the administration of the State and hopes to develop it into a full-fledged State on modern lines.

The Heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Pruthurajsinhji, was born in 1929. The second son, Kumar Shree Surendrasinhji, was born in 1933.

Principal Officer -- Mr. Narendrarai J. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Karbhari.

Medical Officer -- Mr. Pramlal A. Desai.

Narendralal Jagoobhai Desai, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Karbhari, Sihora State, hails from a noble family of Jagirdars of Kalol, District Panch Mahals. Held positions of responsibility in various States in Central India. Family helped to put down Rup-Naik revolt at Narukot.



Narendralal Jagoobhai Desai, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Karbhari, Sihora State.

Swat State (N.-W.F.)

MIANGUL GULSHAHZADA SIR ABDUL WADOOD, K.B.E., Wali of Swat, was born in 1885. He established his Government in 1916 and was formally recognised by the British Government in 1926 as the Wali or the Ruler of Swat. The Ruler is assisted in all matters by his eldest son, Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb, who was formally recognised by the Government as the Wali-ahad in 1933.

The State is 4,000 square miles in area and yields a revenue of 14 lakhs. The population is mainly of agriculturists. The State maintains a standing army of 12,000, including 100 cavalry. The valley is famous for pheasants, chikor and duck. Shooting and motoring are the chief recreations. Hill climbing is also a source of amusement.



Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K.B.E., Wali of Swat State.

The present Ruler is the grandson of the famous Akhond of Swat and a religious leader. The family wields immense influence among most of the trans-border tribes including Afridis, &c., who look to the members of the family as their spiritual leaders and go to them in hundreds to pay homage.

The Ruler has had many difficulties in the creation of the State and it came into existence solely through his patience and endeavours. He is thoroughly modern in his ideas. He has an elaborate telephone system throughout his State. He takes considerable interest in making roads and buildings and has a Hospital and a High School. All this is a fine achievement in comparison to other contemporary trans-border States of much longer standing. He is keen on internal reforms—social, economical and political. The Wali-ahad is the head of the Army.

The Wazir-i-Azam is the head of the Executive and responsible for all matters of the State. His younger brother is the Wazir.

Talcher State (E.S.A.)

THE STATE OF TALCHER holds a position of outstanding eminence in Orissa on account of its natural resources and the rapid progress it has made and is making under a singularly able, efficient and enlightened Ruler. It is 399 square miles in area with a population of 69,702 souls and a gross income of Rs. 5,75,000.



Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb, Wali-ahad Swat State

The present Ruler, Raja Kishore Chandra Birabar Hanchandan, was born on the 9th July, 1880, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 18th December, 1891, and assumed Ruling Powers on the 9th July, 1901. He was educated in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Vadagam State (W.I.)

VADAGAM is a jurisdictional State in the Fifth Class of the Sabar Kantha Agency exercising the following powers. —

Criminal —Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine up to Rs. 250.

Civil —Suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000

The Thakors of Vadagam belong to the Rehevar (Puwar) clan of Rajputs of the India race. In the matter of succession the State follows the rule of primogeniture.

The present Thakor Shri Vakhatsinhji was born on the 17th November, 1918. Educated at the Scott College, Sadra for 7 years, and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot for 3 years. After leaving the College he was attached to the office of the Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency for 9 months in order to receive experience in administrative and executive work. Thereafter he was invested with the Magisterial powers in the Bawishi Thana to receive experience in Judicial work. Thus he has all the experience which a ruler should possess. The Thakor Sahib takes keen interest in the affairs of the State.

Installed on the *gaddi* and invested with full powers pertaining to the State on the 29th August, 1938.

Married on the 12th May, 1937 to Kunveri Shri Manharkunverbathe, third daughter of Thakor Shri Bliaratsinhji of Eral in the Panch Mahals District. The Thakor Sahib has two brothers, Narvarsinhji and Narendrasinhji, aged 12 and 11 years, respectively.

Area of the State. —28 square miles. The State comprises 23 villages and is free from payment of any tribute.

Population. —4,588 souls. *Revenue*. —Rs. 35,000

Reforms. —In electric installation has been made for the Darbagadh. A metalled road from the Darbagadh joining the Talod-Modasa Road has also been constructed. The State has also built a new Girls' School building in April 1940.

The State has its Capital at Vadagam situated on the Talod-Modasa Road on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway. It is at a distance of 15 miles from Talod Railway Station. There are two well-furnished Guest-Houses just on the Road.

Address. —Vadagam, Via Talod, A. P. Railway.



Thakor Shri Vakhatsinhji, Ruler of Vadagam State

Vadia State (W.I.)



THE VADIA STATE, in the Western India States Agency, is 90 square miles in area with a population of nearly 15,000 souls and a revenue of Rs. 2,50,000. The nearest Railway Station is Vadia-Devli, about a mile and-a-half from Vadia, on the Gondal State Railway.



Thakor Shri Shyamsingh,
Valasna State

Durbar Shree Vala Surag Bawa, the present Ruling Chief, was born on the 15th March, 1904, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1930. He was educated privately under the supervision of a competent tutor. He was married in 1921 to Bai Shri Kunverbaisahib of Mekada and has two sons and two daughters. The Heir-apparent, Yuvaraj Shri Krishnakumar, was born in 1931.

Valasna State (W.I.)



THE VALASNA STATE, under Sabar Kantha Agency, is 21 square miles in area, with a population of 3,971 souls and an average annual income of about twenty-six thousand rupees. The present Chief, Thakor Shri Shyamsingh, was born in 1910 and installed on the *gaddi* in 1930.

Wadi (Deccan)



WADI ESTATE belongs to the branch Patwardhan Sardars of Peshawas. The Estate consisting of two villages, Khatav and Bavchi, has an area of 12 square miles and has a population of 1,704. Annual income is Rs. 8,000. The present Jahagirdar, Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao Patwardhan, was born in 1903 and was invested with powers of the management on the 6th May, 1924.





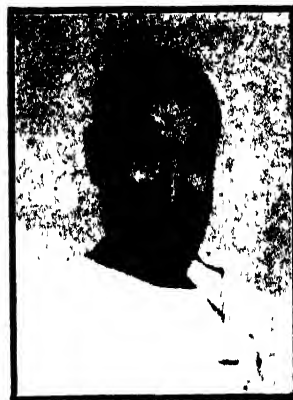
Who's Who in India

Leading Officials and Non-Officials,
Ministers, Members of Legislatures,
Zamindars and other Personages.



Section 3

ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN, Leader of "Red Shirts", popularly known as "Frontier Gandhi", Uttmanzai, N.-W. F. P. Born, 1891. Took prominent part in the anti-Rowlatt Act agitation, imprisoned for three years during Non-co-operation Movement; took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movement, organised Afghan Jirga and formed Red Shirts Volunteer Corps, 1929; State Prisoner in Hazari Bagh Jail, 1932-34; exonerated from the Punjab and N.-W. F. P. after release, 1934; convicted and imprisoned for two years for sedition, 1935



Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan,
Uttmanzai, N.-W.F.P.

KHAN SAHIB ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN. Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer, Municipal Commissioner, Isa Khel, Member, District Board, Soldiers' Board; Director, Mortgage Bank, Mianwali; Divisional Darbari, Jagirdar and Zaildar, comes of the illustrious family of the Isa Khel Khans. His father, Khan Abdul Majeed Khan, died in the prime of his youth in 1919 in the life-time of his worthy father, Nawab Khan Mohammad Abdul Karim Khan, whose devoted services were recognised by the Government by granting him innumerable *Sanads*, a Sword of Honour and a rifle.



Khan Sahib Abdul Ghafur Khan

Khan Sahib Abdul Ghafur Khan, the biggest landlord in his Tahsil, succeeded his grand father in 1937 at twenty-one. He is an exemptee under the Indian Arms Rules, Schedule I 6 (a), 1924, under the category of Sardars and Jagirdars in the Punjab. His estate extends to Mianwali, Multan and Bannu Districts and pays thousands of rupees as land revenue. He contributed ten thousand rupees to the War Purposes Fund which was appreciated by the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab. In recognition of this service he got Government *Sanads* and the title of "Khan Sahib" at the age of twenty-four. He liberally contributed towards Red Cross and other charitable institutions. He helped the District authorities, Civil and Police, in the cause of Rural Uplift and in the extirpation of the local outlaws.

KHAN ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN KHOWGANI, Rais and Landlord, Multan City, was born in 1905. He owns four thousand and five hundred acres of land in the Multan District for which he has to pay about twelve thousand rupees as land revenue and water-rate. He is a worthy scion of the well-known Khowgani (wrongly inserted in previous English histories as Khakwani) family of Multan, whose loyal and faithful services to the British Crown have ever remained unparalleled in the south-west of the Province since the advent of the British Raj. A detailed history of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note," and also in the exhaustive life sketch of his uncle, Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan Khowgani, published elsewhere in this book. Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan's great-grandfather and grandfather, Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan and Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan, rendered unique services to the British during the Multan Rebellion of 1848 and during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The subject of this sketch is the fourth son of Hafiz Khuda Bakhsh Khan Khowgani, who was the third son of the renowned Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan. The late Hafiz



Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan Khowgani,
Multan City

Khuda Bakhsh Khan was the recipient of numerous certificates for assistance to Government officers and of a *Sanad*, a *Khillat* and many certificates for his splendid War services

Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan is equally respected by the Government and the public for his loyalty and public spirit. He is ever ready to serve the public in whatever way he can and holds certificates for valuable assistance rendered to local officials on every necessary occasion, especially during Mohurram days, etc. For his public services he was nominated non-official Visitor of Jails, Multan. His services in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations constituted a record. His contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Jubilee Fund represented the highest amount paid by any individual in Multan City or Cantonment. For this he received a special letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor in addition to the Silver Jubilee Medal and *Sanad*. He also did splendid work for the success of the celebrations in the district for which he received separate thanks from

His Excellency the Governor through the Deputy Commissioner.

He is blessed with three sons - Khan Muhammad Nadr Khan, Khan Muhammad Zafar Khan and Khan Muhammad Muazzum Khan



Lieut. Khan Sahib Khan Abdul Hamid Khan

LEUTENANT KHAN SAHIB KHAN ABDUL HAMID

KHAN, the present Khan of Zaida, N.-W.F.P., was born in 1894. He obtained Diploma from Chiefs' College, Lahore, in 1909 and succeeded to his Estate in 1936. During the Great War helped his father in recruiting work. Joined Civil Service, Punjab 1917, and retired, 1921, for private reasons. In 1932 became A. D. Magistrate and Sub-Judge. As President, Local Association of Zamindars, did commendable village uplift work. Is Provincial Durbari, holds King's Commission, and has been selected as Assistant Recruiting Officer. Was made Khan Sahib on King's Coronation 1937. His eldest son, Khan Abdul Jamil Khan, is a graduate. Second son, Khan Abdul Karim Khan, is a Lieutenant in Bahawalpur State

ABDUL HAYE, The Hon'ble Mian, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. Minister for Education, Punjab, Lahore. Born, 1888. Started practice at Ludhiana after passing LL.B. in 1910. Elected Member, Ludhiana Municipality, 1910, Junior Vice-Chairman, Ludhiana Municipality 1911-21 and Senior Vice-

Chairman, 1921. Elected President Ludhiana Municipality, 1922. Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923-30. Appointed Minister for Education, Punjab, 1937



The Hon. Mian Abdul Haye, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. Minister for Education, Punjab, Lahore



Major Abdul Jabbar Khan, Bhopal

MAJOR ABDUL JABBAR

KHAN, an Old Boy of Aligarh College and the eldest son of Khan Bahadur Abdur Rauf Khan, a Jagirdar of Bhopal State and in his time a prominent Official. Born, 1899. In 1919 he enlisted in Bhopal Imperial Lancers as 2nd Lieutenant while the Unit was operating in N.-W. Frontier. To make a well-trained officer, he had opportunities to join British Officers' Instructional Classes. Was appointed Musketry Instructor to the Princesses in 1927. Promoted to Major's rank and commanded Bhopal Bodyguards for seven years. Received Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Retired in 1937 on disbandment of the Unit. Appointed A.-D.-C. to His Highness in 1939.

M ABDUL KARIM is a first class Government Contractor in Agra, U. P. He has done large works and rendered meritorious services to the British Government. Being a gentleman of high social standing and liberal in contributions towards various institutions and societies he is much popular among the public and enjoys implicit confidence of the Officers.

M ABDULLAH SAHIB, Honorary Magistrate, Qila Didar Singh, District Gujranwala



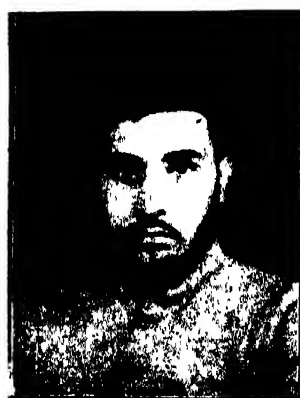
M. Abdul Karim, Agra.



Sir Abdul Qadir, Lahore

A BDUL QADIR, KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH SIR, kt., Bar-at-Law, 4, Temple Road, Lahore. Born, 1874.

Educated at Forman Christian College, Lahore and Lincoln's Inn Practised as Advocate, 1907-20; Deputy President, Punjab Legislative Council, 1924 and President, 1925; Acting Minister for Education, Punjab, 1925; Delegate, 7th Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva, 1926; Ag. Revenue Member, Punjab, 1927; Member, Public Service Commission, 1929; Member, Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1934-37; Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1937-39; Ag. Law Member, Government of India, 1939.



Mirza Abdul Rahman Beg, Ferozabad, Agra

M IRZA ABDUL RAHMAN BEG, son of Mirza Umrao Beg, Rais and Zamindar, Ferozabad, Agra. Born, 5th October, 1909. Is Member, District Board and Agra Zamindars' Association. His father was a Municipal Commissioner. The family being noted for steadfast loyalty, contributed handsomely towards the Present War Fund. Has one brother, Mirza Ata-ul-Rehman.

A BDUL RASHID, Advocate, Municipal Commissioner, Inside City, Dargah Bazar, Ajmer.



Mirza Ata ul Rehman, Ferozabad Agra

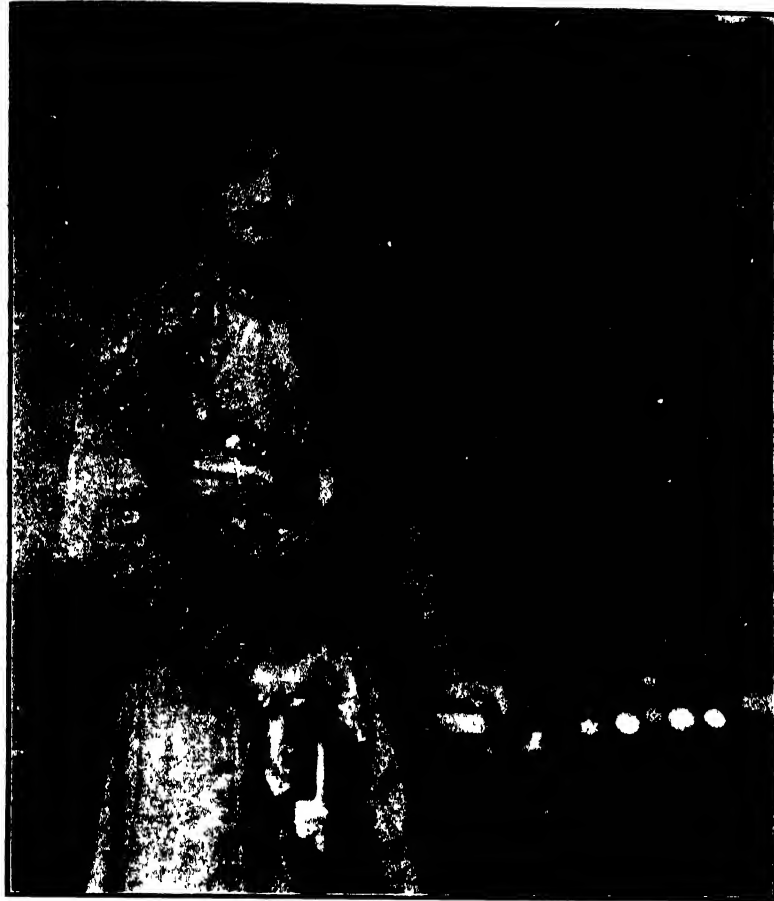
A BDUL RAZZAQ, Sheikh, Contractor and Municipal Commissioner, Cawnpore. Born, 1898. Knows English, Persian, Urdu and Hindi. Was President, Reception Committee, Jamiat-ul-Momin. Was elected to Municipal Board, 1936-38. Has been hereditary Contractor to Muir Mills, Cawnpore. Takes active part in public sports and is immensely popular. Owns considerable house property. Has three daughters.

M IRZA ABDUL NAIM BEG SAHIB, Jagirdar, Goela Buzurg, Ujjain, Sawasthan Mirza Sahib, Gwalior, Central India, is a worthy representative of an ancient and honourable family in the State. The chain of the loyal and faithful services of the family commenced in this State from Mom-ud-Doula Asad-ul-Mulk Khan Bahadur Himmat-e-Jang Mirza Adil Beg Sahib, who was the Sipah-i-Salar and Motamid-i-Khas (Commander-in-Chief and Trusted Attendant) to Kailash-Washi Maharaja Ranoji Rao Sahib Scindia. Mirza Abdul Naim Beg Sahib is the sixth



Sheikh Abdul Razzaq, Cawnpore.

descendant of Moin-ud-Daula Asad-ul-Mulk Khan Bahadur Hummat-e-Jang Mirza Abdul Rahim Beg Sahib, the eldest son of Mirza Adil Beg Sahib of illustrious memory. Mirza Abdul Rahim Beg Sahib, Sardar Sindhia, was the Sipah-Salan and Motamid-i-Khas (Com-



Mirza Abdul Naim Beg Sahib Jagirdar, Goela Buzurg Ujjain, Gwahor

mander-in-Chief and Trusted Attendant) of Karlash-Washu Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia, the founder of the Gwahor State. The loyal and faithful services of Mirza Abdul Rahim Beg Sahib and his younger brother Mirza Chaman Beg Sahib, as well as his son, Mirza Gulshan Beg Sahib, constitute a glorious record in the annals of the family as well as in the history of the State. All the three personalities had the honour of being recipients of *Jagirs* and Grants in recognition of their loyal and meritorious services to their master. The *Jagirs* granted to them are known as Sawasthan Mirza Sahib.

Mirza Abdul Naim Beg received both Civil and Military higher education in the Sardars' School, Gwahor, and has had the honour to be trusted to the ranks of Subedar and Member of the Court of Wards. His loyal and valuable services

to the

State are highly appreciated. He is well known for his enlightened and progressive views. His extensive and varied knowledge of men and things and his cordial relationship with officials and gentry have secured for him the confidence of all classes of people. He has come into prominence by his intellect, character and a keen and comprehensive insight into the ways and affairs of the world. He generously contributes to every deserving cause whenever it is brought to his notice. Public charities in deserving causes have always received his first attention. He enjoys the respect and affection of all classes of people for his good conduct and gentle and polite manners. His earnestness, untiring zeal and keen devotion to duty have won him the high regard of the public.

Mirza Abdul Naim Beg's son, Mirza Abdul Fahim Beg, is only about ten years of age and shows every promise of a future worthy of the family. He is being educated in Junior Cambridge.



M. Abdul Fahim Beg

MAULVI ABDUL WAHEED, Landlord, Honorary Magistrate and Rais, Ludhiana, worthily represents the noble Awan family who have numerous disciples for being religious leaders of Ahl-i-Hadis. He has got an handsome estate in inheritance from his maternal grandfather, Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Hassan, in his time a prominent figure in Ludhiana. His nephew and son-in-law, K. B. Maulvi Abdul Rahim, father of the

subject of this sketch, was in every way a worthy successor of his property, religious leadership and public benefactions. He rendered valuable services as Municipal Commissioner and had made a name as Honorary Magistrate. During the last Great War he supplied 106 recruits, subscribed liberally to the various War Funds and contributed an handsome amount to the War Loans without interest. In the words of the Deputy Commissioner he was "one of the foremost workers in Ludhiana during the period of the War. His position as a religious leader contributed



Maulvi Abdul Wahid, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Ludhiana, with his sons

greatly to the success of the Mussulman recruiting in the district. He subscribed to the War Loans beyond his means". For his War services he received the title of Khan Bahadur, three squares of land, a Badge, a *Sanad* from the Viceroy, a *Sanad* from the Punjab Government and two *Sanads* from the Commissioner for War Loan Services and recruitment of mule and camel drivers. In all his public and War Services he was ably assisted by his worthy son, Maulvi Abdul Wahid.

Maulvi Abdul Wahid, taken in place of his father as Honorary Magistrate, has been worthily performing the magisterial function and has creditably served for a long time as Municipal Commissioner. He is well known for his piety and generosity, and the Ahl-i-Hadis work started by his forefathers is still going on magnificently under his energetic leadership. He is a calm and sincere worker and a well-wisher both in the interests of the public and the Government and is accordingly liked by both. The *Langa* for the poor, existing in the house for four generations and also a Madrassa for religious teaching, are still being efficiently maintained by him.

In the present Great War he was among the first nobles to offer his services. He has also started in this connection at his own expense a paper named *Dehati Duniya*. He has also contributed Rs. 500 for the present War and is an enthusiastic Member of War Committee, Ludhiana.

He owns a handsome landed property in the districts of Ludhiana, Lyallpur and Montgomery and pays about Rs. 2,000 as revenue. He has also got valuable house property on the income of which he pays the income tax. The Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye, Minister for Education, Punjab Government, is his brother-in-law.



Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahid Khan,
B.A., LL.B., Ajmer

He is blessed with three sons—M. Mahmoodul Hasan, M. Iltaful Hasan and M. Irshadul Hasan. They are being well-educated.



ABDUL WAHID KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, Ajmer. Is a well-known figure in Ajmer trusted by the public and the Government alike as is shown by the fact that he has been Municipal Commissioner of Ajmer Municipality for 18 years and President or Vice-President of the Dargah Committee for about 15 years. He is also Convener of Advisory Committee, Islamia High School, Ajmer. He has been Public Prosecutor since 1924. Awarded titles of Khan Sahib in 1927 and Khan Bahadur in 1931. Two of his uncles rendered meritorious services to the Government and were awarded titles of Khan Bahadur and Khan Sahib, respectively.



The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, M.A.
LL.D., K.C.S.I., President, Indian
Legislative Assembly, New Delhi.

ABDUR RAHIM, the Hon'ble Sir, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., President, Indian Legislative Assembly, 6, Canning Road, New Delhi. Born, September 1867. Started practice as Advocate at Calcutta, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03, served as Judge, High Court, Madras. Fellow, University of Madras since 1908. Member, Royal Commission on Public Services, 1913-15. Officiated as Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, July to October, 1910 and July to October, 1919. Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1920-25. Member, Legislative Council, Bengal, 1925-29. Leader of Opposition in the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34. Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee in England. Leader of Indian Delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly since 1935.



LHADJ SYED ABDUR RASHID CHOWDHURY, Zamindar, Rupsa, District Tippera, Bengal. Born, 1307 B.S. Is President, Union Board, Rupsa. Member, Local

Board, Chandpur and District Board, Tippera. Chairman, Rupsa Arbitration Board, Member, Special Board, Hajiganj; Secretary, Rupsa A. H. E. School, Rupsa T. N. Girls' School, Rupsa Madrassah and Badiazamanpur Free Primary Maktab and President, Faridganj Thana Muslim League, Tippera. Member, District School Board, (Tippera). President, Rupsa Dispensary. Attempts to check lawless activities of Congress. Has contributed big amounts to Behar Earthquake Fund, Mosques and Schools from the Wakf Estate. Is Shareholder in Banking Corporation, Comila. Co-operative Bank, Chandpur and Electric Supply Corporation, Chandpur. Pays Rs. 7,500 as annual land revenue and Rs. 166.4 as Income-tax. Receiver of Jubilee Medal, a wrist watch and a fountain pen.

Is keenly interested in indoor and outdoor games. Has two minor sons. Syed Mohammad Amanulla and Syed Abul Baseer Mohammad Nasrulla.

President, Faridganj Madrassah and Rajagawn Madrasah and Deputy Chairman, Chandpur Central Co-operative Bank.



MIRZA ABID HUSSAIN KHAN, M.L.C. Contractor, P.W.D., Khandera, Bhopal, C. I.



MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, President, Indian National Congress, Uttarpara, Calcutta. Born in Mecca and passed early life in Arabia taking early education in the Al Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt. Started his famous Urdu weekly paper *Al-Hilal*



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,
President, Indian National
Congress, Uttarpara, Calcutta

from Calcutta after settling down in India. This paper was primarily meant to enlighten Muslims in India on the problems being faced by the Muslim countries in the world, particularly Turkey. After suppression of *Al-Hilal* by the Government, the Maulana immediately started another paper *Al-Balagh* which led to his internment. Joined the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi just on the brink of European War, taking leading part in Khilafat Movement. Imprisoned during Non-co-operation Movement, 1921-22. Imprisoned several times during Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-32. President, Indian National Congress, 1923 (Special Delhi Session), again acted as President in 1930. Is a staunch Nationalist Muslim in the Congress Working Committee and Member, All-India Congress Committee.

SETH ADAM GANI BILOO, Sole Proprietor, Billoo Seth Mills, Raipur, C.P., owns one of the largest mills in Raipur which manufactures all types of cereals especially *dals*. It also grinds wheat to fine flour, to which has also been added an ice factory. He has branch offices at Drug, Bhatapara and Arang. He is very enterprising. In addition to Mills business he is one of the leading Merchants and Commission Agents. He is popular both with the officials and the public and is always anxious to develop Indian industry and does not spare money if he is convinced that there is a scope.

KHAN BAHADUR AKHTAR ADIL, Government Advocate, Agra. Born, 1892. Double M.A., LL.B., F.R.A.S., M.L.A., Formerly Professor, M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Later joined Indian Educational Service. Is M.L.A. (U.P.), Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Agra; President, Dargah Committee, Fatehpur Sikri; President, Shoaib Mohammadia High School and Sagheer Fatima Girls' School; Senior Vice-President, Bar Association; Trustee, Agra College and Islamia High School, Etawah; Member, Bar Council of the Allahabad High Court; Member, Senate Executive Council and Law Faculty, Agra University and of the Court, Aligarh Muslim University; Secretary, Islamia Local Agency; Vice-Chancellor, Urdu University of Agra; Vice-President, Baden-Powell Boy Scouts' Association of Agra, President, Old Boys' Association, St. John's College, Hony. Secretary, Agra District Committee of U. P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Chairman, Female Education Committee, Municipal Board, Agra and Vice-President, International Fellowship Association, Agra. During the Civil Disobedience riots and the present War he greatly helped the Government. Awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in 1931. At the Investiture Lord Hailey, the then Governor of United Provinces, said "Khan Bahadur Maulvi Akhtar Adil" You are a leading and much respected citizen of Agra and have taken a conspicuous part in public life. You have served with ability as Government Pleader for the last two years; you are President and Member of many educational and other institutions, and during the last year you have been a staunch opponent of civil disorder. By your many-sided activities you have fully earned the title of Khan Bahadur." Holder of Jubilee and Coronation Medals.



Khan Bahadur Akhtar Adil, Agra.



His Highness the Rt. Honble Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., LL.D., Bombay.

Sports.—Tennis, Cricket, Hockey and Shooting. Has 3 sons. Enver, Akbar and Ashraf Adils, and one daughter Kaiser Jahan Begam.

Clubs.—Loyal, Indian (Agra), District (Unao and Bulandshahr).

Address.—Muntaz Mahal, Civil Lines, Agra.

AGA KHAN, His Highness the Right Honble Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., LL.D. Hon. Camb., Aga Hall, Bombay. Born, 1875. Head of the Ismailia Sect of Muslims; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India. Granted status of a first class chief with a salute of 11 guns for services during last Great War. Elected President, League of Nations Assembly, 1937. Is famous owner of race horses.



Dr. Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, Etawah



AHMAD, Dr. SIR ZIA-U D-DIN, Kt., M.A. (Cantab), PH. D. (Gottingen), D. Sc., late Sir Isaac Newton Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge, Ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, Opium House, Etawah, U. P. Born, 1878. Educated at Aligarh, Trinity College, Cambridge, Paris, Bologna, Cairo, Gottingen and Allahabad. In 1916 was appointed Member, Calcutta University Commission and became Principal, M. A. O. College, 1918 and later on Pro-Vice-Chancellor and then Vice-Chancellor of Muslim University, Aligarh. Connected with many educational activities in India. For a long time was a Member of the U. P. Legislative Council and of the Central Legislative Assembly.



ARBAB HAJI AHMAD ALI JAN (MOHMAND), P.C.S., Landlord of Landi Yarghajo, Peshawar. Born, 1895. Well up in English, Urdu, Persian and Pashto, wields considerable influence in Landi. Is the senior most descendant of the

founder of the family in direct line of descent, and has a notable personality. The Arbab family is the oldest in the Province, and is noted for its exemplary loyalty to the Crown. General Nicholson certified in 1856 that Arbab Fateh Muhammad Khan (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) served under him in the last Sikh War and behaved well. In the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 two of his brothers went with 60 horsemen raised by the family to help the British. Haji Arbab Ghulam Haidar Khan, father of Arbab Ahmad Ali Jan, was a Khan Sahib, an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff, and helped in the Great War of 1914-18 in various ways.

In the very beginning of his service, while he was working as a Munsiff at Kohat, His Excellency Sir Ralph Griffith, (later) Governor of the North-West Frontier Province (then Deputy Commissioner) remarked: "I am sure that he will do well wherever his duties may take him." That prophecy has been amply fulfilled in his later life. He served in different responsible capacities, such as 1st Class Sub-Judge with Appellate Powers, Additional District Magistrate, with Appellate Criminal Powers, Revenue Assistant Election Officer; Election Commissioner, as Officer-in-charge of Royal Guests and as Reforms Officer. For sometime he also worked in the Political Department. The work of all these important duties was carried out by him admirably. He is blessed with two sons: Arbab Fateh Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Akbar Khan. In 1938 he was selected for the post of His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jalalabad, Afghanistan, which he still holds. Possesses the Frontier Medal and Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Has travelled extensively in Afghanistan, also owns landed property in the Lyallpur District in the Punjab.



Arbab Haji Ahmad Ali Jan (Mohmand),
P.C.S. Peshawar



SARDAR AHMAD ALI KHAN, Wazir and Member of the Executive Council, Swat State, N.-W.F. was born in the year 1894. From the very beginning of his career he has been the right hand man of the Ruler. It goes without saying that he and his more illustrious elder brother, Fateh-ul-Mulk K. B. Hazrat Ali Khan, Wazir & Azam, Swat State, have always been of great help to the Ruler and have helped him a lot in the making of the State, as we see it to-day. Further in his capacity as the C-in-C. of Swat Forces, he has greatly enhanced the prestige of Swat. We owe it to his political strategy that most of our neighbouring parts of the world and

its people have been brought under the banner of Swat. In this task of bringing law and order to these wild people he has faced great odds and has endured them splendidly. It was to reward him for all that he did both for the Ruler and the people and to encourage him further that the Ruler



Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan, Wazir and Member of the Executive Council, Swat State

in 1897. Graduated from Allahabad University in 1917. Member, Municipal Board, Cawnpore; Member, Improvement Trust, Cawnpore and Member, Merchants' Chamber of Commerce. Honorary Magistrate. Pays land revenue of Rs. 1,000 annually and Rs. 400 as income-tax. Has one son, Akbar Hussain, aged 16 years, reading in High School.



Ahmad Shah Khan, Munsarim, Judge's Court, Farrukhabad

very wisely gave him this new honour. His rise, however, to the top of his ambitions, has not been a bed of roses as some might guess. On the contrary he has fought hard for it and has reached it from humble beginnings.

He is undoubtedly a self-made man and has, therefore, all the characteristics of a great man.

He is blessed with four able and well brought out sons. All of them have had good education and possess very decent manners:— (1) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Hakim of Chakisar, has had his education at the Islamia College, Peshawar. (2) Abdul Jabbar Khan is a graduate from the Government College, Lahore and is serving in the State as a Tahsildar. (3) Saud Ghaffar Khan is also a graduate of the Government College, Lahore, and is now serving as the Private Secretary to Wah-ahad Sahib, Swat State, and (4) Muhammad Ghaffar Khan is being educated at the Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar.



AHMAD HASAN, SYED, B.A., Hide Merchant, Civil Lines, Cawnpore. Born at Cawnpore



Syed Ahmad Hasan, B.A. Cawnpore



COLONEL AHMAD HUSSAIN, Wazirabad, District Gujrawala, Punjab.



AHMAD SHAH KHAN, Munsarim, Judge's Court, Farrukhabad, belongs to Lodi family of Budann. Joined service, 1906. Chief Ministerial Officer in 1920 because of integrity and uprightness. Awarded Jubilee and Coronation Medals, 1935 and 1937. Eldest son, Akbar Shah Khan, is employed in Civil Court, Budann. The other two are minors.



KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB HAJI AHMAD YAR KHAN KHOWAGANI, Divisional Darbari, Rais and Jagirdar, Multan, was born in 1862. He is one of the biggest landlords of the

district and is held in universal esteem for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He owns landed property comprising nearly twenty thousand acres or forty thousand *bighas* in the Multan, Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh Districts and also house and other property worth two lakhs along with a *jagir* of an annual income of Rs. 1,200. He is remarkably well versed in Persian and Arabic. He is a worthy scion of a Khowgan Pathan family of venerable antiquity and of outstanding eminence in history. The first appearance of the family at Multan is associated with the advent of Humayun more than four centuries ago. Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan, a grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in charge of Financial Department in the time of Diwan Sawa Mal and was Commander-in-Chief in the time of Diwan Mulraj. During the Multan trouble of 1848 he helped the British with personal services in the field and in various other ways. Col. Edwardes, who conquered Multan and later was in charge of the Multan Division, wrote about Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa's great services to the British at a critical time in the following enthusiastic terms—"He was one of the ablest and most influential of the Multan Pathans who, at my bidding, separated themselves from Diwan Mulraj in the Rebellion of 1848 and joined my force. From June 1848 till the operations against Multan ended Mustafa Khan served with me in co-operation with General Wish's Army and so high was my opinion of

him that I entrusted him with a detachment of 1,000 horse and foot and sent him to the relief of Jhang, 60 kos from my own headquarters. He also brought over many Multani Pathans from Mulraj's side." He added.—"Ghulam Mustafa Khan never received regular pay from me during the War like other officers."

In the beginning of the Mutiny of 1857 Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan raised, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, a cavalry corps composed of members of his clan and at the head of it under General Van Cortland, served in the field with marked distinction and success in the Bhutte territory. On his return to the Punjab he tackled vigorously the insurgents in the Gugera District and succeeded before long in clearing the Bar Central forests. For these services he was rewarded with a *Khil'at* of Rs. 1,000, a sword and a pair of pistols. Subsequently, when the disarmed Regiment broke out at Multan in 1858, he was sent by the Commissioner in



Khan Bahadur Nawab Haji Ahmad Yar Khan Khowgar
Divisional Darbari, Rais and Jagirdar Multan

pursuit of the mutineers with order to raise the peasantry. He executed these orders with thorough efficiency and success and after a desperate struggle on the part of the mutineers, utterly destroyed them. On this occasion he was awarded, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence, a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 per annum along with the title of Khan Bahadur. In addition to these rewards Khan Bahadur was granted lakhs of acres of land on perpetual lease. In all these great and invaluable services rendered by him to the British at a most critical period of their history in India Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan was ably and energetically assisted by his worthy son, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan, who also rendered various other valuable services on his own account.

For these and many other honorary services voluntarily rendered to the Government and the public Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan was granted an area of 60,000 acres in proprietary rights out of the former grant to his father of lakhs of acres on perpetual lease. He was also awarded a *jagir* of an annual income of Rs. 5,000 for two generations and the title of Khan Bahadur. He died in October 1888, leaving behind four sons the subject of this sketch being the second.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Haji Ahmad Yar Khan has inherited all the noble qualities of his illustrious father and grandfather and is well-known for his munificence, public spirit and loyalty to the Government. In the last War he helped the Government in various ways. Besides supplying about a hundred recruits, he contributed a handsome amount to the War Loan and subscribed liberally to different War Funds. He is always ready and glad to help the Administration in important matters whenever called for. His reputation for straight-forwardness and honesty has travelled far beyond the confines of this Province—a fact which was strikingly illustrated in his being invited in January 1921 by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to serve on a special *Jirga* to settle a long drawn-out dispute between the Magasis of Baluchistan and the Chandias of the Larkana District of Sind. That, out of hosts of noblemen in our Province, Khan Bahadur Nawab Haji Ahmad Yar Khan was selected for this high honour speaks volumes for his reputation, integrity and high character. As Mr. Abet, Commissioner of Multan, remarked in his letter dated the 28th June, 1920, inviting him to serve on that *Jirga*, "the *Jirga* is an important one and it is a compliment to this Division that a resident of Multan has been selected to serve upon it." The stupendousness of the task involved in this great undertaking on his part will be realised from the fact that as many as eight hundred and fifty cases had been pending for a long time in connection with that dispute. He was also invited by both the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab to take his place in another important *Jirga* in connection with the Drug Jaffar Murder Case in Baluchistan. Almost solely through his tact and wisdom both these singularly difficult and complicated cases were decided to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned, and for these happy results he received the heartiest congratulations of all concerned. In regard to

the Chandia-Magassi dispute the Political Agent, Kalat, wrote :—"The Nawab came a long distance to do this service and as a member of this *Jirga* deserved great credit for the trouble he took in disposing of the case." The District Magistrate of Larkana, in a Memorandum dated July 7, 1921, conveyed to Khan Bahadur the thanks of H. E. the Governor-in-Council, Bombay, on account of valuable assistance rendered in connection with the Special Shahr Chandia-Magassi Jirga. In connection with this case it is remarkable that the Nawab Sahib had proposed the expenses amounting to Rs. 45,000 to be borne by the parties concerned and that the proposal was unhesitatingly accepted and amount paid to the Government. On another occasion the Frontier Administration at Loralai requisitioned the services of Nawab Sahib from the Punjab Government when a few persons of the Jaffar clan fled to foreign territory after killing three men and refused to return on threat or persuasion. It was solely through Nawab Sahib's matchless influence that they were ultimately arrested and suitably punished.

For his numerous meritorious services both to the Government and the public as well as for his unique services in connection with the important *Jirgas* mentioned above he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in 1925 and Nawab in 1938.

Nawab Sahib paid Rs. 500 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund in May 1935, by way of example, as desired by the Deputy Commissioner, and Rs. 2,000 to the King George V Memorial Fund, also as an example, according to the wish of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab. In the present War Nawab Sahib is giving much help to the Government and subscribed Rs. 12,000. He is considering for more aid as well.

The Nawab is blessed with four worthy sons. The eldest, Khan Faiz Mohammad Khan, has been Honorary Magistrate for thirteen long years. He has received certificates for his efficiency as a Magistrate and for his splendid services in connection with religious fairs and festivals as well as Moharrum riots. The second son, Khan Dost Mohammad Khan, is a Member, District Board, and is rendering useful services in this capacity. He has received a number of certificates along with the prize of a watch for his services to the Police Department and a letter of thanks from H. E. the Governor for helping in the Quetta Relief Fund. The third son, Khan Ata Mohammad Khan, is assisting his father in the management of his vast estate. The fourth son, Khan Dur Mohammad Khan, has been a nominated Municipal Commissioner and has had a distinguished career all through his life. He studied to Diploma at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, winning the Rivaz Gold Medal meant for all-round good students, especially for his good character. The Principals in their certificates spoke highly of his character, influence and proficiency in sports. "His shining character," wrote one of them, "is what we shall miss most when he leaves. He is a real power to inspire others and carry them with him and he has used his influence, particularly in his last year, to the undoubted benefit of his colleagues and companions. He is a first-rate athlete and has been Captain of Cricket." Another Principal remarked : "I do not think the College has ever turned out a better fellow." He did splendid work as Municipal Commissioner for the success of the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations, for which he received H. E. the Governor's certificate through the Deputy Commissioner. In the present War he is helping the Government in every respect and has subscribed in numerous funds. He is a Member of the District War Committee.

The family name, by the way, is wrongly given in English histories as Khakwani instead of Khowgan Durrani, as rightly given in the *Sanad* from the Mughal Darbar in regard to a grant of *Muafi* land in Sarai Saddu still preserved in the family.



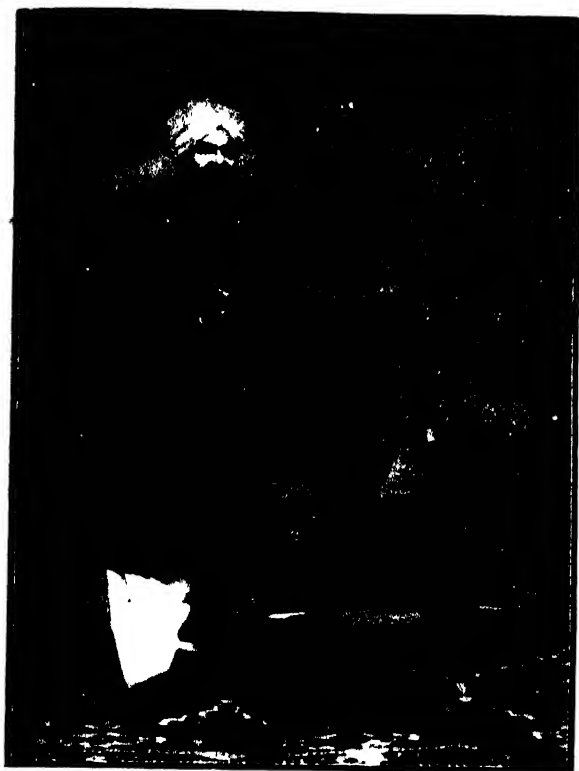
AHMED, MAULVI SIR RAFI-UD-DIN, Kt., I. P., Barrister-at-Law, Poona. Educated at Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London. Was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1892. Practised for some time at the Privy Council. First elected to Bombay Council, 1909; appointed Minister, Government of Bombay, in June 1928, and re-appointed Minister, November 1930, resigned, 1932.



AHMED, THE HON. SIR SULTAN, Kt., LL.D., Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Simla and New Delhi. Born, 24th December, 1880. Called to Bar, 1950, Dy. Legal Remembrancer, Bihar and Orissa, 1913; Government Advocate, 1916-37, Ag. Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919-20; Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1923-30; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Ag. Member, Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, 1932; Ag. Commerce Member, Government of India, 1937; Law Member, 1941.

MAKHDUMZADA SHEIKH AHMED KABIR QURESHI ALHASHMI is the second son of the late K. B. Makhdum Hasan Bakhsh Qureshi and the younger brother of K. B. Nawab Murid Husam, Premier Provincial Durbar, 1st Class Honorary Magistrate and the present head of the Qureshi family.

This well-known family is the spiritual guide of millions of disciples and has followers in all parts of India, particularly in South-West Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and even Afghanistan, being hereditary guardian or custodian of the famous three shrines of Shah Rukn i Alam, which dates back from the time of Tughliq dynasty, the tomb of Shah Bahawal Haq, considered a place



Makhdumzada Sheikh Ahmed Kabir Qureshi Alhashmi,
Multan City



Sheikh Khurshad Ahmed Qureshi
Multan City

of pilgrimage like Mecca by Sindhis and the tomb of Mai Pak Daman, the only tomb of a saint lady in the Punjab, if not in the whole of India. Of this family, of which Sheikh Ahmed Kabir is a worthy scion, a fairly exhaustive account is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." The family has been serving the British Government very loyally and faithfully since the advent of British Raj. Its services during Diwan Mul Raj's revolt of 1848-49, the Mutiny of 1857, and the Great European War of 1914-19 and on all other occasions were duly appreciated in various ways.

Makhdumzada Sheikh Ahmed Kabir was born in 1878. He is well-versed in Urdu, Persian and English. As the second son of the late Makhdum, all the followers in the districts of Multan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Gujrat, Guparwala and Shahpur have fallen to his share in accordance with the family arrangement and distribution, and he is their spiritual head. He also shares in the annual *Jaqir* of Rs. 6,000 granted by the British Government to the family and owns extensive landed and house property in the various parts of the Province, and pays about Rs. 5,000 as land revenue and water tax.

For his many qualities of head and heart he is very popular among his fellow-citizens, Hindus and Muslims alike, and commands great influence over his followers. He was elected President of the Municipal Committee, Multan City, and served in this capacity for about three years very creditably. His various services to the Administration have always been appreciated by grants of certificates, such as during the Non-co operation and Civil Disobedience Movements, by distributing printed copies of English and Urdu posters amongst thousands of his followers. He subscribed Rs. 500 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and took a prominent part in the Jubilee celebrations, for which he received thanks of His Excellency the Governor.

He is blessed with a worthy son, Sheikh Khurshad Ahmed Qureshi, who took his diploma direct from Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, with credit, winning gold medal - an intelligent and cultured young man of active habits, who is ably helping his father in the management of his vast estate, etc. Makhdumzada has got a grandson, Sheikh Aftab Ahmed Qureshi.



Khan Sahib Choudhary Ahmedulla Khan, Sahawar P. O. District Etah, U. P.

KHAN SAHIB CHOUDHARY AHMEDULLA KHAN, Sahawar P. O., District Etah, U.P. Born, 1889; educated at Muslim University, Aligarh. Comes from the well-known loyal family. His grandfather, Ch. Noorullah Khan, was a big landlord and loyal to the Crown and so was his father, Ch. Azizullah Khan, who was also Honorary Magistrate. Was Honorary Special Magistrate 1st Class; Chairman, Town Area, Vice-Chairman, District Board. Helped the Government during the last War and is contributing liberally during the present War. The title of Khan Sahib was awarded in 1931. The family pays a revenue of nearly Rs. 22,000 annually.

He has two sons, the eldest, Mohammad Muntaz Ali Khan, aged 19, is studying for B. A. in the Muslim University and the younger, Mohammad-ullah Khan, aged 12 is carrying on his education at home.

MIAN AHSAN ELAHI, a Tahsildar in the Punjab, now retired, was born at Karor Laleason in Muzaffargarh District in 1883. His father, the late Munshi Miran Bakhsh, E. A. C., a scion of the Deura Rajput family of Rangpura, near Sialkot, is mentioned in both volumes of the "Imperial Coronation Durbar—1911." The family is surnamed Mian as a mark of distinction and hails from Sirohi in Rajputana. It shifted to the Punjab in consequence of the defeat of one of its ancestors, a prominent Deura Rajput, in a battle during Akbar's reign. He embraced Islam and proved a beacon of light and learning to Islamic society, a tradition still maintained in the family.

Mian Ahsan Elahi has a sympathetic and charming personality. He is ever ready to help the needy and the poor. He has a natural tendency to administer an even-handed justice. Anybody coming in contact with him is impressed with his wisdom and polished manners. While at Wazirabad the Mian was one of the patrons of a literary society. He has nothing but praise from the people of the districts to which he had the occasion to be posted. His family are loyal to the benign Government to the core, and he is the present head of the family. He has landed property at Rangpura and in other villages.

His elder brother, Mian Fazal Elahi, had also a brilliant record as a Tahsildar but retired prematurely due to ill-health and died in 1933. Various members of the family have occupied commanding positions in the Army and it is justly proud of its martial traditions.



Mian Ahsan Elahi, Rangpura, Sialkot.



Sahibzada Meerza Attizaz-ud-Din Ahmed Khan Barlas, Superintendent of Police, Punjab

THAKUR AIQAN SINGH, THAKUR OF PAL, Jodhpur.

SAHIBZADA MEERZA ATTIZAZ-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BARLASI, Superintendent of Police, Punjab, son of Al-Haj Nawab Meerza Sir Amur-ud-din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., late Ruler and Nawab Regent of Loharu, who can easily be described as the founder of modern Loharu. Born at Maler Kotla in 1899. Received education at Aitchison College and Mayo College. Joined the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, 1920. Is a direct descendant (in 5th generation) of His Highness Nawab Meerza Ahmed Bakhsh Khan, Fakhruddoullah Rustam-i-Jang, Dilawar-ul-Mulk, the first Nawab of Ferozepur (Jhirka) and Loharu, who was a Bokhara Moghal and whose father, Meerza Alaf Jan Beg, commanded troops in the Moghal Army. The family migrated to India about the middle of the eighteenth century when its members settled in Delhi in an area which is still named after the name of the grandsire as "Qasim Jan Street" and who became a Courtier to the Moghal

King of Delhi, Shah Alam. Nawab Ahmed Bakhsh Khan took part in battles against Marhattas and Jats with Lord Lake. Victory at Lashwari was largely due to his effort. For successful negotiations between the British representatives and the Raja of Alwar the Pargana of Loharu with adjoining area, in possession of the Raja, were allowed to be annexed to his State of Ferozepur granted him by the British with sovereign powers in recognition of 35 years of meritorious services.

During the Afghan War the Sahibzada acted as Honorary Secretary of the Lady Wapshare's Lucky Bag, and his father, the late Nawab served in Mesopotamia (1915) on active service. One cousin was killed in action during the Great War. In 1918 the Sahibzada served as Nazim in his State of Loharu. Under advices of Political Agent in the Punjab Disturbances of 1919, remained incharge of Camel Sowars Section with State Forces. Remained an Adviser to the Nawab Bahadur (while on leave) during the Jat Agitation of 1935. Was appointed Staff Officer and served as A. D. C. to the General Officer Commanding Baluchistan Forces during Afghan War of 1919. Awarded Indian Police Medal for distinguished conduct.

The family is connected with some Ruling Princes and other notables.

Meerza Ghalib of Delhi, a Turk by birth and a famous poet, was a kinsman of the Sahibzada.

Family, by God's grace, 3 sons, 2 daughters, namely Asaduddin, Atizaduddin, Izzatuddin, Sara-Skina Banu - Begum of Loharu, Nurjehan Banu.

A IYER, THE HON'BLE SACHIVOTHAMA SIR C. P. RAMA-SWAMY, B.A., B.L., LL.D., K.C.I.E., Diwan of Travancore State, Trivandrum. Born, 1879. Educated Wesleyan High School, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined Madras Bar, 1903, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1919. Member Legislative Council for Madras, 1920. Advocate-General Madras, 1920. Law Member, Madras, 1923-28, resigned membership of Madras Government and rejoined Bar, April 1928. Acting Commerce Member Government of India, 1932, appointed Diwan of Travancore State, 1936. Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. conferred Degree of Doctor of Laws by Travancore University, created K.C.I.E., 1925, conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore.



SIR C. P. RAMA SWAMY AIYER
K.C.I.E. Diwan Travancore
State.

KUNWAR AJIT SINGH, D.T.S. Ratlam, son of the Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh was born on April 18, 1901. He was educated at Harrow. He joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1927. He is at present D. T. S. at Ratlam.



Kunwar Ajit Singh, D.T.S., Ratlam.

Kunwar Sarabjit Singh son of the Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh was born on the 3rd August, 1902. He was educated at Eton College. He took business training in the Imperial Bank of India and is now looking after the family estates.

Both the brothers are members of the Kapur thala Ruling Family, whose history is given separately.

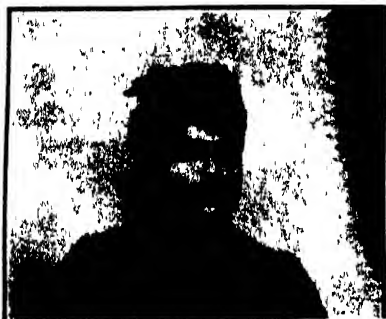


Kunwar Sarabjit Singh

LIEUTENANT AJAZ AHMAD KHAN, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Military Headquarters, Bhopal, C.I.

THAKUR AJIT SINGH, of Bar, Jodhpur State, is a descendant of Rao Udaji, grandson of Rao Jodhaji. His family has rendered valuable services to the Royal Family of Jodhpur from time to time.

The Estate of Bar was founded by Rao Jagannath Singhji, son of Rao Kalyan Dassji of Raipur, who won the village of Bar by killing Rawat Sura in a fierce battle. Soon after that Maharaja Shri Sri Singhji granted him an annual *Jagir* of Rs. 17,000 in appreciation of his conspicuous services in connection with Jalur Disturbances. This *Jagir* consisted of the villages of Bar, Bah, Birantia, Bara, Hunavas, Gangalya and Bhakherbas.



Thakur Ajit Singh, of Bar, Jodhpur State

Thakur Rup Singhji, an ancestor of Thakur Ajit Singhji, accompanied Maharaja Jaswant Singh to the battles of Ujjain and Kabul and on the death of Maharaja Sahib escorted Maharam Sahiba from Kabul to Marwar. He was a loyal companion of the Royal family throughout their adverse days.

In 1863 Thakur Chatur Singhji, Head of this family, saved the life of Maharaja Mansinghji when the Maharaja was surrounded by the army of Jaipur.

Thakur Ajit Singh, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1904. His father, Thakur Fateh Singhji, died in 1915 when Thakur Ajit Singh was only eleven years old. During his minority the Estate was managed by Thakur Devi Singhji of Thikana Chomu (Jaipur State). He received his education at Jaipur and in 1923 the Estate came under his management. Soon after he was appointed the Manager, Court of Wards, Jodhpur State, but in 1930 he resigned that post and since then he is looking after his Estate.

Thakur Sahib is respected for his culture, nobility of manners, high character and selfless public spirit.

MAHARAJ SHRI AJIT SINGHJI SAHIB. He is the third son of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur and the younger brother of His Highness the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. He was born on 1st May, 1907, educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Mayo College, Ajmer; received executive and judicial training under Mr. L. G. L. Evans, I.C.S., C.I.E., and Sir Sukhdeo Prasadji Sahib in the Mahkama Khas. Appointed Director, Veterinary Department and State Shikar Khana in 1927. President, Consultative Committee of the State in May 1936. President, Advisory Board in 1938 and Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in September, 1940, and the portfolio of the Home Department of the State was placed under his direct control on January 20, 1941. Visited England thrice in 1925, 1929 and 1937 in attendance on His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. Attended the Coronation Durbar of His Majesty King George VI and was awarded Coronation Medal. Went twice to Africa in attendance on His Highness in 1933 and 1935 on shooting excursions.



Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib "Jodhpur



The late Khan Bahadur Khaja Akbar Hussain Sahib.

All-India Digambar-Jain-Parishad, Member, District War Board, awarded *sanads* for good War services; contributes liberally to all the funds for public utility.

ALAUDDIN CHOUDHRI, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sylhet. Born, 20th July, 1890. *Permanent Residence* Village Pyaim, P. O. Chhatiaian, District Sylhet, Assam. Passed the Entrance Examination with scholarship in 1907, and passed B.A. from Aligarh College in 1911. Had a distinguished career at



Alauddin Choudhri, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sylhet

Musalmanan, Tahsil and District Amritsar. Born, 1894. His grandfather, Choudhri Kahana, was Zaildar and his father, Choudhri Bura, was Lambardar. They had got many certificates and *Sanads* for meritorious services. Chaudhri Ali Muhammad is very influential in his *Ilaga* and has rendered notable services both to the public and the Government. He served the public creditably as President of the Union Co-operative Bank. He established an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at his village, spending Rs. 6,000 for its building. He has also built two mosques and *Diwankhana* at his village. During the Great War he supplied

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR KHAJA AKBAR HUSSAIN SAHIB. Born and educated in Madras. First accepted a Government post and later joined Banganapalle State Service. Soon he became Diwan and continued for 23 years. He died at Bangalore at the age of 71. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in recognition of his meritorious services. The State got the permanent salute of 9 guns during his Diwanship. As a man-of-erudition he was reputed for rendering into Urdu Le Warner's "Protected India" at the instance of the Chief Secretary to His late Nizam and of a novel of Scott. He was well-known for the catholicity of his views and captivating manners.

DIWAN KUMAR AKSHYA KUMAR JAIN, B.A. P.O. Bijaigarh, District Aligarh. Born, 30th December, 1915. Son of renowned Hindi writer, Diwan Rup Kishore. Family helped the Government with men and money in the Sepoy Mutiny and in the last Great War. Is Convener, Inter-Caste Board,



Diwan Kumar Akshya Kumar Jain, B.A. P.O. Bijaigarh, District Aligarh



Diwan Rup Kishore Jain

Aligarh. Joined Government service on 9th March, 1912. Services commended for flood relief and settlement works. Did flood relief work with signal devotion and energy during the distress of 1915 and 1929, and complete settlement work of Srimangal Bazar with commendation from Government. Born of an old aristocratic Zamindar family highly connected and respected for its nobility and uprightness. Mr. Choudhri is popular with Hindus and Muhammadans alike for his stern and evenhanded administration of justice. He has two sons, Wahid-ud-Din Choudhri and Ahsan-ud-Din Choudhri. Both are now studying in school. Rendered great services in procuring loans and men in the last Great War.

CHOUDHRI ALI MOHAMMAD, Jagirdar, Zaildar, Lambardar, District Durbani and Kursunashin, Village and P.O. Ramdewali



Ch. Barkat Ali, s/o Ch. Ali Muhammad, Ramdewali Musalmanan, Distt. Amritsar

about 25 recruits for Basra, contributed Rs. 1,000 to the War Loan and collected a respectable amount for the same. He equally enjoys the respect of the public and the officials for his public spirit and loyalty as well as for his religious and charitable temperament. He owns 20 squares in Lyallpur and about 60 *bighas* in village Randewali. He pays about Rs. 2,000 as land revenue. He has four sons—Choudhri Kasim Bakhsh, Choudhri Rahim Bakhsh, Choudhri Ahmad Bakhsh and Choudhri Barkat Ali. His grandson, Choudhri Muhammad Qadir, has studied upto the Matric Standard and is a Lambardar of the village. He has been a Sub-Inspector of the Co-operative Bank for a short time, takes great interest in Government work and has much influence with Government servants and officials. Chaudhri Muhammad Qadir has two sons—Choudhri Anis Ali and Choudhri Intiaz Ali, who are getting education in school.

RAJA ALI SHER KHAN, Haqadar of Waha Kartakhsha Kharmang District Ladakh Kashmir State, is descendant of Yusfi dynasty of Makpoon tribe, who were rulers of Mizer. When the army of Maharaja Ghulab Singh marched to Baltistan under the command of Wazir Zorawar Singh all the people of Baltistan were inimically disposed except Raja Ali Sher Khan, Chief of Kartakhsha, through timely help the whole of Baltistan was conquered for the Maharaja. The *Ilaga* of Kartakhsha was accordingly granted to him as *Jagir*.



Wajid Ali Shah s/o Raja Ali Sher Khan,
Haqadar of Waha Kartakhsha Kharmang,
Ladakh District Kashmir State

KHAN BAHADUR QAZI AZIZ-UD-DIN AHMAD BILGRAMI, B.A., LL.B. (Hig), Additional Commissioner, Meerut Division, was born on 15th August, 1886. He joined the U.P. Provincial Service as Deputy Collector in 1910 and served during the last thirty years as Assistant Record Officer, Deputy Director of Industries, Assistant and Provincial Training Officer, U.P. Government's Official Representative on the Central Legislative Assembly; Education Minister, Inspector-General of Police and Member, Council, Bharatpur State; Assistant Political Officer, and Officer on Special Duty in the U.P. Secretariat in connection with the Tenancy Legislation. He has been Permanent Collector and Magistrate since 1937 and has been working as Additional Commissioner since August 1940.

He is author of several valuable law books of which the Commentary on the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939, is regarded as an authoritative work.



The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh
Muhammad Umar Soomro, O.B.E., Chief
Minister, Government of Sind, Karachi.

ALLAH BAKHSH MUHAMMAD UMAR SOOMRO, The Hon. Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., Chief Minister, Government of Sind, Karachi. Born, 1901; was Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly before the separation of Sind, collaborated with Indian National Congress in ousting Hidayatullah and Bundeh Ali Ministries; presided over the Azad Muslim Conference, Delhi, 1940; appointed Member, National Defence Council, 1941.



SHAIKH ALLAH DITTA, Rais, Municipal Commissioner, Military Contractor and the leading Hide Merchant, Multan City, was born in 1885. He has got contracts for supply of meat to the military authorities at Quetta, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Multan. He has been a Military Contractor at a big military station like Quetta since 1918 with the exception of only two years. The contracts run in the names of Sheikh Allah Ditta and Abdul



Sheikh Allah Ditta, Rais and Municipal Commissioner, Multan City

Karim, the latter being his younger brother. Another firm dealing with hide, wool, etc., goes by the name of Messrs. Allah Ditta Muhammad Iqbal, (Sheikh Muhammad Iqbal being the son of the subject of this sketch). Sheikh Allah Ditta has got *Sanads* and certificates from high military officers for his efficient contract work. To Sheikh Sahib also belongs the distinction of being a pioneer in Multan of direct trade in leather and hides with Europe and America. It was solely on account of his enterprise that the market in Multan for the hide trade occupies the first place in the Punjab. The remarkable success of Sheikh Sahib in business is due exclusively to his gifted brain and the reputation of his firms for honesty and integrity. In addition to Rs. 5,500 he pays yearly as income-tax. Sheikh Sahib owns some gardens, wells and substantial house property.

He is popular with both the Government and the public for his loyalty to the Crown and earnest public spirit. He is President of the *Bradri* (clan), Vice President of the Hide and Skin Merchants Association, and Member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Multan. In all these responsible capacities he has been giving a highly creditable account of himself. He takes keen interest in all movements for public good and subscribes liberally to all useful funds whether started by the Government or the public. For his high character, generosity and nobility of manners he enjoys the esteem and affection of all classes of people.

During the Great War the Sheikh Sahib served the Empire with marked energy and devotion. His recruiting and War Loan services were appreciated in proper quarters.

He took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations of 1935. He did splendid work for the success of the celebration at Multan and contributed Rs. 500 to the Jubilee Fund. In recognition of these distinguished services he received certificates from high officers.

He is blessed with three sons—Sh. Fazal Karim, Sh. Zafar ul-Islam and Sh. Muhammad Iqbal.



LUVA TALUKA—The ruler of this Swasthan is the descendant of Survavanshi Rathod Dynasty. Its population is 945 souls, area about 5 sq. miles and revenue about Rs. 8,000. This Swasthan is situated under Baroda Government.

History.—Jodhaji shifted the throne from Mondor in Marwar to Jodhpur in 1461. His younger brother, Bhankharji, served the Emperor of Delhi, who was pleased with his loyal services and granted him a *Pargana* of Prantij of 360 villages. Bhankharji stayed in Prantij and constructed a tank named 'Bhankharji' which is yet in existence there.

Bhankharji had twelve sons of whom the eldest Balaji went back to Marwar and established in Mokalsar of Jhalori Pargana, the descendants of whom are known as 'Bala', so his younger brother, Katarnalji, ruled in Prantij and was honoured with the title of 'Rana' by the Emperor.

After the death of Katarnalji, his son, Dudhaji, succeeded the throne who took the 'Pato' of 27 villages from the Chauhan Rajputs of Chhala by defeating and killing them.

He was succeeded by Devisinhji, Kahansinhji, Modansinhji and Bhathsinhji respectively and ruled successfully. But during the rule of Bhathsinhji trouble arose between him and the Emperor's son. The latter was killed. The Emperor conquered the Prantij and Chhala Pargana and undaunted Bhathsinhji set out to regain his *Jagir* and created disturbance in Ahmedabad and its vicinity with the result that the King made peace with Bhathsinhji and gave him back his Pargana of Chhala of 27 villages.

Bhathsinhji had three sons Kalyansinhji, Mukundsinhji and Sursinhji. The throne was divided after the death of Bhathsinhji and hence Kalyansinhji got Vasma, Mukundsinhji got Aluva and Sursinhji Bhundia.

Mukundsinhji established his throne at Aluva in 1629 succeeded by Jogidarji, Bhimsinhji, Arjunsinhji, Mokamsinhji, Pratapsinhji, Suratsinhji, Prithvisinhji, Nathusinhji, and Dipsinhji respectively in succession. Dipsinhji died in 1910 and his wife, Thakaram, immersed herself in her husband's pyre and became *Satta*. After Dipsinhji, Gambhirsinhji, Gobarsinhji, Kalusinhji and Bharatsinhji succeeded the throne of Aluva.

The present ruler of Aluva is Thakor Shree Arjunsinhji. He was born on the 15th day of the first half of the month of Asho of the Samvat year 1965. He received education privately in Palanpur and in the year 1984 married a very noble princess of Rana Shree Gulabsinhji of Pratappur which is a Swasthan in Khandesh. He has two sons and three daughters. The elder, Kumar Dharmendrasinhji, is 9 years of age and is receiving Primary Education while the younger, Surendrasinhji, is about 4 years. Thakor Shree Arjunsinhji is aged 32 and under his able administration and rule his subjects are quite happy and the Taluka is in a flourishing condition at present.



Thakor Shree Arjunsinhji, Aluva Taluqa.



Raja Aman Singh Jagirdar, Bilhira Estate, District, Saugor

RAJA AMAN SINGH, Jagirdar of Bilhira Estate, District Saugor, was born in 1909. The Durga Bhawan Palace, the place of his residence, is worthy of the historic family which he represents. The House of Bilhira represents Rajputs of the House of Amargarh of the Jaipur State. Before the advent of the Mahrattas the Bilhira Rajas were Suzerain Rulers of the Narboda Territory. Now the present *Jagir* contains 5 villages and a grant of 7 villages is given for military services to the British. Nothing is paid as revenue.

Raja Aman Singh was educated in the Rajkumar College. He is a fine sportsman and *shikari*. He has a mechanical and inventive trend of mind. He takes personal interest in the *Jagir* and is keenly interested in the rural uplift and general improvement of the Estate. His extensive and varied knowledge of men and things has made him popular with all classes of people and he is literally adored by the subjects. He has come into marked prominence by his intellect, character and a keen and comprehensive insight into the ways and affairs of the world. Public charities in deserving causes have always received his first attention. He generously contributes to all deserving causes whenever they are brought to his notice. His earnestness, untiring zeal and keen devotion to duty as well as good conduct and gentle and polite manners have won him universal regard.

He is blessed with one son and one daughter.

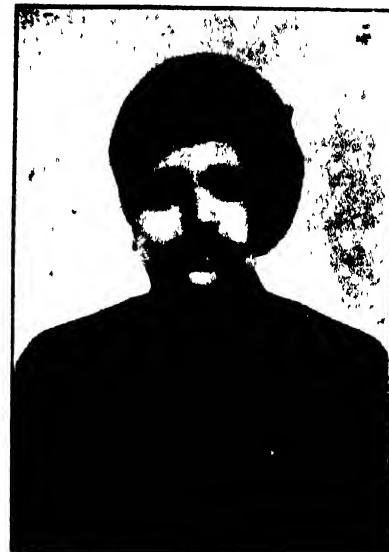


Amar Nath Dutt, B.A.,
B.L., Burdwan, Bengal

A MAR NATH DUTT, B.A., B.L., Burdwan, Bengal. Born, 1875. Has been thrice elected to Indian Legislative Assembly and thrice to Court of University of Delhi. Presided over Bengal Postal Conference, 1926 and Shuddhi Conference, Calcutta, 1928. Owns Patni Taluks in Burdwan and Hooghly Districts. Son, Asoka Nath Dutt, is an M.A. of the Calcutta University.

T HAKUR AMAR SINGH OF ALANI AWAS, Jodhpur State, is a Mertia Rathore, descended from Duda, a son of Rao Jodha. The Estate which is held on Jagir Tenure, consists of four villages, eighty miles east of Jodhpur, and yields an income of about Rs. 13,600 per annum. It was originally conferred in 1708 by Maharaja Apt Singh on Thakur Kalvan Singh.

The present Thakur was born in 1899. He originally belonged to the Jalsu family and succeeded to the Estate by adoption in 1908. His nearest relations are his uncle, Peer Dansinghji, and the Bhomras of Jalsu and Jagirdar of Rivan. The Thakur is one of the ten Siravats and enjoys 1st class Judicial powers in his Estate. Has two sons—Kumar Kishan Singh and Kumar Bhairon Singh.



Thakur Amar Singh of Alaniawas
Jodhpur State



Thakur Amar Singhji of Thikana Mohi-
Mahasingh

T HAKUR AMAR SINGHJI, of Kanota, Narain Niwas, Jaipur Rajputana

T HAKUR AMAR SINGHJI, of Thikana Mohi Mahasingh son of Jaisalmer Maharawal Sabal Singh, ancestor of the present Thakur Amar Singh, came to Mewar in 1560 and was slain fighting for Maharana Rajsingh, the Mughal Army near river Khari. So his son was granted this Thikana with second class insignia.

Thakur Amar Singh was born in 1905. He is worthily and efficiently managing the Thikana.



Thakur Amar Singhji, of
Kanota, Jaipur

P T. AMBADAS KALLA, a leading Advocate of Jodhpur. Born in 1868; served Judicial Department, 1888 to 1901, joined Bar in 1902; Government Advocate, 1911 to 1914, served on several Committees—Edward Relief, 1911-18, War Executive, 1917, War Publicity, 1918, Famines, 1918 and 1928, etc. President, Bar Association, 1932. As Vakil represented several First Class Thikanas for years. Work highly appreciated by Judges, Ministers and high officers. Retired in 1936 entrusting his extensive practice to his son, Nathraj Kalla, Advocate.



Pt. Ambadas Kalla, Jodhpur.

RAI BAHADUR MUNSHI AMBA PRASAD. Born, 1890. Member, District Board, Agra, 1913-36; Chairman, District Board (1923-26, 1930-36); Member, Legislative Council (1924-31) Honorary Special Magistrate (1916-37). Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee (1927-31) Awarded Rai Sahib (1923). Awarded Rai Bahadur (1927). Trustee, Agra College since 1923. Managing Director, District Co-operative Bank since 1917 Silver Jubilee Medal (1935) Provincial Darbari (1916). Exempted from Arms Act (1926)



Rai Bahadur Munshi Amba Prasad.

AMBEDKAR, DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A., Dadar, Bombay. Born, 1893. Educated, Satara, Bombay and Columbia Universities, Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917, called to Bar, 1923; Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-32; Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. Is Leader of Indian Labour Party in Bombay Legislative Assembly and a staunch supporter of the cause of Untouchables in India; appointed Member, National Defence Council, 1941.

AMET, situated forty-six miles in the north-west of Udaipur, on the river Chandrabhaga, with a railway station to emphasize its intimate association with modern life, is a Thikana of supreme historic importance in Mewar. The origin of the family in possession of Amet is to be traced to Chunda, eldest son of Rana Lakha. Chunda abdicated the throne of Mewar in favour of young Mokul. Chunda's great-grandson, Jaga, was as chivalrous and



Rawat Govind Singh, Proprietor, Amet Estate

loyal to the Rana as Chunda. In 1593 Rana Vikram was slaughtered by Banbir and young Udey Singh was saved by Panna at the sacrifice of her own son and brought up at Kamalgarh. At the right moment Jaga took Udey Singh to Chittore, banished the upstart and seated him on the throne. In a struggle against Chohans, under Kunwar Pratap, he was killed in the battle of Jaitana in Samwat 1611. His son and heir, Putta, is enshrined in history as one of the immortal heroes of Chittor in the struggle against Akbar in 1567 A. D. Putta's son, Karan Singh, was awarded Amet and his descendants came to be called Jagwats. They hold many *Jagirs*, chief of which are Jilola Tal, and Lahsani.



The late Rawat Sheonath Singh whose Rani adopted Rawat Govind Singh after his death

Rawat Govind Singh, the present holder of the *qaddi*, is a keen sportsman and expert rider and is very careful in the management of his Estate. Under his guidance Amet is rapidly progressing and many traders have already flocked to this place. He has two sons and one daughter. The Heir-apparent, Prabhu Prakar Singh, was born in 1934. Mr. Ramchandra Ojha of Bassi is the present Kamdar.

MAKHDOOM AMIR HAIDER SHAH, son of Makhdoom Shah Ali Mohammad, recently released from the Court of Wards after paying several lakhs of rupees of debt of his father, M. Shah Ali Mohammad, who was a perpetual Jagirdar and separately for his lifetime too. Viceregal Darbari, man of expensive tastes. His services during Mutiny and at the time of British early connection with Multan has lain a deep mark on Englishmen.

M. Pir Amir Haider Shah no longer a Ward of Court, a man of very gallantly nature and calm habits; lover of *Shikar* with grey hounds, excellent rider with profound and sincere faith in God Almighty. Makhdoomzada S. Ghulam Qasim Shah, his only son, was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Got his Diploma in 1920. He was all round very good at the College. Member of all the first teams of the College. Was recommended for Sandhurst Commission and E. A. C. Ship. Sir Herbert William Emerson, the then Deputy Commissioner at Multan, spoke very highly of him in recommending him saying that he had rarely made one recommendation with more confidence than the person recommended, Sir Herbert Emerson says: "He has all the qualities required for a first rate officer." He has travelled Iraq twice. Received as reward grant of two rectangles in Montgomery District. Wrote a pamphlet "Congress and Zamindar" for free distribution, which was greatly appreciated by the Governors of all Indian Provinces and H.E. the Viceroy. He is very successfully managing his own Estate. He has got five sons, the eldest is now studying at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

War donations of Rs. 1,000 and an Air Machine given worth Rs. 1,350 other than Turkish Relief Fund, Red Cross, etc., etc., amount in all to Rs. 4,000 approximately during the first year of the War.

Makhdoomzada S. Ghulam Qasim Shah has been appointed a Member of the Debt Conciliation Board, Multan, recently by the Punjab Government.



MLA ESTATE. -The Amla Estate is in the Gwalior State. The family in charge of it is from the Ruling Family of Udaipur, Mewar. To the present Proprietor of the Estate belongs the proud record of representing the seventh generation direct from Maharana Raj Singh of illustrious memory. The late Maharaj Cham Singh was father of Maharaj Nahar Singh, the present Proprietor of the Estate. Maharaj Nahar Singh occupied the *gaddi*



Maharaj Nahar Singh Proprietor
Amla Estate

in Samwat 1983. The present Proprietor, Maharaj Sahib Nahar Singhji, managed the Estate during the lifetime of his father. Ever since he took charge of the Estate he has proved eminently a chip of the old block and has performed many beneficial acts. He has, at considerable expense, constructed Shiv Niwas, Shambhu Niwas, Sukh Niwas, Rang Mahal, Karlash Bhawan, Power House, Schools, etc., and has received the honour of warm appreciation of the Gwalior Government for enhancing the magnificence of his garden.

He is honoured with the title of Sardar and enjoys the hereditary distinction of Maharaj. He also enjoys special honours regarding his seat in the Durbar and is exempted from attendance in the Court. He is President, Jagir Board, Parganah Baranagar, and has been frequently appointed Member by the Gwalior Durbar for deciding intricate cases.

He considerably helped the British Government during the Great War and accompanied the Gwalior Durbar to the Delhi Coronation Durbar. He has been a pilgrim to all the religious places in India and spends thousands of rupees in philanthropy every year. He has been variously honoured by the Durbars of Gwalior, Dhar and Rutlam. At the time of *gaddi-nashini* of the Maharana he was invited to Udaipur and was presented horse, *sarapao*, etc. He was also invited to Gwalior on the occasion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit to the State. He has been frequently invited to Tea Parties by the Residents of the Gwalior State.

Rajadhiraj Shahpura and Banera came here on being invited. They are from the same family. Total annual income of the Thikana is about sixty thousand rupees.

LALA ANAND SINGH, comes out of a respectable family of big landlords of Dehra Dun District. His father, the late Lala Balbeer Singh, was well-known in every quarter for his sympathetic behaviour and large charities. He was an Honorary Magistrate for a number of years and contributed generously in the last Great War. After the successful termination of the War he had the unique distinction of securing *Sauads* for his meritorious services in the War.



Top (Left) The late Lala Poo Singh, grandfather of Lala Anand Singh
 Top (Right) The late Lala Balbeer Singh, father of Lala Anand Singh
 Bottom (Left) Lala Anand Singh, Bais, Banker and Zamindar, Dehra Dun
 Bottom (Right) Lala Hari Singh (centre), Lala Sher Singh (standing left) and Lala Amar Singh (standing right), minor brothers of Lala Anand Singh

Lala Anand Singh is the eldest son of Lala Balbeer Singh and has acquired the noble traits of his father. At this young age he is Member of many public societies and has been President of the Ramhla Committee in 1938 and Vice-President of the Nav-Yuvak Mandal and Executive Committee. Is also Member of so many other societies.

He has extensive house and landed property and pays Income tax and Land Revenue to the tune of Rs. 6,500.

He has three younger brothers, Hari Singh, Sher Singh and Amar Singh, who are prosecuting their studies in schools.

He is contributing Rs. 300 annually towards the War Fund and has donated large sums otherwise in connection with War activities. In brief he is a loyal subject of the Crown, a man of taste and refinement in his private life, and an amiable figure in society.

RAI BAHADUR LALA ANAND SWARUP, Landlord, Muzaffarnagar, U. P., son of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Born, 1882, was a Member of Agricultural College, Cawnpore, Board of Agriculture, Board of High School and Intermediate Examination, Board of Irrigation, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, elected to U. P. Legislative Council in 1930 as representative of landholders, Honorary Secretary, All-India Vaish Mahasabha and

U. P. Zamindars' Association, President, Sanatan Dharma Intermediate College, Muzaffarnagar and Rishukul Ayurvedic College and Rishiku Brahmacharya Ashram, Haridwar. Has donated large sums in public charities. Blessed with worthy sons.



Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Swarup, Muzaffarnagar U.P.



The Hon. Madhavo Shrihari Aney, P.A. I.L. Member for Indians Overseas, Viceroy's Executive Council

ANEY THE HON. MADHAO SHRIHARI ANEY, I.L., Member for Indians Overseas, Viceroy's Executive Council, Simla and New Delhi. Born, 29th August, 1880. Joined Bar at Yeotmal 1908. President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-30. Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-26, 1927-30 and 1935-41. Member, Congress Working Committee 1924-25 and 1931-34. Ag. President, Indian National Congress, 1933. General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934. Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, 1935-41. General Secretary, Working Committee of Anti Communal Award Conference, 1935. appointed Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1941.

ANGADI, CHANABASAPPA FAKIRAPPA, Landlord, Banker and Merchant, Gadag, District Dharwar. Born on the 21st February, 1911. Educated at Municipal High School, Gadag. Married in 1929 with Miss Shakuntalabai daughter of Rao Bahadur S. D. Manvi, Gadag. Blessed with a son, the Appasahib, in 1933.

While C. F. Angadi was a child of 6 months, he lost his father and was brought up by his mother and maternal uncle, T. H. Bulla. In 1932 he took over charge of his estate from the Court of Wards. In 1934 he joined as a partner to C. J. Shah & Co. Bombay (Sugar Dept.), who are the Sole Agents for the Saraya Sugar Syndicate. Is Managing Director the Gadag Ginning and Trading Co., Ltd. and the Gadag Mahalaxmi Pressing & Ginning Co., Ltd.; is Vice-Chairman of the Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Society Ltd., and was an Hony. Bench Magistrate from 1934 till Congress Ministry abolished Hony. Benches in 1938. Is President Veerashaiva Taruna Sangh, Gadag. Was in the Executive Body of the Karnatak Agricultural Show held in Belgaum in 1938. Was one of the prominent figures in collecting funds for His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee. Has donated to several charities.



Chanabasappa Fakirappa, Angadi, Gadag Dist. Dharwar

Address Gadag, Dist. Dharwar, Bombay Presidency



Angelo Moses, Baroda M.A., F.R.A.C., B.P.E.

ANGELO MOSES, M.A., F.R.A.C., B.P.E. Baroda. Born in 1914 at Rannad. A distinguished student of Sir S. Radhakrishnan at the Andhra University. Stood first in Philosophy, B. A. (Hons.), 1938. Associate Member, Indian Science Congress, 1939, Honorary Secretary, St. John's Club, Vizagapatam, 1931-38, Secretary, Andhra University Philosophy Association, 1935-36, Associate Member, Vizagapatam Temperance Union. A well-known Tennis and Hockey player. A noted writer in English.



Sardar Bahadur Colonel Thakur Anoop Singh, Jagirdar of Rodla, Jodhpur State

COLONEL THAKUR ANOOP SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR, M.C., I.O.M., Jagirdar of Rodla, Jodhpur State. Enlisted in the Sardar Risala, Jodhpur State, on the 15th January, 1890 and retired on the 5th August, 1929. He rendered meritorious services in the Tirah Campaign, 1897-98; China War, 1899 and Great War, 1914-19. Was mentioned in Despatches and honoured with the distinction of M. C. On his retirement a special order was passed by His Highness in Ijlas-i-Khas, Notification No. 5549, dated the 3rd July, 1929. In March 1931 his services were lent to the Udaipur State, where he served with distinction for six years. The Maharana Sahib raised him to the rank of Colonel and gave him the Gold Tazim, and a monetary reward at the time of retirement in 1937. The Maharana Sahib kindly wrote a letter to His Highness Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Jodhpur, warmly appreciating his services. Was also awarded Gold Tazim by the Jodhpur Durbar. Was appointed Honorary A. D. C. to H. E. the Viceroy in April 1936.

SETH ANT RAM IS a scion of a well-reputed

Aggarwal family in Jaipur. His ancestor Seth Surajmal was officially known as "Swarn Shah" (fabulously rich) in Emperor Akbar's reign.

Seth Ant Ram is a famous contractor in Rajputana. The metalled roads in Jaipur State bear testimony to his efficiency, initiative and skill. He contributed to the prosperity of the people in Rajputana in executing contracts for Jodhpur State Railway.

He is a philanthropist, a public-spirited and a social reformer. He guided the destinies of Arya Samaj, Jaipur in capacity of its President. He took a leading part in Ardh Shatabdi of Rishi Dayanand in Ajmer. He is a strong advocate of female education. He raised his voice against the traditional early marriages in Rajputana and social vices.

He is a friend of the low and poor and is interested in Harijan cause. He favours widow marriage.



Seth Ant Ram, Jaipur

SARDAR ARJAN SINGH, ZAILDAR, Mubarakpur, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan, comes of the well-known family of Toorein, who resided during Mughal period in Sandon in the district of Ludhiana. During Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time they came to Kasur in the district of Lahore and then moved southward to Dholan, 18 miles away.

One of the ancestors, Pearey Shah, held many villages and forts. He was known for his justice. He had one son, Bhagwan Ditta Shah, known for his piety and for helping the poor. The latter had seven sons, one of them, Saint Tara Chand, was a well-known physician whose younger son, Kesar Singh, migrated in 1883 to Mubarakpur, the present place of residence of the family and established there by purchasing land. He was made Lambardar. In 1888 he was made Zaildar of Makhdumpur. For his loyal and efficient



Sardar Arjan Singh, Zaildar, Mubarakpur, Distt. Multan.

work he was granted several certificates and *sanads*. He had two sons, Arjan Singh and Bhagat Singh. On the death of his father in 1908 S. Arjan Singh, the subject of this sketch, was made Zaildar. In 1916 he was elected Member, District Board and continued to keep this seat till 1933. In 1913 was made Durbari. During the Great War he helped the Government with many recruits from his relations. He also subscribed liberally. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Recruiting Officer were highly pleased with the recruiting work of Sardar Arjan Singh. In recognition of the services he was made Divisional Durbari and Jagirdar. During settlement he was very helpful to the authorities and for this he was granted certificates and cash prizes, besides being made First Class Zaildar. He pays nearly Rs 2,000 as revenue.

His sons, Balbir Singh and Amar Singh, are helping him in Zamindari. His grandson, Dalip Singh, is Inspector of Excise in the Punjab.

HIS HOLINESS BHAI SAHIB SARDAR BAHADUR BHAYEE ARJAN SINGH SAHIB, O.B.E., Chief of Bagrian, District Ludhiana, was born in 1874. He is the head of the famous family of spiritual guides of the Sikh Ruling Princes and the Sikhs in Malva. An exhaustive account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." The family descends from Raja Bhartu, a Khokhar Rajput, founder of Bharatgarh. Raja Bhartu's grandson, Raja Badhan, owing to certain social and political feuds, migrated to the Punjab, settled down at Kahjaram near Bhatinda, and established there an independent principality of his own. Sidhu, sixth in descent from him, and his son, Rup Chand, received baptism direct from Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Har Gobind Sahib respectively. In recognition of his services to the Sikh cause Guru Har Gobind Sahib called Bhai Rup Chand

his own brother. Hence the family name Bhaika. The high respect and honour in which the family is held by the Sikh Princes, Chiefs and people is also due to the fact that it was laid down by the last Guru that the descendants of Bhai Rup Singh were to be looked upon as his own descendants. Bagrian, the present headquarters of the family, was presented in 1754 by the Moghul Governor to Bhai Gudar Singh, great-grandson of Bhai Rup Singh. The Estate of Bagrian now consists of twenty nine villages with an annual gross income of about a lakh of rupees.

Bhai Sampuran Singh, grandfather of the present Chief, rendered great material help to the British during the Kabul War of 1848 and in the dark days of the Mutiny. He remained under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana with a body of horse and foot maintained at his personal cost. These services were rewarded by the remittance of a year's revenue and the reduction of commutation charge to one anna per rupee. He was also made Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge.

The present enlightened Chief succeeded to the *qaddi* in 1889. His Holiness is well known for his munificence and piety. He has established various educational institutions and maintains two *langars*. He has spent thousands of rupees for public welfare. Every fund for



His Holiness Bhai Sahib Sardar Bahadur Bhayee Arjan Singh Sahib, O.B.E., Chief of Bagrian, with his son, Tikka Ardaman Singh Bhayee, and grandson, Kunwar Haridhan Singh Bhayee.

public good, whether started by the Government or the public, can count upon his ready and earnest support. He has subscribed in thousands to various deserving causes such as Khalsa College, Amritsar; Clock Tower and Water Works, Ludhiana; and handsome amounts to Victoria Memorial, King Edward Memorial, King George Memorial, Earthquake Relief and Royal Silver Jubilee Funds.

During the Great War his services were unique as a spiritual leader of the Sikh community. Out of the Sikh recruits supplied by the community about 25,000 were those baptised to Sikhism by His Holiness. He also got many of his own relatives and retainers enlisted. He also subscribed Rs. 50,000 to the War Loans and different War Funds and also served as Member of various War Committees. His great services were rewarded with a Sword of Honour, the title of Sardar Bahadur (1916), O B E (1919), a *Khal'at* of gold watch, besides many *Sanads* including those from the Viceroy, the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, and above all with the unique honour of visits, one after another, by the Commissioner, H.H. the Lt-Governor, and H.E. the Viceroy to an out-of-the-way place like Bagrian to personally express their appreciation of the same—a fact strikingly illustrative of the spiritual eminence of His Holiness and the importance of his services. In a public Durbar at Bagrian on January 22nd, 1917, Mr. C. J. Hallifax, Commissioner, in the course of a long and inspiring speech said—

“He occupies such a place in Sikh society that his example and advice can help Government very materially, and his family also helped Government during the Mutiny and the Kabul Wars, and on other occasions of Military necessity and in the present War, the greatest in history. He has given thousands of rupees to the Imperial Relief Fund, the Aeroplane Fund, and for the provision of comforts to troops.”

Speaking in the Durbar Hall, Bagrian, on February 25, 1919, His Honour Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., paid the following glowing tribute—

“Your family has given proof of the Sikh spirit and of devoted loyalty to the British Raj, and in this War your influence has been most valuable in opposing the movements of the disaffected emigrants who had been led astray in other countries, in spreading a spirit of loyalty and devotion among the Sikhs, in helping recruiting and forwarding all movements in connection with the War. The Sikhs have supplied over 1,00,000 soldiers to the Indian Forces and it is very creditable that several thousand of these were baptised by you.”

His Holiness has been President of the Chief Khalsa Diwan as well as the Central Khalsa Diwan. He has served on the Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee. He has been President of the Khalsa Religious Committee and has been prominently connected with various other Panthic organisations. He is also Honorary Sub-Judge and Magistrate 1st Class. He is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act and attendance in Court and is a Provincial Durbari.

Of His Holiness' three sons, the second and the third are unfortunately no more. His eldest son, Tikka Ardaman Singh Bhayee, born in 1899, took his B.A. degree in 1919. He is Honorary Magistrate and is prominently associated with various Panthic and public institutions and movements. His Holiness is blessed with three grandsons—Kunwar Haridhan Singh Bhayee, Kunwar Ashok Singh Bhayee and Kunwar Sikandar Singh Bhayee.



Dr. George Sidney Arundale,
President, Theosophical Society,
Madras



ARUNDALE, GEORGE SIDNEY, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), D. LITT. (Madras), F. R. HIST. S. (Lond.), President, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras. Born, 1st December, 1878. Married to Rukmini Devi, daughter of Pt. Nilakantha Shastri, 1920. Arrived in India, 1903 and associated with Dr. Annie Besant for more than 30 years; Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares, 1909; Minister of Education, Indore, 1920. Was for many years Organising Secretary, All-India Home Rule League. Interned under Defence of India Act with Dr. Annie Besant, 1917. President, Theosophical Society since 1934, succeeding Dr. Besant; President, New India League, 1939; Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, 1939.



ARUNDALE, RUKMINI DEVI, ADYAR, MADRAS. Born, 1904. daughter of the late Mr. Nilakantha Shastri. Married, Dr. G. S. Arundale, President, Theosophical Society; President, World Federation of Young Theosophists.



Rukmini Devi Arundale, Madras.

KHAN SAHIB PIR ASADULLAH SHAH, retired Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar City. Born, 1877. Forefathers came from Baghdad as spiritual leaders. Khan Sahib won University scholarships at Middle, Matriculation and Intermediate examinations. Is a well-known scholar of Arabic, Persian and Pashto and a fine poet. Joined Govern-



Khan Sahib Pir Asadullah Shah,
Peshawar

ment Service as Mir Munshi, Khyber Agency, 1901. Promoted to P. C. S. in 1918 as E. A. C. Worked as A. D. M. and Sub-Judge, 1st Class, and retired as Assistant Commissioner, 1932. Granted medals, badges, *khillats* and rewards for various Military operations on the Frontier. Worked as Confidential Secretary of C. C. in connection with diplomatic correspondence between British and Afghan Governments. Mentioned in Despatches. Made Khan Sahib, 1917. Has sufficient landed and house property. Pays Rs. 400 as income-tax. Has four sons:—S. Yahya Shah, S. Yasin Shah, S. Yasrab Shah and S. Yazdan Shah. The eldest, S. Yahya Shah, was educated at Aligarh, London, Edinburgh, and Bristol. Holds degree of M. Ed. England. Is an international table tennis player.

THE LATE RAI SAHIB ASA RAM, CHAUDHRI, Mukhtar, Member. Advisory Committee, Court of Wards

and Hony. Assistant Collector, 1st Class, Saharanpur, belonged to the well-known Gujar family of Chaudhri Harya, a ruler of Sadholi Harya in days gone by. He commanded equal influence in public and officials. As Chairman, District Board, for three years and Hony. Assistant Collector, 1st Class, till his death, he rendered valuable services. The title of Rai Sahib was conferred upon him a few days before his death, which occurred in November 1934. He leaves behind a happy family and an estate paying about Rs. 5,000 annually as land revenue to the Government



The late Rai Sahib Asa Ram,
Chaudhri of Saharanpur

MAJOR KHWAJA ASGHAR HABIB SADIK, D.R.E. (Oxon). Director of Agriculture and Jagirdar, Patiala State, was born in

January 1904. The family which he so worthily represents is one of the oldest in the Province and is noted for its generosity and public spirit. He is a direct descendant of Khwaja Khair-ud-Din who came from Bokhara to Kashmir towards the close of the seventeenth century, who was of a singularly spiritual and philanthropic bent of mind and constantly helped in the building of mosques, charitable institutions, *Sarais*, etc. For his various benefactions Emperor Aurangzeb had conferred on him the title of "Khair-uz-Zaman Khan." His eldest son, Khwaja Mohammad Azam, was a great author and historian of his time. His best known work, "Tarikh-i-Azam," is a comprehensive and reliable history of Kashmir. His younger brother, Khwaja Mohammad Zaheer, was Assistant Governor of the Kashmir Province. After the fall of the Chughtai Dynasty Khwaja Mohammad Mirza Shah, grandson of Khwaja Mohammad Azam, migrated from Kashmir to Amritsar. His grandson, Haji Khan Mohammad Shah (great-grandfather of Major Sadik), was a very prominent figure in the Punjab and was well-known for his supreme generosity and exalted character. He was one of the Founders of the Punjab University, promoter of education among women, Founder and President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Amritsar, and Chairman of the Amritsar Municipality. He was the official host on behalf of the British Government on the visit of Amir Sher Ali Khan of Kabul to Amritsar. He was made a hereditary Viceregal Durbari. For his loyalty and public spirit he was held



Major Khwaja Asghar Habib Sadik, D.R.E. (Oxon),
Director of Agriculture, Patiala State.

in great esteem both by the officials and the public. There was not a public movement in which he did not take a prominent part. His son, Haji Ghulam Hassan, was a man of wide culture and towering intellect. He was also a great traveller and had travelled all over Europe and Arabia. He took profound interest in educational matters and was a Fellow of the Punjab University. He represented the Province in the first Education Commission held in Calcutta in 1882. Unfortunately he died in the prime of life. Major Sadik's father, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mohammad Ghulam Sadik, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, is an outstanding figure in society and is universally respected for his high character and boundless munificence. He went to England in 1893 for studies and joined the Cambridge University and after getting his B.A., LL.B. degrees he was called to Bar. On his return he became an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, and was for a long time a Public Prosecutor and later on the President of the Amritsar Municipality. Major Sadik's eldest brother, Mr. Hamid Ghulam Sadik, B.A. (Oxon), is an Assistant Deputy Director in the Punjab Agriculture Service and his elder brother, Mr. Ahmad Ghulam Sadik, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, is the Executive Officer of Amritsar Municipality. Major Asghar Habib Sadik is in every way an eminently worthy representative of this old and distinguished family. He was educated at the M.A.O. High School, Amritsar, the Senior Cambridge School, Dehra Dun, and at the Oxford University. His career as a student was a model of devotion and assiduity, both in regard to mental and physical culture. He played in the Cricket 1st Eleven at his School in Amritsar and the Hockey 1st Eleven at Dehra Dun. At Oxford he was an outstanding figure in the domain of sports, having taken the College Colours in Tennis, Cricket, Hockey and Rowing. He is quite at home in all sorts of manly games. He holds the King's Commission in the Reserve of Officers. In addition to the honour of having been entrusted with a high and responsible office in the premier Indian State in the Punjab, he enjoys the distinction of being Honorary A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharajahdiraj. In appreciation of his abilities and devoted services His Highness has been graciously pleased to grant him a *Jagir*. Major Sadik's two sons, Azhar Habib Sadik and Younis Habib Sadik, are at present studying in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Major Sadik is immensely popular among all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He possesses a remarkably genial temperament and ideally polite manners.



THIKANA ASOP.— This Estate is held by Rathore Rajputs of Kupawat clan and is about 50 miles north-east of Jodhpur. Rao Kumpa's descendants came to be known as Kumpawats. Rao Kumpa was the great-grandson of Rao Ridmalji, who was the King of Mandore, grandson of Akhey Raj and son of Maha Raj. He was the Chief Commander of Rao Maldeo. He

annexed the Paraganas of Parbatsar, Merta, Siwana, Didwana and Barmer to Marwar territories. In his times the Marwar Raj extended up to Hansi Hisar in the east and Bikaner in the north, Sindh in the west, and Sirohi and Mewar in the south. He was very brave, faithful and loyal to his master and very adventurous. He fought many a dire battle in times of Rao Maldeo. In Samvat 1600, Emperor Sher Shah Suri invaded Marwar territory with eighty thousand men. Rao Maldeo wanted to give him a battle at Sumnar Giri, but the Emperor, seeing the well-equipped and strong army of Rao Maldeo, played a trick, thereby showing disloyalty of Rao Maldeo's men to him. Thereupon Rao Maldeo gave orders to his army to recede, but the brave Kumpa and Jeta could not brook the insult and with only twelve thousand men they gave a battle to the Emperor at Sumnar Giri. Kumpa died fighting bravely on the battlefield.

Some other Jagirdars of Thikana Asop.

Raj Singh was fourth in descent from Rao Kumpa. The Emperor Shahjehan appointed him a **Mansib** of one thousand and four hundred Sowars. He was very clever in State-crafts. He was the Guardian and Pradhan of Maharajah Jaswant Singh I. He was very faithful and loyal to his master and on a

Rao Bahadur Thakur Fateh Singh, present Thakur of Asop (Marwar).

critical occasion saved Maharajah Jaswant Singh's life by giving his own.

Nahar Singh was the son of Raj Singh. His real name was Pirthi Singh. His bravery brought him to the notice of Maharajah Jaswant Singh I. He once accompanied the Maharaja to the Court of Emperor Aurangzeb. The Emperor was jealous of Nahar Singh's prowess and wanted to get rid of him. So he asked the Maharaja whether his "lion of the world" (Pirthi Singh) would fight his "lion of the jungle." The Maharaja accepted the challenge and Nahar Singh obeyed. Next day the fight was arranged, and a wild roaring lion was brought before Nahar Singh. Nahar Singh, seeing that the lion had got no arms, would also fight him without arms. In the fight Nahar Singh turned out victorious and in future he came to be known as Nahar Khan and not Pirthi Singh at the request of the Emperor.



Three sons of Rao Bahadur Fateh Singhji of Asop (Marwar) (From left to right) Kunwar Bhawani Singh (2nd son), Kunwar Debi Singh (eldest son), Kunwar Sajjan Singh (3rd son)

Kani Ram was eighth in descent from Kumpa. He showed great exploits while fighting by the side of Maharajah Abhey Singh, who, pleased with his exploits, presented him with the Patta of Asop in Samvat 1782.

Mahes Dass was son of Kani Ram. In Samvat 1847 he fought bravely by the side of Maharaja Bijey Singh against the Marathas, and after killing a thousand men he too lost his life on the battlefield at Merta. His son, Ratan Singh, and his grandson, Keshri Singh, followed in the footsteps of their ancestor and remained loyal to the throne.

Cham Singh was the adopted son of Thakur Sheonath Singh. He was appointed a Member of the Panchayat Court in Samvat 1931, a Member of the State Council in Samvat 1941, Joint Judge of Sardaran Court in Samvat 1951, and a Member of the Consultative Council in Samvat 1968. Maharaja Jaswant

Singh II was much pleased with him and honoured him by visiting Asop in Samvat 1944 with Maharam Sahiba and his brothers and by staying there for three days. He was appointed as Guardian to the minor Maharaja Sardar Singhji, on the sad demise of Maharaja Jaswant Singhji II, a duty which he performed most faithfully. He was appointed as a Guide to His Excellency Lord Minto when he visited Jodhpur in 1908. He was created Rao Bahadur by the benign Government in 1911. He accompanied the young Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh to the Coronation Durbar of 1911 at Delhi. It can be said to his credit that although he served Their Highnesses Maharaja Jaswant Singhji, Sardar Singhji and Sumair Singhji and the present Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji, he never claimed any remuneration by way of pay, etc. Like his forefathers he also always remained very loyal to the throne. He died in Samvat 1982.



Rao Bahadur late Thakur Chain Singhji of Asop (Marwar).

Sardar Fateh Singh, the present Chief, is the son of Thakur Chain Singh. He succeeded his father in Samvat 1982. He was born in Samvat 1941, Bhadawa Sudi 11th. He is a good-natured Thakur of pleasant address and beloved of his subjects. He was created a Rao Bahadur in Samvat 1990 (1933 A.D.) He has 3 sons. The Heir-apparent, Kunwar Debi Singh, was born on the 24th October, 1927. The second son, Bhawani Singh, was born on the 23rd October, 1930. The third son, Sajjan Singh, was born on the 8th of February, 1933. Kunwars Debi Singh and Bhawani Singh are both studying at Mayo College, Ajmer.

NAWABZADA MAJOR ASHIQ HUSSAIN QURESHI, M.L.A., son of Khan Bahadur Nawab Riaz Hussain, C.I.E., Rais-i-Azam, Multan, is a worthy scion of the well-known and highly-respected family of the great saints, Hazrat Shah Bahawal Haq and Shah Rukn-i-Alam, whose shrines in the fort of Multan are still visited by thousands of Mohammadan pilgrims from all parts of India and Afghanistan. By their piety and miracles they converted many tribes in Southern Punjab and Sind. Disciples of the *qadiri* may still be counted by lakhs.



Nawabzada Major Ashiq Hussain Qureshi, M.L.A., Provincial Durbari, Hon. Magistrate, Municipal President, Multan.

These saints were followed by worthy descendants who continued to wield the greatest influence in this part of the country. The influence of this distinguished family has always been exerted on the side of law and order, as repeatedly admitted by high European officers. During Mubaq's rebellion of 1848-49 and the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857, Makhidum Shah Mohammad helped the benign Government to his utmost capacity. As given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note," he had the full support of his younger brother, Sherkh Pir Shah, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a Provincial Durbari and for some years Honorary Municipal Secretary, Multan. On his death in 1897 Sherkh Riaz Hussain succeeded him not only in worldly wealth and



The late Capt. Maqbool Hussain Qureshi

honours but also in influence with the officials and popularity with the public. He also was a Provincial Durbari. He served as Honorary Political Officer with the Tochi Field Force in 1897, receiving a medal and a sword. He was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1892. During the Great War he assisted Recruiting Officers and supplied 100 recruits in his own name and contributed Rs. 15,000 towards various War Funds. For life long meritorious services he received the titles of C.I.E. in 1917 and 'Nawab' in 1926. He contributed handsomely to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. Only one month after the Jubilee he was an unfortunate victim of the Quetta earthquake along with his youngest son, Capt. Maqbool Hussain, and the latter's wife, to the great sorrow of his numerous relatives, friends and admirers.

The late Captain Maqbool Hussain Qureshi was born in 1903, joined Sandhurst College after completing his studies at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and was posted to Cheshire Regiment in the British Army, after a year's training he was transferred to the 7th Light Cavalry where he had a brilliant career as a soldier and was the first Indian to become an Adjutant in his Regiment. He was married to the sister of the Nawab of Patiala. He left behind four daughters who are under the care of his elder brother, Major Ashiq Hussain.

Nawabzada Major Ashiq Hussain was born in 1900, educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore where he captained Football, Hockey and Tent-pegging teams with very great credit and won Rivaz Gold Medal meant for all-round best students in the College. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant, and his military career was also brilliant. He went with a squadron of Hodson's Horse to Hoshiarpur to crush the notorious Babar Akali Movement and again in 1923 for Amritsar riots. In 1927 he was appointed E.A.C. at Ferozepore, which post he had to give up after four years due to family circumstances, which compelled him to settle down at Multan. He has proved a worthy son of his worthy father. He is Provincial Durbari, President, Municipal Committee, Multan City, Hon. Magistrate, 1st Class; Hon. Sub-Registrar and Member, District Board. He is very popular with both the public and the officials. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal on account of his splendid Jubilee services.

He was married to the daughter of Nawab Sir Liaquat Hayat Khan, ex-Prime Minister, Patiala State, and is blessed with two sons, Sadiq Hussain and Nasim Hussain, who are studying at the Queen Mary College, Lahore.



Sardar Atam Singh, Honorary Magistrate,
Chumian, Distt. Lahore

SARDAR ATAM SINGH, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Chumian, District Lahore. Born in 1895, son of the late Sardar Jawahar Singh, Munsiff, and one of the biggest landlords of the district. Sardar Atam Singh had received College education under the guardianship of an European tutor. He is public spirited and loyal. Subscribed to various funds during last Great War and received certificates and *Sanads*. For help to Administration was awarded a gold watch by the Punjab Government in 1928. Was appointed Honorary Magistrate in Kasur in 1925 and for zeal and ability was given first-class powers at Chumian. Is popular with all classes of people in his *Haga*.

LALA ATMA RAM JAIN, Rais of Saharanpur, Proprietor of L. Shug in Chand's Estate in District Saharanpur. Born in 1894. The Estate consists of eighteen villages and house property in Mussoorie, Rajpur, Dehradun, Roorkee and Saharanpur. Annual income is Rs. 36,000. Is a Government Treasurer

in Simla. ex-Honorary Magistrate. Munsiff, A.M.D. District Co-operative Bank and Member, Advisory Committee, Court of Wards Saharanpur. During the Great War he helped the Government in recruitment and towards War Loans and War Funds and in various other ways. Rendered valuable assistance to the Government during Non-co-operation Movement. Holds floods certificate. Is intensely generous and is universally liked in Saharanpur. Has six sons—Om Prakash, Shanti Prakash, Tribhuvan Prakash, Prem Prakash, Rageshwar Prakash and Vijender Prakash.



Lala Atma Ram Jain, Rais of
Saharanpur

SARDAR ATTAR SINGH JOUHAR, son of Sardar Mahtab Singh Jouhar, a big Government Contractor of Muzpur, was educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar and the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, and has served the Kashmir State and the Private Domains of His Highness in various high and responsible capacities, *etc.*, as Tahsildar,



Sardar Attar Singh Jouhar, Revenue
Commissioner, Kashmir Srinagar

as Wazir Wazirat in the State and as Director and Governor, Private Domains, (Sessions Judge, District Magistrate, Chief Revenue and Customs Officer, Inspector General of Police) of the *Jagir* of His Highness. He held for many years with distinction the office of the Governor and District Magistrate of Kashmir and is now Revenue Commissioner, Kashmir. During the Great War he served the Empire with conspicuous energy and devotion. He provided a large number of recruits, contributed large sums to the War Loans and exercised his influence in securing contributions to the same from friends and others. In recognition of these loyal and meritorious services he was granted a Medal and letters of appreciation by the Government of India.



Sardar Singh, son of Sardar
Attar Singh Jouhar

The Sardar is a worthy scion of an old and historic family. He is the great-grandson of Sardar Bhag Singh, who was in command of the forces of Maharaja Ranjit Singh when the Sikh Army defeated and ousted the Pathan Government from Kashmir.

The Sardar is blessed with two worthy sons. The elder, Sardar Surendra Singh, has recently returned from Phillaur after completing Police Training and is working now as Traffic Inspector. The younger son, Sardar Inderjit Singh, is studying in the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehradun.

The Sardar's services during the subversive movement of 1931-33 in the State were greatly appreciated by the Government by grant of a cash *Jagir*.

The Sardar enjoys the esteem and affection of all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.



ATTULLAH KHAN LAUHANI, Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer Born, 1893. Joined B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1907 and Institute of Railway Accountants and Auditors in 1928. Elected Municipal Commissioner, 1939 and Member of Durgah Khwaja Sahib's Committee, 1939. Has written a thesis "A Glimpse of Railway Accounts" and a book "Outline of Business Methods, Audit and Accounts." Sponsor of a scheme for Rajputana University.



Ayodhya Prasad Bhatnagar,
Executive Officer, Jaipur, Rajputana



YODHIA PRASAD BHATNAGAR, Executive Officer, Jaipur, Rajputana Born, 1885. Owns substantial landed property. Entered British Government service as Naib-Tahsildar. Worked also as Special Manager, Court of Wards, Muttra and Etah Districts, and Executive Officer, Jaipur Municipality. Awarded *Sanads*, clocks and watch for recruiting work during last Great War and *Sanad* and gold watch for Muttra Town-planning Scheme



SYED AYUB ALI, Retired Inspector of Police, Cawnpore. Born, 1878. Belongs to a respectable family of Cawnpore. Joined Police Service in 1899 and raised up to Inspectorship. His services were mostly recognised and appreciated by I. G. and D. I. G. of Police. Various rewarded. Retired in 1929. Has eight sons. The eldest, Mr. Ehsan Ali, is in service.



YYANAGAR, Diwan Bahadur Sir N. Gopaldaswami, B.A., B.L., Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu and Srinagar. Born, 31st March, 1882. Asstt Professor, Pachayappa's College, Madras, 1904, entered Madras Civil Service, 1905; Deputy Collector, 1905-19; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920, Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927, Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur, 1928-31; Inspector, Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32; Secretary to Government, P. W. D., 1932-34, President, Indian Officers' Association, Madras, 1935-37; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37. Appointed Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State, April, 1937.



Sardar Inderjit Singh, s/o Sardar
Attar Singh Jauhar, Srinagar
(Kashmir)



Attallah Khan Lauhani,
Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer



Syed Ayub Ali, Retired
Inspector of Police, Cawnpore



Rai Sahib Pt. Babu Prasad
Misra, Sisamau.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT BABU PRASAD MISRA, Circle Inspector of Police (retired) U. P., Sisamau, (Balkhandeswar), Cawnpore. Born, 1877. Rendered distinguished services in the suppression of dacoities in Bundhelkhand. Had a very gallant record of Police service. He traced various bad characters and suppressed their activities and captured many notorious dacoits; shot down armed dacoit, Ram Din, and captured Hindu Palsingh alive in the jungles of the Police Circle Bar, Distt. Jhansi. All his services were duly recognised by His Excellency Sir William Marris, the then Governor of U.P., and he was awarded a gun and the title of Rai Sahib in the year 1924. He also rendered War services. He retired in 1931. He has landed property in Cawnpore District. He has five sons, the eldest, Pt. Jamna Prasad Misra, M.A., LL.B., is practising at the Cawnpore Bar.

ATHAKUR BABU SINGH GAUR, Zamindar, Rats and Mill-owner, Chhatarsa, Jhunjhak, Distt. Cawnpore, comes of a famous Gaur Rajput family. Is noted for profound loyalty to the British Crown. Assisted the British Government during the Great War with men and money. Is ever ready with donations and help to maintain peace and order.



Sardar Bahadur Brigadier
Bachan Singh O.B.E. Nabha

BRIGADIER BACHAN SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR, O.B.E., Officer Commanding, State Forces, Nabha. Born in 1887 to Sardar Harnam Singh, Assistant Diwan. Entered Imperial Service Infantry as Captain in 1907. Awarded Coronation Medal in 1911. Made Major and Commandant in 1914 and Colonel in 1918. Commanded the Unit during Great War. Awarded British War and Victory Medals and 2nd Class Order of British India. Again commanded the Unit in Afghan War in 1919. Was mentioned in Despatches and awarded Indian General Service Medal. Was Hon. A.D.C. to Viceroy. Was awarded two *Sanads* with *Akhilats* by British Government, one in 1925 and other in 1926. Was awarded Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Proceeded to England on Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, who awarded a Medal and a *Sanad* in 1937. Officiated as Home Member, Council of Regency in 1939. Is now Officer Commanding, Nabha State Forces.



Thakur Baboo Singh Gaur, Chhatarsa
Jhunjhak, Distt. Cawnpore

RAI BAHADUR BACHU NARAYAN, B.A., B.T. Retired Inspector of Schools, Tirhut Division, Bihar. Distinguished educational career. Awarded Sir John Woodburn Gold Medal, 1900, one of the Pioneers of Scouting, Ambulance and Red Cross. Started charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary, Patna. Rai Sahib, 1931. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Rai Bahadur, Coronation Medal, 1937. Made Associate serving Brother of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem. Gokhale Medal, 1939. Author of several books on various subjects. Has four sons and five daughters.



Rai Bahadur Bachu Narayan,
B.A., B.T., Kadam Kuan, Patna.

ATHAKUR BHAIRON SINGHJI OF BAGRI, JODHPUR, (Rajputana).



Thakur Bhairon Singhji of
Bagri, Jodhpur, Rajputana



Khan Bahadur Bahram Khan, Chief of
Baezai Khankhel, Malakand Agency,
N-W.F.P.

KHAN BAHADUR BAHRAM KHAN, Jagirdar, Chief of Baezai Khankhel, Malakand Agency, N-W.F.P. Born, 1884. Considerably helped Wali Sahib of the Swat State during the attacks of other tribes and took a prominent part in the succession of Wali Sahib and for his amicable relations with the Government of India. He considerably helped the Government during the Great War and received the title of Khan Sahib for his War Services. He was made Khan Bahadur in 1921 and was further rewarded with a *Jagir* of Rs 3,000. The *Jagir* is hereditary. He has considerable influence and respect in his *Thaga*. Has two sons who are in military service.

BAJAJ, SETH JAMNA LAL, Member All India Congress Committee Wardha, C. P. Born, 14th November, 1889. Founder of All-India Marwatee Agarwal Mahasabha, Gandhi Sewa Sangh, Marwatee Education Society and several other institutions for public good. Donated large sums of money for Congress and Khilafat activities.



Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj,
Wardha, C. P.

imprisoned during Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930 and 1932. Chairman, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress held at Nagpur, 1920. Ag. President, Indian National Congress, 1934. President, All-India Spinners' Association and Treasurer, All-India Congress Committee since 1921.

BAJPAL, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B.A. (Oxon), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent-General for India in U.S.A., New York. Born, 3rd April, 1891. Educated, Allahabad and Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1916. Under-Secretary, Government of United Provinces, 1920-21. Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921; Secretary at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22, went on deputation to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, 1922. Under-Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1923, proceeded on deputation to South Africa, 1925-26. Deputy Secretary, Government of India, 1926 and Secretary 1927-29, deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31, acted as Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-36, Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1932-40, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1940-41, appointed Agent-General for India in U.S.A., 1941, led deputation of Government of India to Burma and Ceylon, 1941.



S. Bakhshish Singh, Butala
(S. Jhanda Singh), Distt. Gujranwala

SARDAR BAKHSHISH SINGH, Sardar, Rais, Landlord, Jagirdar, Divisional Durbar, Butala (S. Jhanda Singh), District Gujranwala, was born in April, 1877. He owns 5,000 acres of land and pays Rs. 4,000 as land revenue. The *Jagir* he enjoys is valued at about Rs. 1,000. He is entitled to receive land revenue from village Nanakkote for himself. He possesses a certificate including him in the category of Sardars and Jagirdars.

The family, which he so worthily represents, is noted for its public spirit, munificence and loyalty to the Crown. His grandfather, the late S. Jhanda Singh, by whose name the village Butala is called, variously assisted the British during the first Kabul Campaign as Governor for Attock and during the Multan Rebellion of 1848. He was a great philanthropist.

During the Great War his father, the late S. Mool Singh, recruited considerable number of men, as Member, District War League, and made good collections for War Funds. He paid Rs. 6,000 to the War Loans. His offer for Aeroplane Fleet was graciously accepted. Sardar Mool Singh served as Tahsildar and Revenue Officer for 25 years.

Sardar Bakhshish Singh rendered much monetary help during the Great War. He was made the Patron of District Sikh Sudhar Committee, Gujranwala, in 1925. Helped with money the Flood Relief Fund, 1929-30, through Red Cross Society, Punjab, receiving a first class *Sanad*. Erected Gurdwaras at Butala, Bhalwal, Gujranwala, Kot Nanak and Lyallpur. Established Primary and Middle girls' and boys' schools at Butala and Nanakkote. Rendered monetary help to the village hospitals.



S. Mahabir Singh, son of
S. Bakhshish Singh

He contributed Rs 500 to the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, 1922, and Rs 400 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund, 1935. He has subscribed liberally to various funds for public good and relief of human distress. He pays Rs 600 annually to the hospitals at Nanakkote.

Awarded title of Sardar, 1921, seat in Divisional Durbar, 1922, and a *Sanad* from the Punjab Government for assistance to the cause of education, 1923. Enrolled as Life Member Red Cross Society, for humanitarian services. Has two sons: S. Moti Singh and S. Mahabir Singh.



S. Moti Singh, son of
S. Bakhshish Singh

BAKHTAWAR SINGHJI, Mahecha Rajput (born 1888), son of Thakur Ajit Singhji, Kolu (Jodhpur), had a distinguished career in studies and sports, stood first in Matriculation and received a medal in targetting at the Phillour Police School (1912).



Thakur Bakhtawar Singhji, Deputy Inspector General, Police, Jodhpur State

He joined Marwar Police Service and was promoted Superintendent of Police (1920) and specially deputed at Baroda Durbar's request to suppress the systematic depredation by gangs of dacoit outlaws operating as far as Punjab and Baroda. He annihilated the formidable gangs of desperate dacoits, Mr. Khan, Mangal Das, Ranjit Singh, Jor Singh, Bher Singh and others (whose very name frightened people), by shooting some of them down and capturing alive the rest in open encounters after hand-to-hand fight and thus restored peace and tranquility in the whole area. He displayed great tact, courage and coolness in suppressing no tax campaign (1920) headed by Moti Lal and Hindu-Muslim Disturbances (1929) in Jodhpur City. Sir Reynolds, Resident, Jodhpur puts "the credit of these achievements is due to Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, Superintendent of Police, whose task was beset with many difficulties *inter alia*, inhospitable nature of the tract where the operations had to be carried on, active support of many Jagirdars to the dacoits and unfortunate inefficiency and jealousy of the neighbouring States Police.

He became D.I.G. in 1934 and since then he has effected many internal reforms in the Force.

His varied and numerous services of pen and sword have not only been appreciated and highly eulogised by

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur who awarded him *Jagir* and one Rifle but also by other Rulers and high European Officers. He is the recipient of many *Sanads* and cash rewards amounting to Rs 6,000. He was awarded the King's Police Medal for acts of distinguished gallantry

In social life, too, besides several minor reforms, he devoted himself whole-heartedly in educating the people of Mallani, who occupy two-thirds the area of the State.

THAKUR BAKHTAWAR SINGHJI, Istunrardar of Azamgarh, a Rathor Rajput of the well-known Bhinai family holds the estate of Amargarh in Rajputana. Bheron Singh, the second son of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Bandanwara, was the founder of the Amargarh family. He received Amargarh in division. Thakur Ramasher Singh of Bandanwara died heirless in 1935 and Thakur Chandra Singh of Amargarh succeeded him as next of kin. In accordance with the custom of the family, the administration of Ajmer-Merwara recognised the succession of Thakur Lodsingh to the estate of Amargarh. Thakur Lodsingh at the age of 70 years died in 1939 and his only son, Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, has succeeded him.

The estate of Amargarh pays its land revenue to the Government through Bandanwara but is independent in every other respect.



Bakht Narain Srivastava, B.A.,
LL.B. Cawnpore

BAKHT NARAIN SRIVASTAVA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Cawnpore. Born in 1897. Municipal Commissioner from 1935; Chairman, Industrial School Education, Civil Lines Committee, General Secretary, Sadar Bazar Seva Samiti, was Publicity Secretary, Srivastava Conference, 1935. Has landed property worth Rs 20,000 in Hardoi and Sitapur Districts and a plot in Cawnpore. Has one son, Kailash Chandra Srivastava, aged 16.

RAI BAHADUR KHAWAS BALABUX, held distinguished position of Household Comptroller of Maharaja, Jaipur, during His Highness' England visit. Was at the helm of important Departments *viz.*, Fort



Rai Bahadur Khawas Balu Bux, Jaipur

and Kapatdwara. Was Chief Adviser of the late Maharaja. He got *Tazeem* and *Jageers*. He is 82 years old. His forefathers were eminent statesmen and great warriors. His great-grandfather, Khawas Rodavasmji, was the illustrious Prime Minister of Jaipur mentioned in Todd's Rajasthan. His two sons, Lekhraj and Gagraj, are well educated. His brother, Mohanlal, is a great scholar universally esteemed. He is "Vidya Sagar," and M. R. A. S., a noble soul clad in noble venture.

BALDEO RAM MIRDHA, Superintendent, City Police, Jodhpur. Born, 1889. Belongs to a respectable Jat Mirdha Family of Kuchera (Marwar) holding *Jagu* and *Inami* land for valuable services rendered in troublous times of old. Forefathers managed and conducted postal service before the introduction of Railways and modern Post and Telegraph Offices.

Joined the Marwar Police as Sub-Inspector in 1914. Became Superintendent of Police in 1928 and was specially selected for Jodhpur City in place of a Government lent officer. Rendered conspicuous services in special operations against dacoits and investigation of many important cases. Also succeeded in bringing round the Grassias and Bhils of Marwar Border who stopped payment of taxes while the political agitator, Motilal of Udamur, was seriously agitating in Mewar, Sirohi and Danta States in 1922.

He arrested prominent dacoits of the notorious Mirkhan gang for which he was rewarded Rs. 800 by the Baroda Government. He was granted a *Siropao* by the Ruler of Palanpur for successful operations against Bhati outlaws of Jaisalmer. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur presented him a rifle and cash rewards in



Baldeo Ram Mirdha, Jodhpur

Public Darbars for his armed encounter with outlaws, Ranjit Singh and Jawahar Singh. He was awarded Marwar Durbar Police Medal in 1940.

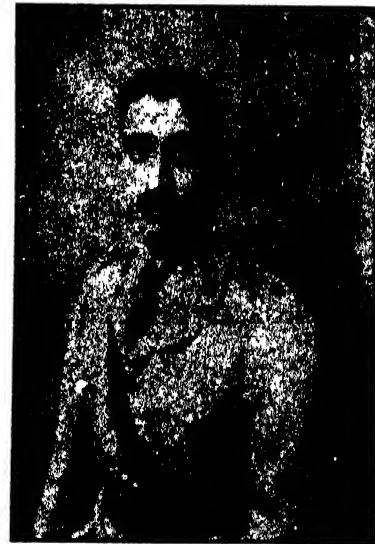
Services were highly appreciated and rewarded in connection with the Jodhpur Treasury Embezzlement Case of 3½ lacs by responsible officers, City Bakra-Id Case, Kungar Gang Case, Sansi Gang Case, City Gang Case, Nagaur and Jodhpur Sedition Cases, Political Dacoity Conspiracy Cases of Jodhpur and Karachi. Detected and led to a successful termination the Mubri Counterfeit Coins and Notes Forging Conspiracy Cases, in which the principal accused was a powerful Jagirdar of Marwar. In connection with these cases he was granted a cash reward of Rs. 2,500 and Selection Grade by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. In all he has received 75 rewards amounting to Rs. 7,000 and also a number of commendatory letters from the Jodhpur Government and other authorities.

In social life, too, he has distinguished himself equally well. Besides several minor reforms, he has established Jat Boarding Houses at Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer and Merta wherein young boys of his Jat community and other agricultural classes have received education.

RAO BAHADUR COLONEL BALDEV SINGH PATHANIA, Kashmir Army, comes of a distinguished Rajput family of Punjab Chiefs of the Kangra District. Details of family history to be found in "Punjab Chiefs" by Sir Lepel Griffin. Father, Lt-Colonel Raghubir Singh Pathania, commanded 2nd K. R. in East Africa during the

Great War, and was killed in action while gallantly defending his post at Jessini against overwhelming odds. For various services he was granted *Jagirs* both by British Government and Kashmir Government. Grandfather, Sardar Bahadur Major General Nihal Singh Pathania, O.B.E., Double Tazim Sardar, commanded Kashmir Imperial Services Brigade and served in Hunza-Nagar and Black Mountain Campaigns.

Colonel Baldev Singh Pathania got first Commission in Kashmir Army in 1920 at the age of 20, served in various capacities in different battalions and on the staff and got many accelerated promotions. Lieut. 1921, Capt. 1923, Major 1927, Lt Col. 1930, Col. 1932. Was for sometime in charge of J. & K. Army Training School. As Civil Administrator of disturbed area in Mirpur Reast Districts with Powers of Governor he gave a highly creditable account of himself. Appreciations of H. H. conveyed to him more than once. Got the title of Rao Bahadur in 1933. Again selected to work as Special Political Officer in Kashmir Valley and afterwards in Mirpur Punch Hlaqa, 1933-34. By his tact and firm action the situation was well-controlled. Has introduced reforms



Rao Bahadur Col. Baldev Singh Pathania

in military system in the State. Has two brothers, Thakur Harnam Singh, P.F.S., D.F.O., Research Division, a specialist in Kashmir Forest Service, and Thakur Anant Singh Pathania, studying at I.M.A., Dehradun. Uncle, Col. Gandharb Singh Pathania Bahadur, has retired as I.G.P. in the State.



Maharaja Sir Pateshwari Prasad Singh,
Taluqdar, Balrampur Raj, Oudh

BALRAMPUR RAJ, extending over an area of some 1,523 square miles, forms the biggest Taluqdari Estate in Oudh. It has an annual income of 40 lacs of rupees and a population of more than half a-million souls. Maharaja Sir Pateshwari Prasad Singh, Kt., the present owner of the Estate, was born on the 2nd January, 1914 and was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Married in 1932 the daughter of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. Vested with powers to manage and administer his Estate in 1937. Knighted, 1941.

BAL KRISHNA, Contractor, Jodhpur Born, 1904. After Matriculation in 1923 he joined the business of his father, the late revered Pusa Ramji, a leading Contractor in the State with the reputation of having built the following wonderful pieces of architecture.—
Left Wing of Mehmakhas, marble cenotaph over H. H. Maharaja Jaswant Singhji, Nobles School, Ghopasm, Electric Power House, Surpura Bund and Meh Bund near Sandari (J. Ry) Mr Bal Krishna changed the name of the firm as Messrs Pussa Ram Bal Krishna

and immediately had the good luck of carrying out various Jodhpur Railway works, notably Piper Road Bilara Railway Construction including an 11-spere arched bridge over Sukri River Chhutte Hill Palace Construction Line, Jalore Bhinnal Ramwara Construction including Formation work of about 25 miles, and construction of minor culverts and two major bridges one over River Bandi

near Bhinnal and the other over River Jawar. One precious lesson got from his beloved father was to carry out each and every job soundly and honestly upto the standard In 1930, under the supervision of Mr S G Edgar, I S E, Superintending Engineer, he constructed the Umed Sagar Bund In 1933 he started petrol business under the name of Samks Co-operation Stores Since 1936 he has been also direct dealer in Ford Cars in Western Rajputana In

December 1937 he also got from Mr. Edgar, Superintending Engineer, the job of constructing a dam in Takhatsafar Valley

costing about five to six lakhs He is widely respected for his scrupulous honesty and charitable disposition

THAKUR Dr. BALWANT SINGH, L M P, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, Ajmer Born, 1888 His great-grandfather, Thakur Ganesh Singhji, was Ruling Chief of Samwatkhari Ramnagar in Bundelkhand about a century ago. On request of Colonel

Dixon, who had helped him in a crisis, he subdued eight petty rulers of Merwara For that service he was awarded a commissioned rank and some land, still in possession of the family and managed by Thakur Balwant Singh's younger cousin Thakur Bhawan Singh His grandfather, Thakur Dharm Singh, was Commissioned Officer, won War Medals in First Kabul War and helped British soldiers at Nasrabad during Mutiny, was also awarded land and medals for avenging the violent death of Resident, Jodhpur State, by Auwa Thakur of Marwar His father, Thakur Laxmi Singh, was Tutor to Maharaj Kumar Sardar Singhji of Jodhpur. Later on was Commander-in-Chief, Nagour and also Faujdari Hakim and Tazimi

Sardar. Was also tutor to the Princes.



Bal Krishna, Contractor, Jodhpur



The late Pusa Ramji



Thakur Dr. Balwant Singh, L M P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, Ajmer



Subedar Major Thakur Dharam Singhji
Jadoo

Dr. Balwant Singh was educated at Ajmer and was a keen sportsman throughout. After finishing education was appointed Tutor to Thakur Jodhsinghji of Ghanerao. Joined Victoria Hospital, Beawar, after passing out from Agra Medical School in 1912. Has last War services to his credit. Awarded for good services a watch and a surgical pocket case. Has a clean record of services. Enjoys high public esteem.

MAJOR SARDAR BALWANT SINGH HARIKA, Patiala State, was born in 1946 Bikrami and is the only son of Sardar Bahadur General Bakhshi Pritham Singh, formerly British Hony Captain and A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala State Forces. Sardar Balwant Singh was selected as Page of Honour to His Highness the late Maharaja Sahib after his return from the Tnah Campaign. He was appointed Assistant Private Secretary and made Hony Captain (now Hony Major) by the present Maharaja.

He belongs to a very distinguished family of Sikh Nobles of the State, his great grandfather, Bakhshi Basawa Singh, was the Commander-in Chief in the Patiala State and rendered meritorious services to the British Government and the State during the Mutiny.

In 1911 Major Balwant Singh was attached to Karangath Nizamat for Judicial training. In 1912 he was attached to Ferozepore District for special training in the British Settlement System. After coming back from Ferozepore he worked as Private Secretary and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur. Since 1977 Bikrami he was appointed as a Nazim and had held this post in Patiala, Barnala and Sunam Districts and discharged the duties with great credit. He handled with his usual ability all the political movements and other disturbances. In 1933 he was selected as a suitable person for the most responsible post of Guardian.

The Sardar is popular with all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

BANDANWARA ESTATE.—Chandra Singh, Thakur of Bandanwara, a Rathore Rajput of the Bhuna family holds the Estate of twenty seven villages. Annual income is Rs. 70,000. Yearly revenue paid to the Government is Rs. 6,735. Has four sons, the eldest, Kumar Raghubir Singh, is B.A.



Pt. Banke Behari, State Engineer, Nagod, C.I.

PANDIT BANKI BEHARI, State Engineer, Nagod State, Central India, was born in 1879. He joined the State P.W.D. as a Sub-Overseer in December 1906 and after only five years he was made an Overseer. In the discharge of these duties he gave a creditable account of himself and was appointed State Engineer in 1920. He organised and managed famine relief works in 1907-08 and again in 1915. He has also been rendering useful public services as President of the Dharamsala Committee.



Thakur Chandra Singh, Bandanwara Estate Engineer

He has four sons, all promising ones. The eldest, Pandit Oudh Behari Lal, M.A., M.B., bids fair to prove in every respect a worthy son of his father.

SETH BANSI DHAR BOHRA, of Bijaigarh Born, 1952 (Bikrami) Mithi Asadh Sudi, son of Lala Budh Sen, Banker and Landlord, Bijaigarh (Aligarh). Loyal services for the War with money. Has one son, Lala Bishambhar Daval, a man of very quiet disposition and quiet nature.



Seth Bansi Dhar Bohra, Bijaigarh (Aligarh)



Rawat Harisinghji Bansi, Mewar

Rawat Harisinghji was born in *Samvat* 1966 and is married in Thikana Asop (Marwar) with the 3rd daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Fatehsinghji and has three daughters and three brothers, namely Baoji Govindsinghji, Lal Singhji, Sajjan Singhji and four sisters. The first brother expired in 1995 B. S. leaving two sons.

KANWARLAL BAPNA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Jaipur, son of Rai Sahib Kishenlal. Born, 1900. Started practice, 1923. Appointed Munsif, Jaipur, 1925; Public Prosecutor, 1927; Assistant Senior Officer, Sikar, 1935; reverted, 1938; resigned and resumed practice, 1939. Was for sometime Member, Legislative Committee, Town Improvement and other committees.



Kanwarlal Bapna, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, Jaipur

BAPNA, WAZIR-UD-DOWLA RAI BAHADUR SIR SERAYMAL, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., lately Prime Minister, Bikaner. *b.* 21th April, 1882. *m.* Shreemati Anand Kumari, *d.* of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur. Educated at Maharana's High School, Udaipur; Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara, served in Mewar for about a year and-a-half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in Indore State, 1907-08; Law Tutor to



Wazir-ud-Dowla Rai Bahadur
Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt., C.I.E.,
Ajmer.

H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III; His Highness' Second Secretary, 1911 and First Secretary, 1913; Home Minister, 1915; retired on Special Pension, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister, 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926 to 1939, retired in June 1939; appointed Prime Minister, Bikaner in August 1939, retired in 1941; Rai Bahadur, 1914, and C.I.E., 1931, a substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931, Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. Knighted, 1936. *Club.* Victoria Memorial Club, Bikaner. *Address:* Ajmer.



Khan Bahadur Bapuji P. Jal,
Neemuch Cantt., C.I.

KHAN BAHADUR BAPUJI PHEEROZESHAW JAL, of Pheerozeshaw & Co, General Merchants. Established at Neemuch, 1837 and at Udaipur, 1868. Born, 1872. Member of the Cantonment Committee since 1907; Honorary Magistrate since 1919; Khan Sahib, 1923; Khan Bahadur, 1931; Royal Silver Jubilee Medal awarded, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal awarded, 1939. His son, Sohrab Bapuji Jal, is in business with him.

BARA BARKHERA is a guaranteed Estate under the Southern States, Central India Agency and now the Malwa Agency. The Estate holds lands from the three respective Durbars of Dhar, Gwalior and Indore. Except the Indore portion the rest is guaranteed by the British Government. The revenue of the Estate for a normal year may be taken to be Rs. 55,000.



Bhumia Nain Singh, of Bara Barkhera Estate

Indore, and the rest of the children are receiving their primary education at home. The brother, Thakur Cham Singh, is reading in B. A. Final at the Holkar College, Indore

THIKANA BARDIA, Gorakh, District Mandson is a progressive little Thikana in the Gwalior State with very interesting history. The family claims descent from Rao Jetmalji of Sirohi who went to Marwar in the Sambat 1425



Thakur Madan Singhji,
Thikana Bardia.

in the reign of King Allau-ud-Din and received the grant of the village of Badymota after many deeds of valour. Rao Jetmalji was succeeded by Devisinghji, Rumpji and Narsinghdassji in succession. Rumpji and Narsinghdassji left Badymota and joined the service of the King-Emperor in the Sambat 1590. For meritorious services done by them they were awarded the *Jagir* of Karli in the reign of Akbar. Narsingh Dassji was succeeded by his son, Samant Singhji. Samant Singhji lost the *Jagir* of Karli but soon was granted the village of Bara in the Sambat 1640 during the reign of King Emperor Shah Jehan. Rao Samant Singhji had eight sons, the eldest, of whom, Rao Net Singh, joined the service of Dewan Chandravat and for his distinguished services in suppression of the Bhils in the *Illaga* he received the grant of the *Jagir* of Barama of Rupees one lakh in the Sambat 1675. Rao Samant Singhji's fourth

The present Bhumia Nain Singh was born in the year 1907. Was educated at the Daly College Indore. At the College he was an all-round sportsman and captained the College Cricket Eleven. He was a sound bat and a bowler. Besides games, he is fond of shooting and has bagged many panthers in the Estate forest.

Bhumia Nain Singh has got five sons and two daughters and a brother. The eldest son, Kumar Mahendra Singh, who is the Heir Apparent is studying in the Daly College.



Thakur Cham Singh



Kumar Mahendra Singh, Heir Apparent,
Bara Barkhera Estate

son, Sangaji, was succeeded by Kitoji Rao Nahar Singhji and Gorakh Dassji, respectively in succession. Rao Gorakh Dassji was granted a *jagir* in the Empire of Emperor Aurangzeb through Nawab Sarbaland Khan in the Sambat 1700. This *jagir* consisted of villages of Nagri, Kunchrode, Dehri and Lambad, besides thirty-six other villages. Soon after, however, there broke out great disorder in the *illaga* of Tajpur Tarana when during the great struggle with the dacoits Rao Gorakh Dassji was severely wounded and subsequently died. In appreciation of his many useful services Rao Gorakh Dassji was awarded the *Jagir* of Bardia, since when it is in the family possession.



Thakur Narendra Singh, Barli Estate, Ajmer

Thakur Madan Singhji, the present owner of Thikana Bardia, is greatly esteemed for his many qualities of head and heart. He is blessed with four promising sons, Kumars Chandar Singhji, Gajraj Singhji, Jorawar Singhji and Govind Singhji.

BARLI. --THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH, TAZIMI ISTIM-RARDAR OF BARLI. Born on the 30th November, 1929; is a Rathore Rajput of the Deolha branch of the Bhimai family in the Ajmer District and holds an estate of 12 villages, of which the revenue is estimated at Rs. 27,700 p.a. and pays Rs. 3,398 to the Government on account of Land Revenue. Owing to his minority his Estate is managed by the Court of Wards, Ajmer. He is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

BARNE, The Rt. Rev. George Dunsford, D.D., M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., Bishop of Lahore, Bishopsbourne, The Close, Lahore. Born, 1879. Educated, Clifton College and Oriel College, Oxford, Curate of Christ Church, Simla, 1908-10, Chaplain of Sialkot, 1910, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, 1911; Asstt. Chaplain of Karachi, 1911-12, Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, 1912-32, Bishop of Lahore since 1932.

BHARPUR SINGH, SIRDAR, Chief Comptroller of the Household of Her Highness the Maharam Sahiba of Kapurthala and Personal Secretary to H.H. the Tikka Raja Sahib. Born, 1892. Educated in Randhri Collegiate High School, Kapurthala. From post of Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness was transferred to Her Highness' Household as Chief Comptroller in 1928. Is mentioned in Colonel Massey's and Sir Lepel Griffin's "Punjab Chiefs and Families of Note". Is a tennis champion, winning Doubles Championship at Lahore, Delhi and Cannes, France. Elder brother, Sirdar Sundar Das, is Assistant Secretary to Prime Minister, Patiala. Eldest son, Mr. Madan Gopal Singh Kashyap, a graduate, is under training as D.S.P. He is a fine Tennis Player.



Sundar Bharpur Singh, Kapurthala



Lala Basant Lal

LALA BASANT LALL, son of Lala Nathi Mal, Member, Notified Area Committee, Kosi Kalan. Proprietor, firm of Basant Lall Chiranjilal, Sugar Merchants. Loyal to the Government and Sole Proprietor. Born, Samvat 1959 Bikrami. Grandfather is Chaudhri of Rasala in the Military.

BASANTI LAL MAHESHWARI, B.A., LL.B. Municipal Commissioner and Proprietor of the well-known firm Naraindas Loakehand, Ajmer. Born, 28th January, 1907, at Ajmer.

Is elected Member, Municipal Committee, on behalf of Congress party, formerly Secretary, All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha, Vice-President, Provincial Hindu Sabha and Promoter of Ajmer Mahajan Association. Has one son, Kanti Chandra.



Basanti Lal Maheshwari, B.A., LL.B., Ajmer

KHAN SAHIB BASHIR AHMAD KHAN, Gurdaspur, belongs to a family of Mutiny Services. He gave all help that he could during the Great War of 1914-18. Mr G. Worsley, L.C.S., O.B.E., wrote. "Bashir Ahmed Khan has openly fought on behalf of Government and defeated anti Government agitation." He did all to restore friendly relations among Hindus and Muslims after the riots of 1923 and 1924. He gave his evidence before the Simon Commission and also sent Memorandum Books and pamphlets to the members of the British Parliament which were highly appreciated and repeatedly demanded and got assurances from the Members that Muslim interests in India dare not be ignored.

He got two bands of the terrorists of the Punjab arrested. He himself gave Rs. 600 during the Jubilee Celebrations. He has been rewarded by land and title and both of Jubilee and Coronation Medals.

A special case of land for his important services was made for him by H. E. the Governor, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner which was not to be found in the Commissioner's Office. So he did not get this land for no fault of his.

During the present War he has placed all his resources at the disposal of the Government and gave a letter of authority to the Deputy Commissioner in the recent Durbar of Gurdaspur to withdraw all his money for the War from the banks. He has also served the District Board and Municipal Committee as its elected Member for many years. He has also served as President of the Anjuman Islamiya, President, Distt. Muslim League, Vice President, District Prisoners' Aid Society, Manager of the Muslim School, Treasurer to Scouts' Association, served Red Cross. He has contributed liberally while presiding over many meetings held in various parts of India and gave the right lead to follow. He secured about 5,000 votes during the recent Punjab Assembly elections.



Khan Sahib Bashir Ahmed Khan



Rai Sahib Lt. Dr. Bashir Ram, Loralai, Baluchistan

RAI SAHIB LIEUT. DR. BASHIR RAM, I.M.D., In-charge of Civil Hospital, Loralai, Baluchistan was born on the 18th March, 1887. He belongs to a highly respectable family of Baluchi Khurd in the Sukkot District but is now settled in Lahore. Having got the diploma of Sub Assistant Surgeon he joined Government Service in 1907. During the last Great War he served the Crown from 1914 to 1918 in the capacity of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Overseas and from 1919 to 1922 in Waziristan to the entire satisfaction of his Medical Officers. He was transferred to Baluchistan in 1922. For his good and loyal services he was made Subedar in 1932, Subedar-Major in April 1939 and Lieutenant in June 1939. He was also awarded the title of Rai Sahib in June 1939. He was recipient of the Star, 1914-18 along with Victory Medals and was mentioned in Despatches. He was also awarded the Waziristan Medal in 1922. He pays about Rs. 150 annually as income-tax.

The Rai Sahib has three sons and six daughters. In private life he is an ideal gentleman and enjoys the esteem and respect of all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

BASUDEV SAHAI, Firozabad. Expert in manufacturing cheap glass bangles. In collecting War subscription he is doing his best.



Basudev Sahai, Firozabad

BATHEJA, HASSANAND RADHAKRISHNA, M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bihar, Patna Born, 1891. Served as Professor of Economics and History at Lahore, Aligarh, Benares, Patna and Cuttack, 1916-27, Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1928-30, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1932-33; Dy. Director, Public Instruction, Bihar, and Principal Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1933-34 and again, 1935-36. Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1934-35, Economic Adviser to Bihar Government, 1937-38, Director of Public Instruction, Bihar, since 1938.



Hassanand Radhakrishna Bathoja, M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bihar, Patna.



Rai Sahib Beas Tansukh, Ayurved Panchanan, Beawar.

BEAS. TANSUKH, AYURVED PANCHANAN, Rai Sahib, Vaidya, Beawar.

Is an experienced physician. Is also Municipal Commissioner, Member, District Board, and Office-bearer, Red-Cross Society and Public Health Association. Author of many books on Ayurvedic Medicine. Awarded Gold Medal and title of Ayurved Panchanan. His books on village uplift have been approved by the Local Government for School Education.

WBEATTY, M.B.E., Civil Lines, Ajmer. Joined B. B. & C. I. Railway, Audit Department, 1899. By dint of hard and honest work rose to the important position of Sub-Assistant Auditor, officiated as Assistant Auditor, specially selected as Compilation Officer and was Officiating Statistical Officer when retired in 1939. Was awarded M.B.E. in 1934 in recognition of his interest in civic duties at Ajmer. When in service his services were in frequent demand by outside Societies for the audit of their accounts for which purpose the Ajmer Government accepted him as Government Certified Auditor for the purposes of Companies Act. With his varied experience in the several branches of accounting is a suitable person for the job of a capable Accountant or Auditor for any firm or Railway.



W. Beatty, M.B.E., Civil Lines, Ajmer.



The Hon. Mr. Justice Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice, Bombay.

BEAUMONT, The Hon. Mr. Justice Sir John William Fisher, K.C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab), Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay. Born, 4th September, 1877. Educated, Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899, called to Bar, Chancery Division, Lieut. R.G.A., 1916-18, King's Counsel, 1930, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court till 1941, appointed Judge, Federal Court of India, April, 1941.

BBENARSI DASS of Messrs. Bishehsvar Nath Banarsi Dass, Timber Merchants, Karachi Khana, Cawnpore.



Sir G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Defence Department, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

BEWOR, SIR GURU NATH VENKATESH, B.A. (Bombay) B.A. (Cantab), Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Defence Department, Government of India, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 20th November, 1888. Married, Miss Tungata Mudholkar. Educated, Deccan College, Poona and Sydney, Sussex College, Cambridge, served as Under-Secretary to C. P. Government, Dy. Commissioner, Chanda and Nagpur, Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, Central and Bombay Circles; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at Hague, 1927, Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929 and Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1937, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs upto 1941; appointed Additional Secretary, Defence Department, Government of India and Secretary, Defence Advisory Committee, July 1941.

RAI BAHADUR SETH BHAGCHAND SONI, M.L.A. (Central), Ajmer, a leading Banker and Merchant Prince of Rajputana, was born in 1904. He comes of a noble family renowned for their public service, charity and loyalty to the Government. His great-grandfather, R. B. Seth Moolchand Soni, rendered yeoman's service to the Government during



Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni, M.L.A. (Central), Ajmer

Mutiny and built the famous Jain Temple at Ajmer. His grandfather, Rai Bahadur Seth Nemchand, built a spacious Dharmshala. His father, Rai Bahadur Seth Tikamchand Soni, was Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner for several years. He gave large amounts in charities and during epidemics and famines.

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand is a highly educated and cultured nobleman. He is an elected Member of the Central Assembly where his work has been greatly appreciated for the last six years. He married the daughter of Seth Sir Hukamchand of Indore. Her death is commemorated by T.B. Wards in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, to help the poor.

He is Proprietor of the firm of Seth Jawaharlal Gambhirmal and Director of Rutlam Electric Co., Ltd., Amalgamated Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Jalgaon Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and Mewar Textiles, Ltd. He is also Railway Treasurer, B.B. & C.T. Railway, Jaipur State Railway, Jodhpur State Railway, and Udaipur State Railway, State Treasurer, Dholpur State and Bharatpur State and Residencies Treasurer, Jaipur, Gwalior and Bharatpur. He was Municipal Commissioner for several years till 1934 and has been Honorary Magistrate since 1930. Was President, All India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, 1935-36. Is Vice-Patron, Girl Guides' Association and Life Member, Red Cross

Society. Was made Rai Bahadur in 1935, Dharam Veer in 1936 by All India Jain community and Jati Shromani in 1937 by All-India Khandelwal Mahasabha. Was also awarded Tazim and

Gold Mohur in 1935 by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jodhpur. Address: Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.

SHRIMATI BHAGIRATHIBAI RANGACHAR PURANIK, Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist, Lady Superintendent of the Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency. Chief Organiser, Vanita Seva Samaj, Dharwar, an institute for educational, social, moral and economic advancement of women with free maternity home. Mrs. Puranik has devoted her life to the cause of uplift of women. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1935.



Srimati Bhagirathibai Rangachar Puranik, Dharwar



Seth Bhagwan Das, Heir Apparent, Seth Estate, Muttra

SETH BHAGWAN DAS, great grandson of the late Hon'ble Raja Seth Lachman Das, C.I.E., is the Heir Apparent to the Seth Estate, Muttra. Born, 24th February, 1921. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. Married in 1939 with Binla Rani, niece of Rai Sahib Seth Tula Ram, Millionaire, Calcutta.

The Seth Estate was founded by Seth Mani Ram, adopted son of Parakhji, Dewan Sahib, Gwalior State in the 18th century. The great temples of Shri Dwarka Dhesaji, Muttra, and Shri

Rangji, Brindaban, were founded by Seth Lachmi Chand and his brother, Seth Govind Das, c.s.i. More than a crore of rupees were invested in the said temples. The family has been most loyal to the British Government and Mr F. S. Growse, in his "Growse Memoirs," states : "The Seth's family has also advanced large sums of money for Government purposes of their own accord on different occasions. At the time of Mutiny their loyalty was most conspicuous. They sheltered the Collector and other European residents in their house. On the approach of the Neemuch Force they took boat and dropped down the river to Agra. They safeguarded the Government Treasury."

Recreations - Motoring, Riding, Swimming and Tennis.

Guardian - Mr. Shantbi Prasad Jain, B.A.

Address - Seth House, Muttra, (U. P.)

The Estate is under Court of Wards and is due to be released in 1942.

BHAGWAN SINGHIJI, CHOUDHRI, Proprietor, Tuli Estate, in the Dehradun District, (U. P.) The Estate consists of fourteen whole villages, comprising an area of fourteen square miles, with a population of about 3,000 souls. Its Sole Proprietor, Choudhri Bhagwan Singhji, was born in 1909. He belongs to the well-known family of Gujjars. He is a perfect gentleman and is popular with all classes of people. One of the villages in his possession was given in reward by the Government to his grandfather, Choudhri Fateh Singh, in 1859 for good services as well as help to the Police Department. The Estate has been with the same family for the last four hundred years. It is also well-known for its *Shikargah*.

BRIGADIER SARDAR BHAGWAN SINGH HARIKA, Adjutant-General, Army Head Quarters, Patiala. Born, 1897. He is son of Colonel Kartar Singh and great-grandson of Bakhshi Sardar Basawa Singh, who rendered conspicuous and loyal services during the Mutiny. Entered Patiala Army Service as Lieutenant in 1913. Joined



Brigadier Sardar Bhagwan Singh
Harika, Adjutant-General, Patiala

Great War with First Patiala Infantry ; served in Egypt and Palestine and took part in the main operations of Gaza, Jerusalem and Aman. Field Marshal Lord Allenby personally thanked officers and the regiment, remarking "The Patiala has done the impossible to keep up the Sikh tradition." The General Officer Commanding Humphreys, 179 Brigade, observed — "Those who have seen Patiala in action are full of praise as to their gallant behaviour."

On return to Patiala he was promoted as Captain in 1919. Again served in Afghan War in 1919. Was awarded various medals and clasps for meritorious War services. Was promoted as Major Commandant, 4th Patiala Infantry in 1927 and as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1932. Transferred to 2nd Patiala Yadavindra Infantry as Commandant in 1933. Promoted as Colonel and awarded honour of Nishan-i-Phul with Medal in October 1934, then awarded His Majesty the King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee Medal in October 1935. Promoted as Brigadier and appointed Adjutant-General of the Patiala State Forces in 1940.

MAJOR M. N. BHAGWAT, Officer Commanding, His Highness the Maharja's Own Bodyguards, Holkar State, Indore, (C I)

RAI BAHADUR BHAGWAT PRASAD M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bundelkhand States, Tikamgarh, C. I. Born, 1885 at Bahraich (Oudh) where owns land. Munsif, 1915. Civil Judge, 1933. Specially selected for trying some original suits of Oudh Chief Court. District and Sessions Judge, 1938. Rai Bahadur, 1940. Selected Judge, High Court, Bundelkhand States, 1941. During Great War, 1914-18, subscribed Rs 50,000 and in the present War, Rs. 100 a month in Government War Loans.



Rai Bahadur Bhagwat Prasad,
M.A., LL.B., Tikamgarh, C. I.



Thakur Bhagwat Singh, B.A.,
Hariadanva, Marwar.

THAKUR BHAGWAT SINGH, B.A., Gold Medalist, son of Thakur Um Singh, Champavat, Chhutbhai Handana, Paota, Jodhpur. *Permanent address* Hariadanva, Marwar. Born, September 1, 1897. Was appointed Naib-Hakim, Hakim, Home Secretary, Judicial Superintendent, Officiating Additional District Sessions Judge in 1922, 1926, 1933, 1935, and 1937, respectively. Volunteer War Service.



Rai Bahadur Bhagwati Saran
Singh Anapur (Allahabad)

BHAGWATI SARAN SINGH, Rai Bahadur, Rais and Taluqdar, Anapur, (Allahabad), is an enlightened landlord owning considerable landed property in several districts of U. P. and Bihar. He was born in 1884



Lala Bhanju Ram Gandhi, M.L.A.,
Peshawar

RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Diwan, Idar State, Hummatnagar. Born, January, 1882. Educated at Government College, Lahore and Law College, Lahore. Practised at Ferozepore till 1914; joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914, served there as Political Secretary and Offg. Diwan till 1922, left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore, appointed Diwan, Idar State, 1931

LALA BHANJU RAM GANDHI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., ex-Finance Minister, North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar. Born, 1888. His ancestors were Diwans to the Makhdums for generations. While reading in B.A. in D.A.V. College, Lahore, he gave up studies under the influence of the teachings of Lala Har Dayal. After a career of journalism under security, teachership and travels he graduated in Arts and Law and started legal practice at Mianwali in 1916. In 1922 he non-co-operated and was jailed. He shifted to Dera Ismail Khan in 1936, successfully contested elections on Congress ticket in Frontier Assembly and on formation of Congress Ministry became Finance Minister.

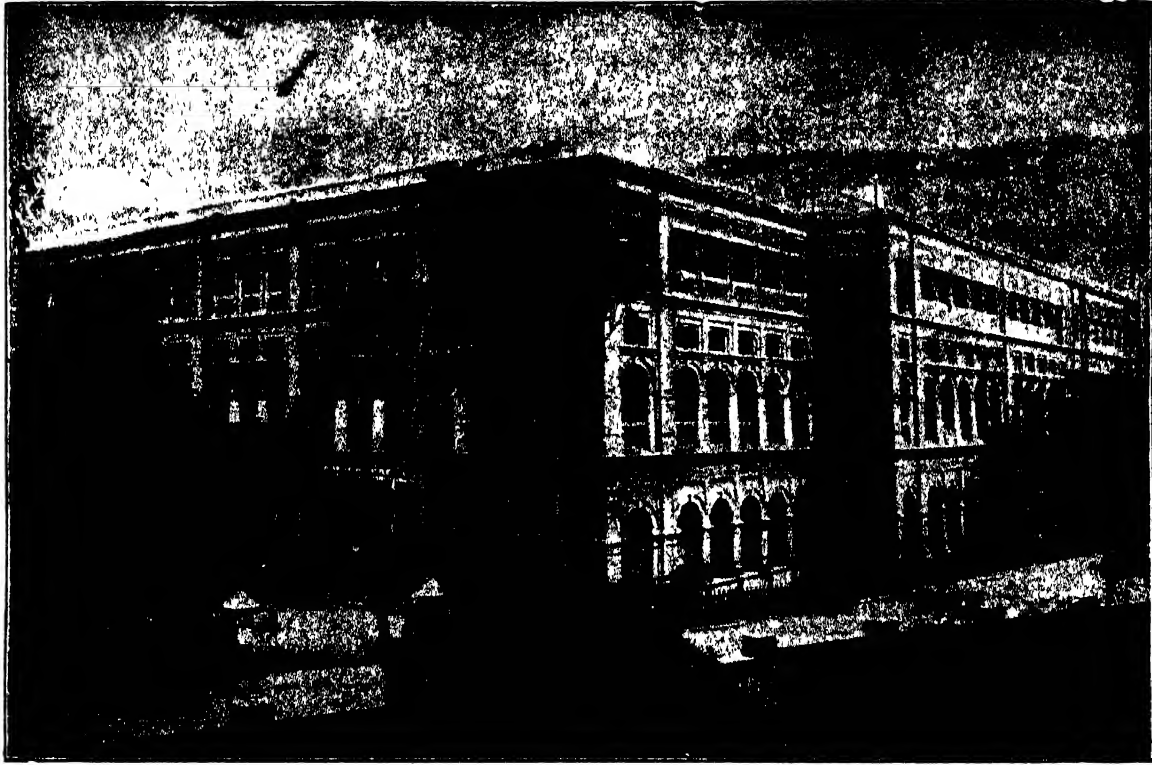
THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH, Zamindar, Surmal Estate, P. O. Komakhan, District Raipur, C. P. Born, 1907. The area of the Estate is 199 square miles, population 28,000, revenue Rs 60,000 and Takoli paid by the Estate is Rs. 12,000. The Estate is a grant for Military Services to Hai-Hai Vanshi Rajput Rulers of Ratanpur and Raipur in the 16th Century. Thakur Bhanu Pratap Singh was educated in Rajkumar College, Raipur. He was an Honorary Magistrate and President, Local Board, Mahasamud. He is Member, General Council and Managing Committee, Rajkumar College, and Patron, Chhattisgarh College, Raipur. He has one daughter and one son and a brother, Thakur Dongar Singh, B.Sc.

During the last War the present Zamindar's father gave Rs. 7,000 as War Loan and did other valuable services. During the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty the Estate contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund and the present Zamindar left no stone unturned to make the Silver Jubilee celebrations a success in his Estate. The Zamindar has offered his personal services and the entire resources of his Estate to His Majesty's Government together with a sum of Rs. 500 to be given every year as long as the present War lasts.



Thakur Bhanu Pratap Singh, Zamindar,
Sural Estate, Distt Raipur

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, was established at Lahore as far back as August, 1896. In those days Insurance, as a science, was hardly understood by even some of the best products of Indian Universities, not to speak of the average educated. Such common expressions as "Surrender Value," "Paid-up Policy," "Premium," which are so familiar to the man in the street to-day, were then quite unintelligible to Indians.



The Bharat Insurance Company's Head Office Building at Lahore.

Beyond one or two joint stock companies, which also owed their existence to the foresight and original organising ability of the promoters of this Company, corporate effort in commercial and industrial enterprise was a thing absolutely unknown in the Punjab.

Surveying the whole peninsula from one end to the other, one could hardly then point out to a single life office wherein both the management and direction were exclusively in the hands of Indians themselves.

The foreign Insurance Companies, enjoying practically a monopoly of the field, imposed restrictions which made it difficult, if not impossible, for an average Indian Life to get cover at ordinary rates. Realising these difficulties and the great part which 'Insurance' was playing in the economic progress of the West, Lala Harkishen Lal, the Founder Chairman of the Company, foresaw that there was ample scope for Indian Insurance Companies, provided the principles underlying insurance were properly understood and made known to the public. His scheme, outlined in a circular letter published in the *Tribune* on the 26th January, 1896, did

not, however, elicit the response that it deserved from the public, while the foreign companies received it with a strong opposition.

In spite of these difficulties the promoters of the Company did not give way. Starting from humble beginnings with a premium income, in the first nine months of a little over a thousand rupees and a business of only Rs. 1,65,000 during the same period, the Company has at present a yearly premium income of 40 lakhs of rupees, while it pays out in claims daily, on an average, a sum of Rs. 5,902. Although the claim is now made by a few



Seth Ram Krishna Dalmia, Chairman,
Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore

other leading companies of their being purely Indian, yet that claim, so far as the other companies are concerned, holds good, strictly speaking, only in the case of "Bharat" of which not only all the shares are held by Indians but the entire direction and management in all the multifarious departments, that constitute a life office, have all along been exclusively Indian from top to bottom.

Bharat has at its back a wide and thorough experience of about half a century and its management has ever endeavoured to introduce not only the most modern schemes of insurance but also the most up-to-date methods of accounting and efficient management. The Head Office has the unique advantage of conducting its accounts and statistical statements on the latest set of power Samas Accounting and other Machines.

The Company has on its Board of Directors eminent Indian industrialists whose experience, foresight and selfless efforts have made "Bharat" one of the foremost and strongest life offices of the country. The name of Seth Ram Krishna Dalmia, the Chairman of the Company, evokes universal recognition and esteem.

The following figures provide infallible proof of the Company's solid foundations and strong financial position

Total Claims paid exceed	Rs. 2 Crores and 16 Lakhs
Life Fund exceeds	Rs. 1 Crore and 85 Lakhs.
Total Assets exceed	Rs. 2 Crores and 7 Lakhs

The present Annual Income of the Company is over Rs. 48,18,000. The funds of the Company are invested in Gilt Edge Securities and in Electric Companies, Buildings and such concerns of repute whose safety and security is unquestioned. These yield the largest possible returns, consistent with safety, which is the first and foremost consideration.



Mr Shriyans Prasad, Vice-Chairman,
Bharat Insurance Co , Ltd



Mr R K Jain, Director-in-Charge,
Bharat Insurance Co , Ltd



Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, Director,
Bharat Insurance Co , Ltd.



The Company affords the following advantages and facilities to its policy-holders --

1. The Company undertakes to insure every healthy life, male and female, subject to a small extra surcharge of Rs. 5 per thousand in case of female lives.

2. Handsome bonuses are given to the participating policies. According to the Report of the Consulting Actuary for the quinquennium ending 31st December, 1938, a bonus of Rs. 22/8 per thousand on Whole Life Policies and Rs. 17/8 per thousand per annum on Endowment policies has been declared. The current rate of intermediate bonus is Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 per thousand per annum in the case of policies under Whole Life and Endowment Schemes, respectively.

3. Bonuses are declared on reversionary plan but option is allowed to get the bonus cashed for a reduced cash value.

4. Premiums can be accepted on monthly, quarterly or half-yearly basis without any extra charges

5. Policy-holders are given every sort of encouragement in getting their policies revived. Loans are granted which can be paid back by easy instalments

6. Through a Special Scheme of Automatic Revival maximum advantage is given to the policy-holder on the strength of the premiums already paid by him or her for 3 years or more.

7. The Company allows to the policy-holders the privileges of getting the policy converted into a Paid-up one or securing an immediate Surrender Value in cash if the premia have been paid for three years

8. The policy becomes indisputable after two years, subject to the proof of age to be produced within this period

9. Special benefits are granted in case of permanent disability

10. In case of death by accident, double the sum assured is paid provided the policy-holders agree to pay a minimum extra of Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 2 per thousand policy per year.

11. The benefit of extended assurance is a unique feature of the Company.

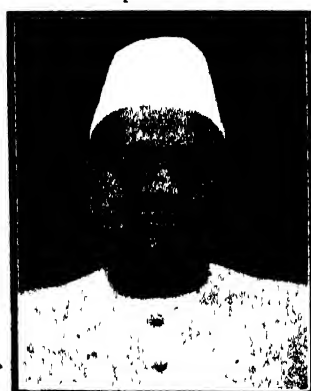
12. Claims are paid most promptly -- " Bharat " has earned an enviable reputation in this respect.

13. The Company has a wide range of policies suited to every purpose including Children's Endowment, Marriage and Education Policies, Immediate Annuities, Fourfold Benefit Policy, Joint Life Assurance, Educational Endowment Policy, Children's Deferred Assurance, Family Income Policies, Short Term Endowment, etc.

D L BHARGAVA, Proprietor, Thapal Estate, District Saharanpur. Born, 1894. The Estate consists of twelve whole villages, comprising about 23,000 bighas, with a population of between three and four thousand and an annual income of Rs. 22,000, paying Rs. 8,000 yearly as land revenue, etc. Ancestors of the present Proprietor were Government Treasurers at different places and had then banking firms at various important centres. The late Rai Manohar Lal Bhargava Bahadur, father of the present Proprietor, was Special Magistrate and Hon. Captain, 2nd U. P. Horse Dehra Dun. He had a good reputation in this district and as well as in Dehra Dun with Government officials. Mr. D. L. Bhargava was Hon. Munsiff and Member of the 2nd U.P. House, was Hon. Asstt. Collector and Special Magistrate. He is equally popular with officials and the public.



D. L. Bhargava, Proprietor, Thapal Estate



Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava
Lahore

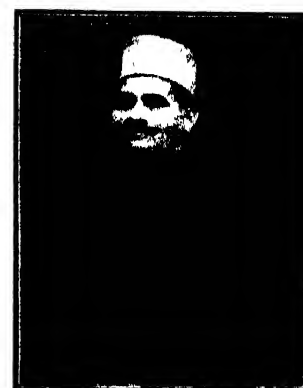
B HARGAVA, DR. GOPI CHAND, M.B.B.S., lately Leader of Opposition, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Lahore. Joined National Movement, 1919, gave up practice, 1935, Hon. Agent All-India Spinners' Association, Trustee, Shrinani Gulab Devi Hospital Trust, Lahore, President, Lahore Harijan Sewak Sangh, connected with numerous institutions of public welfare, elected Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937, and appointed Leader of Opposition, resigned in 1940 in obedience to Congress command to offer *Satyagrah*, imprisoned on numerous occasions for participating in Congress activities.



Thakur Bhanwar Singhji

SETH BHAROSEYLALL, son of Seth Khonnial, is the Proprietor of the firm of Badridass Bankeylall, Raja-ki-mandi, Agra. Treasurer, Rawatpara Kanya Pathshala, Treasurer, Shri Ramhila Society, Junior Vice Chairman, Municipal Board Agra, Director, Agra Mutual Life Assurance, ex-President, Wholesale Cloth Dealers' Association, contributed to the War Fund above Rs. 100.

T HAKUR BHANWAR SINGHJI of Babia P. O. Beawer (Rupputana)



Seth Bharoseylall, Agra



Dr. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar,
Calcutta

B HATNAGAR, DR. SIR SHANTI SWARUP, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.I.P., F.I.C., Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, 12-A, Store Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta. Born, March 1895. Educated, Lahore, Berlin and London. Professor of Chemistry, Benares Hindu University, 1921-24, University Professor of Chemistry and Director of University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore, 1924-40. Is Fellow of several learned societies in India and in England; President, Indian Chemical Society, Lahore Branch, President, Punjab Chemical Research Fund; President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938; Member, Industrial Board, Punjab Government and Chairman, Chemical Sub-Committee of the Industrial Board. Founder of many important research schemes at the Punjab University.



U. C. Bhattacharya, Ajmer

U. C. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., (Gold Medalist), Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. He is a distinguished scholar of the Calcutta University who stood first in First Class in M. A. Examination and won 1st prize in Archaeology. He entered the Archaeological Department in 1927 and had special Archaeological and Museum training under Sir John Marshall and Rao Bahadur Dikshit. He excavated at such important ancient sites as Pataliputra, Harappa, Taxila, Paharpur, Mahasthan, Karnasuvarna, Mohenjodaro, etc. Before present appointment, he held charge of the famous Mohenjodaro Museum, Sind.

Mr. Bhattacharya is the second son of the late Isanchandra Bhattacharya, whose other son, Pandit Narendrachandra Sastri Smrititirtha, was also a brilliant Sanskritist and Adhyapaka of Sylhet.

BHAVA DATTA SHASTRI, RAI SAHIB, P.E.S., retired Professor of Sanskrit, Government College, Ajmer. Has been Honorary Magistrate since 1936. Is author of important commentaries on Sanskrit works and Editor of Kavyamala series of Poona for ten years. Made Rai Sahib in 1933. Has two sons, the eldest, Mr. Jai Kishen, is an Ayurvedic practitioner at Jaipur and the second son, Mr. Purushottam Dass, is a B.Sc. student.

BHAWANI SHANKER, M.B.B.S., Radiologist, Mayo Hospital, Jaipur. Born, 1899. Graduated in Medicine from K.G. College, Lucknow, 1923. Joined service in 1926 and posted to Dausa. Transferred to Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, as Jurist and Radiologist and in-charge of Central Jail, Jaipur, in 1930. Is Member, Young Men's Tennis Club, Jaipur. Has two minor sons.

SHEIKH BHAWAN SHAH QURESHI, Rais of Multan, is the eldest son of the late K. B. Nawab Riaz Hussain Qureshi, C.I.E., Multan, who predeceased his father in the year 1932.

The services of the late K. B. Nawab Riaz Hussain to the British Government are too well-known to be enumerated. He was a Provincial Durbari, Jagirdar, Muafidar and was Honorary E.A.C. till his death. He was one of the most important men in the Punjab and rendered valuable services to the British Government.



Dr. Bhawan Shanker, M.B.B.S., Jaipur



Sheikh Bhawan Shah Qureshi, Rais of Multan.

Sh. Bhawan Shah followed in the footsteps of his revered father. He joined the Army as an Indian Commissioned Officer in 1909 and afterwards served with 36 Jacob's Horse. He was presented with a gold watch and a *Sanad* in recognition of the loyal services by the Commissioner of Multan Division. He was the recipient of a *Sanad* and a Sword of Honour from His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor General of India for services rendered to the Indian Army during the Great War as a mark of approbation. A War badge was bestowed upon him by the Government of India in 1920 for voluntary work (1914-1919) and his name was mentioned in the "Gazette of India," dated the 3rd June, 1918. The Punjab Government also presented him with a *Sanad* and granted rectangles of land in 1919 in connection with recruiting work for the Indian Army during the Great War. A certificate for recruiting was issued to him by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India on the 6th January, 1919. After that he continued to assist the Civil Administration right up to his death. He was nominated a District Durbari even during the life-time of his father, K. B. Nawab Riaz Hussain Qureshi, C.I.E.

During the anti Government agitation of 1930, he proved extremely useful to the Government and his services were recognised.

by the authorities. He died on the 11th June, 1932. He was also a religious leader and commanded a large following

Sheikh Bhawan Shah left three sons. The eldest, Sheikh Manzur Hussain, is a Tahsildar. The second son, Sheikh Fazal Hussain Qureshi, is serving the District Officers to the best of his capabilities. He is following in the footsteps of his forefathers. He has rendered very good services to the local authorities, and has been helping the Civil Administration at all times. He is also a Member of the District War Committee, Multan. He and his brother made a contribution of Rs. 1,200 to the present War Fund and have further promised to contribute to the War Fund a yearly subscription till the termination of the War.

His third son is Sheikh Fida Hussain Qureshi. He is quite a young man and manages the immovable property and the other estate of the family. Besides this, he also looks after the innumerable followers of the family residing in the Bikaner and Bahawalpur States and in Sind.

BHIDE, The Hon Mr. Justice M V., B.A. (Bombay) and (Cantab), L.C.S., Judge, High Court, Lahore. Born, 1883. Educated at Fergusson College, Poona and St. John's College, Cambridge, Wrangler; entered Indian Civil Service, 1906. Before appointment as Judge, Lahore High Court, served as Deputy Commissioner and District Judge in the Punjab, Assistant Postal Censor in Bombay during the last European War and Postal Censor at Lahore, Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, Legislative Department, Punjab



The Hon Mr. Justice M V. Bhide Judge, High Court, Lahore



B. Bhuput Singh Dugar

BHUPUT SINGH DUGAR was born in 1897 at Azimganj. He is the son of the late Babu Nurput Singh, K.I-II, and

grandson of the late Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Singh, a very distinguished person of the then Jain Community of India. His uncle was the late Rai Bahadur Gunput Singh. He has two elder brothers, Mr. Surput Singh, who was elected a Member of the Council of State (1929-30) from Bihar and Orissa, and Mr. Mahiput Singh. He has two sons, Rajendraput Singh and Binoyput Singh. He prosecuted his studies in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and passed B. Sc. with Honours in Chemistry in 1919. He was elected a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly (1931-34) from Landholders' Constituency, Bihar and Orissa. He and his brothers are Zamindars of Harawat Pargana (in the Districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea), which is

about 120 square miles in area, and have got other large properties in the Districts of Santhal Parganas in Bihar, and Birbhum, Maldah, Murshidabad and Calcutta in Bengal. They pay a revenue of more than Rs. 50,000 annually.



Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, C.I.E., O.B.E., Bombay

BHUTTO, SIR SHAH NAWAZ, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Member, Public Service Commission for Bombay and Sind, The Secretariat, Bombay. Is the leader of Muslims and Chief of Zamindars in Sind; Proprietor of Bhutto Colony at Larkana. Was Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931; Minister to Government of Bombay, 1934-36. Adviser to Governor of Sind, 1936-37.

SHRIMAN BIDYA BINODE SINGH DEO, Pirpattidar of Icha Estate, is the Proprietor of Icha and Sangria Pirhs under the Seraikella State in the Eastern States Agency. He was born in 1892 and is Member of the junior branch of the Seraikella Raj Family. The Estate is about 75 square miles yielding an annual income of Rs. 36,000. The family is reputed for the traditional loyalty to the British Crown. His great-grandfather, the late Babu Jadunath Singh Deo, was presented with a sword having his name inscribed thereon by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his loyal and meritorious services during the Mutiny of 1857. His grandfather, the late Babu Ganga Ram Singh Deo, and his father, the late Babu Maheswar Singh Deo, were the recipients of certificates of Honour from the Government of Bengal. The father and grandfather of the present Pirpattidar served the Government in the capacity of Honorary Magistrates and their services were highly spoken of by some of the highly placed British officials. His eldest son, Shriman Ajit Narayan Singh Deo, born in 1917, is being educated in the St. Paul College, Calcutta.



Shriman Bidya Binode Singh Deo,
Pirpattidar, Icha Estate



Rawat Bijay Singh, of Deogarh

RAWAT BIJAY SINGH, of Deogarh (Mewar), Rajputana is descended from Chonda Sanga was the founder. The Estate exceeds all Thikanas in area and in income.

His ancestors were State Commanders and Councillors and helped in the Mutiny. Rawatji and his son were educated at the Mayo College.

Rawatji subscribed in the Great War. Has three grandsons.



Shriman Raj Kumar Sangram Singhji
Sahib of Deogarh

CHAUDHURY BIKRAMAJIT SINGH, Proprietor, Bhati Haveli Estate, Tahsil Bilhaur, District Cawnpore. Born, 1911. His father, Ch. Radha Krishna, was a well-known Royal Zamindar of the district. During Great War he contributed handsomely towards Indian Imperial Relief Fund and supplied some recruits and was awarded 12-bolds



Chaudhury Bikramjit Singh,
Proprietor, Bhati Haveli Estate
Distt. Cawnpore

double-barrelled gun. The Chaudhury Sahib was educated at home and is a very social and sympathetic young man. He takes keen interest in the management of the Estate. The Estate's gross income is Rs. 19,000 and revenue about Rs. 8,000. Was awarded a *Sanad* by the Collector for Municipal services in 1932. Was an active worker during the last Jubilee and Coronation celebrations in the district and distributed sweets and foodstuff to the poor. The sweets were distributed to three schools to about 200 students. Contributed Rs. 200 for Jubilee celebrations. His house was lighted and prayers were offered in the temples and mosques. Properties in two districts, Farrukhabad and Cawnpore. The Head Quarters of the Estate are easily accessible by any conveyance, which is only five miles from Bilhaur. He has given Rs. 250 in the War as War Fund.

BIRBAR NARAYAN CHANDRA DHIR NARENDRA, son of Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Dhir Narendra, of Gagh Madhupur, District Cuttack, was born in 1881. He is owner of Killa Madhupur, a permanently-settled estate, and also of some temporarily settled estates in the same district. He has been a



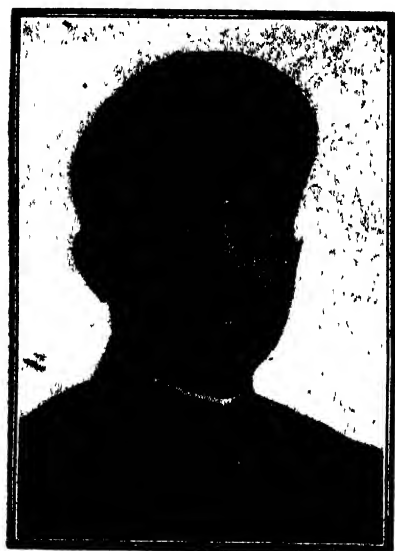
Birbar Narayan Chandra Dhir
Narendar Gagh Madhupur, Distt
Cuttack.

Member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council since 1920. For the first two terms he was returned by the rural constituency of North Cuttack and for the last two terms by the Landholders' Constituency of Orissa. Except for the first term, when he had to contest his seat, he has always been elected unopposed. He was for some years Honorary Magistrate in Jaipur Sub-Division. He served in the Orissa Flood Committee, the Cattle-Breeding Committee and in the Agricultural Committee of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. He is President of the Orissa Landholders' Association since 1924. He is interested in agriculture, industry and medicine.

His only daughter has been given over in marriage to Jubraj of Dhaskota. He has adopted a son, Brindaban Chandra Dhir Narendra, who is being educated at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.



COL RAO RAJA SHRI BIRINDRA SINGH SAHIB, uncle of His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj Mohinder Bahadur of Patiala State. Born, 1898. Educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, winning Rivaz Gold Medal as the best boy all round. Warmly congratulated by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India for creditable services in the Afghan War of 1919. Got Commission in 1918. Had training for highest duties at Equitation School at Saugor and Senior Officers' School at Jaipur. Is a commanding and popular figure in society. Is perfectly at home in all sorts of manly games and sports, especially polo.



BIRLA, SETH GHANASHYAM DAS, Mill Owner, Merchant and Zamindar, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Born, 1891. Owner of five cotton and one jute mill, and five sugar mills in different parts of India; Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd., President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929, Member, Royal Commission on Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930, unofficial Adviser to the Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Member, Indian Fiscal Commission; Founder of numerous educational and public institutions in different parts of India, President of All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh.



BISHAMBER NATH TANDON, B.A., LL.B., Rai Sahib, Advocate (retired), Ajmer. Born, 7th January, 1870 at Agra. Graduated in Arts and Law in 1892 and settled in Ajmer in 1893. Owns extensive house property at Agra and Ajmer. Was Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, for eighteen long years and was several times Vice-Chairman. Was presented to King George V on his visit to India as Prince of Wales. Was invited to Delhi Durbar in 1903 and, as Government Guest in 1911, had the honour of being invited to the Royal Garden Party. Was awarded first-class *Sanad* for famine services, 1899-1900. Worked as Joint Secretary, Famine Charitable Relief Committee, 1905-06. Was awarded the title of Rai Sahib, 1911. Did his best in the sphere allotted to him in the Great War. Had been for long President of the Ajmer Bar Association and was once Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader. Is a Member of the Provincial Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association.



BISHESHWAR NATH REU, Kashmiri Pandit, Superintendent, Archaeological Department and Sumer Public Library, Jodhpur, (son of Pandit Mukund Murari Reu, a reputed Sanskrit Scholar). Born, 2nd July, 1890. Stood first in Acharya Examination of Sanskrit Sahitya and received a medal.

Worked on several committees formed by the Jodhpur Government for famines, epidemics, census and exhibitions.

Besides contributing several historical articles in Indian and foreign journals, wrote "Bharat-ke Prachin Rajavamsht"—3 volumes, "Raja Bhoja," "Rathoron-ka-Itihas" and "Marwar-ka-Itihas" in Hindi and "History of Rashtrakutas" in English. Was awarded medal by Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares. Edited "Vedanta Panchaka" and "Krishna Vilas." Translated "Shaiva Sudhakar." Read and contributed historical papers in several conferences in India and abroad. Presided over History Section of Hindi Sahitya Sammelana, Jhansi, 1931. Was appointed Corresponding Member of Historical Records Commission by Government of India in 1938. Has two sons Pandit Onkar Nath Reu, B.Sc. (Electrical and Mechanical Engineering) and Pandit Kailas Nath Reu, M.B.B.S. student.



Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Jodhpur.

KUMAR BISHWENDRA NARAYAN ROY CHOUDHURY, Proprietor, Haripur Bartaraf Estate, in the District of Dinajpur, Bengal. This old and historic Estate was founded in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Jagat Ballav Choudhury, son of Ghanashyam Choudhury of Kansat Pargana Shersabad in the District of Malda. He was a Muktear at Tajpur, where there was a Court of Nawab Alibardi Khan of Murshidabad. He was granted Zamindari right over the Parganas of Dilalpur and Kholora in the District of Dinajpur. Jagat Ballav Choudhury had four sons. The second son died unmarried. Before death Jagat Ballav Choudhury divided his properties among his three remaining sons. His youngest son, Uday Mohan, had two sons Kirti Chandra Choudhury and Bharendra Chandra Choudhury. The present Proprietors of the Haripur Bartaraf Estate are the descendants of Kirti Chandra Choudhury. Sri Raghavendra Narayan Roy Choudhury, great-grandson of Kirti Chandra Choudhury and grandfather of the present Proprietors, improved the Estate by his ability and good management. A Charitable Dispensary and a Middle English School were established through his exertions and he used to give pecuniary aids to those institutions. His son, Rajarshi Jogendra Narayan Roy Choudhury, also increased the properties



Late Rajarshi Jogendra Narayan Roy Choudhury, Zamindar of Haripur Estate

considerably by purchase of a revenue-paying Estate in the District of Purnea and also by purchase of several other rent-paying estates. He was very popular with all classes of people and was held in high esteem by his tenants for his generosity, charitable disposition and for amiable manners. The Pandits conferred on him the title of 'Rajarshi' for these great qualities. He was an Honorary Magistrate and was President both of the Local Dispensary and the School Committee. He died on the 9th Kartik, 1336 B.S., leaving behind two sons—Kumar Rabindra Narayan Roy Choudhury and Kumar Bishwendra Narayan Roy Choudhury, aged 28 years and 21 years, respectively. The elder son is an Hon. Magistrate, is Member of the Thakurgaon Local Board, and Vice-President of both the Local Dispensary and the School Committee, and also the President, Haripur Union Board. His younger son was a very meritorious student but he had to give up his studies owing to ill-health. He is a Member of the Executive Committee, Bangiya-Til Sammilan, and is a Member of the Dinajpur Landholders Association. Both the brothers have inherited all the noble qualities of head and heart of their deceased father. Master Rathindra Narayan Roy Choudhury, a student of Intermediate Class, Presidency College, Calcutta, is the son of the elder brother and Master Bhendra Narayan Roy Choudhury is the son of the younger. They are promising young boys. May God grant them long life and a prosperous career!



The Hon. Mr. Justice Sir Cecil Patrick Blackwell, Kt., M.B.E., Judge, High Court, Bombay

BLACKWELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SIR CECIL PATRICK, Kt., M.B.E. (Mil. Div. 1919), Judge, High Court, Bombay. Born, 18th November, 1881. Educated at Blackheath Preparatory School and the City of London School, Hollier Greek Scholar, University College, London, 1901, Classical Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford, 1901, first class classified honours moderation, 1903, second class Litt. Hum., 1905, B.A., 1905, Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904, President of the Wadham College Athletic Club, 1903, called to the Bar at Inner Temple, 1907, went to the Northern Circuit, Lieutenant J.F. Reserve, first on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Services during European War, was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1911, but resigned on the outbreak of the Great War. Contested Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire (Liberal) December, 1923. Appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay 1926, acted as the Chief Justice of Bombay, 1935-36.

BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Madras. Born, 12th November, 1884. Educated, Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1907 and joined service in Madras, 1908.

BOBBI, RAJAH SIR SWETHACHELAPATHI RAMAKRISHNA RANGA ROW
 BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Sri Rayu, Raja of Bobbili, Vizagapatam District. Born, 20th
 February, 1901, ascended *gaddi*, 1920, Member, Council of State, 1925-27; Member,
 Madras Legislative Council, 1930; Chancellor, Andhra University, 1931, Chief Minister,
 Government of Madras, 1932-37.

BODOKHEMIDI - Sri Beerakhi Beerabara Pratapa Sri Sri Sri Ramachandra Ananga
 Bhima Dev, Kesari Gajapathi, Zamindar of the Bodokhemidi Estate. Born, 2nd
 December, 1909. Belongs to the Gango Dynasty and is a descendant of the ancient
 Kings of Orissa.



Sri Beerakhi Beerabara Pratapa Sri Sri Sri
 Ramachandra Ananga Bhima Dev, Kesari
 Gajapathi, Zamindar of the Bodokhemidi
 Estate

He was educated at the Raipur College. He assumed
 charge of his estate in December, 1930.

The Estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising
 some 850 sq. miles including the Hill, Malhahs. The Zamindar
 pays a yearly Peshkash (tribute) of Rs. 63,000 including
 cesses, etc., to the British Government. He has been a Member
 of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years and was
 re-elected recently. He is also an elected Member of the Orissa
 Legislative Assembly.

The present Zamindar has considerably improved the con-
 dition of his tenants since his assumption to the Estate and
 has liberally contributed to various Government projects and
 charities. He is an enthusiastic motorist and a good all-round
 sportsman.

His father, Krupamaya Ananga Bhima Kesari Gajapathi
 Dev, who died in 1922, endowed a hostel to Khallikote College,
 Berhampore, founded the Utkal Ashram, Berhampore, George
 Middle School, Degapahandi and the Elementary School,
 Degapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of the British Government and his chief
 ambition is to be a soldier. His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants
 have won for him their love and affectionate regard.

Address -- Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi Bungalow, Berhampore, Ganjam.



Lal Sadanand Singh, Zamindar
 Raj Borasamber

BORASAMBER ESTATE —
 Lal Sadanand Singh, Zamindar of Raj Borasamber,
 son of Raja Lal Rajindra
 expired on the 4th January, Singh, who
 1938 Borasamber was an independent
 State in medieval times. The high
 traditions and administrative integrity
 of the House of Raj Borasamber remain
 unchanged. The landmark in the
 history of this ancient House is the
 marriage of the Yuvaraj, Lal
 Bikramaditya Singh, with the nearest
 relative of the Royal House of Bamra
 and Sri Raja Ranchandra Deo
 Gajapati of Puri. The marriage cere-
 mony was performed in right royal
 style on the 29th February, 1940.



Bir Bikramaditya Singh, Yuvaraj,
 Raj Borasamber

Lal Bir Bikramaditya Singh has had a brilliant scholastic career at the Rajkumar College,
 Raipur, C.P., and is a diploma-holder of the said College. He is helping his able father in the
 Administration of the Estate and is deservedly popular.

Mention should also be made of the unique administrative capacity of the Dewan, Mr.
 Anrudha Misra, M.A., B.L.



Sri Sarat Chandra Bose,
M.A., B.L., M.L.A.,
Calcutta

BOSE, SARAT CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta. Born, 1889. Educated, Cuttack, Calcutta and London. Called to Bar, 1913. Alderman, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, 1924-32; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1933, remained in detention for several years under Regulation III of 1818, was Member, Congress Working Committee, was President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Is Leader of Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1937.

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA, 38/2, Elgin Road, Calcutta. Born, 1897, son of Janaki Nath Bose, a leading lawyer of Cuttack. Educated, Cuttack, Calcutta and Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1920,

resigned in 1921 to join Non-co-operation Movement, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1924, Manager, *Forward*, Calcutta, 1922-24, elected Member, Bengal Legislative Council while in detention under Regulation III of 1818 in 1924, took prominent part in the *Satyagrah* Movement and arrested again in 1931, elected Mayor of Calcutta while in imprisonment, released in order to enable him to proceed to Europe for medical treatment, arrested again, 1936 and 1940. For several years was President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, President, Indian National Congress, 1938, re-elected, 1939, but resigned due to differences with the Congress High Command, started *Forward Bloc*, 1939, suddenly disappeared from his residence on the 26th January, 1941 and missing ever since.



Sri Subhas Chandra Bose, Calcutta

BRAHMA SWARUP, RAI SAHIB, D I G., POLICE, HOLKAR STATE, INDORE. Born in 1890 in a well-known Kayastha family at Panipat, (Punjab). His ancestors rendered meritorious services in the dark days of Mutiny in 1857, for which they were awarded a *Sanad*. Studied upto B.A. in St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Selected for the Police Training College, Saugor (C. P.) in 1915, where he passed with distinction and after five years was selected for Inspector's post. In 1928, his services were lent to the Indore State Police as Dy. Inspector-General of Police. During the period the Holkar Government appreciated his services very highly. In 1931 he was awarded King's Police Medal for conspicuous gallantry for arresting single-handed a murderer who had in his possession a loaded pistol, besides 8 live cartridges. This murderer was responsible for the murder of two men and wounding another. Mr. Brahma Swarup, besides having distinguished himself in other spheres of Police activities, has also won laurels as a detective. To his credit there is unearthing of a revolutionary party in 1935, members of which had all-India conviction, the title of Rai Sahib was conferred in 1935 in appreciation of his meritorious services. In 1935 he was reverted to Central Provinces and was promoted to Dy. Superintendent of Police. Holkar Durbai would not lose such an efficient Police Officer. In 1938 his services were again lent to the Holkar State



Rai Sahib Brahma Swarup, D I G., Police,
Holkar State, Indore

where he is again working as Dy. Inspector-General of Police. He is highly commended both by Holkar State and the Government of Central Provinces.



SRI BRAHMAVARTA SANATAN DHARMA MAHAMANDAL, Cawnpore, is a registered public body founded in 1916. It has ever since grown under the Chairmanship of Rai Bahadur Vikramjit Singh, M.B.E., Advocate, the other present chief workers being Pandit Girdhar Das Bhargava, General Secretary, and Pandit Gourishankar Bhargava, M.A., LL.B., Secretary. The Mahamandal has under its control and management



Lala Brijbihari Lal Tandon

various institutions, educational and charitable, among others being the Sanatan Dharma College of Commerce, the B. N. S. D. Intermediate College, a library and a free dispensary at Cawnpore. It has also got a Sanatan Dharam Bhawan costing about a lac of rupees and a substantial Zamindari property. Besides imparting education and helping the needy and the poor, it preaches Varnashram Sanatan Dharma.



BRIJBIHARI LAL TANDON was born in a prominent Khattri Zamindar Family of Amrodha, District Cawnpore. During the Great War his family rendered meritorious services to the British Government for which his uncle was awarded a *Sanad*. Mr. Tandon has served the public cause as a prominent Member of the District Board for twelve years for which he was awarded three *Sanads*.



SARDAR BRIJKISHORE BHATNAGAR, of Rohtak, Retired Secretary to the Cabinet, Patiala State, was born on the 4th November, 1887. He served for about 10 years in the Bikaner State, where he rendered valuable services to the Empire during the Great War in the year 1914-15. While in the Bikaner State he had also an occasion to serve His Excellency Lord Hardinge who presented him with a silver medal.

Subsequently he joined the Patiala State service. He worked in the General Headquarters during the Punjab Disturbances and his work was highly appreciated. In May 1919 he accompanied His Highness the Maharajahdhiraj of Patiala to the Afghan War, when his loyal services were recognized by the grant of a *Khullat* and a life Pension. In the same year he was deputed to work with Sir John Benton, K.C.I.E., Consulting Engineer, Patiala, where his work was highly praised and recommended to His Highness in a most appreciating term. He was then promoted as Personal Assistant to the Chief of the General Staff and his services were praised in the following terms:

“ He is an expert on office routine and organization. In the short space of time he rendered the chaos to cosmos and was most efficient in the controlling and distribution of work.”

He was next promoted as Assistant Military Secretary, In-charge of Palaces, State Houses and Tehsilat.

During the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, he was pleased to award him with a golden present for excellent work done in connection with his visit.

Sardar Brijkishore accompanied His Highness to Europe in 1928 as His Highness' Secretary, and on return his services were rewarded with a *Khullat* and a pair of gold bangles in an open Durbar. He was then appointed Joint Serishtedar, Ijlas-i-Khas, and subsequently he was deputed to work as an Officer on Special Duty with Finance Minister, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., where he organized the office anew and started the Finance work in right earnest.



Sardar Brijkishore Bhatnagar

Then again he was reverted to his substantive post and he was appointed as Assistant Secretary, In-charge of Chancellor's Office, Chamber of Princes, Patiala ; Secretary to the Cabinet ; and Officer-in-Charge, European Guest House and Indian Mehmandari. He was again deputed to work as Attached Officer in the Finance Department.

As Officer-in-charge, Guest House and Indian Mehmandari, the services rendered by him were most noteworthy and the improvements made are too numerous to mention here.

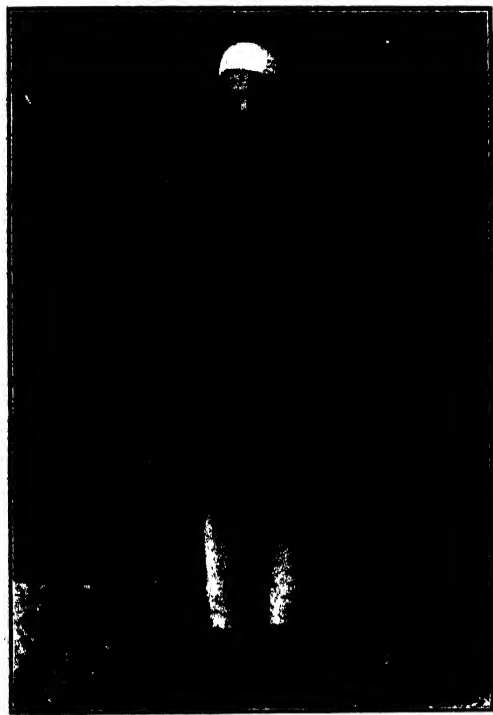
Sardar Brijkishore retired on 1st Sawan, 1990/10th August, 1933, and His Highness the Maharajadhiraj was graciously pleased to issue the following Ijlas-i-Khas Order :-

"The Office of Cabinet having been abolished as a measure of retrenchment, we are hereby pleased to retire Sardar Brijkishore, Secretary to the Cabinet, with effect from 1st Sawan 1990, on a special pension of Rs. 225 p.m. as a mark of our appreciation of his devoted and faithful services to Us."

Sardar Brijkishore is a widely travelled gentleman having been nearly to all the parts of India and Europe with His Highness the Maharajadhiraj. He possesses many eminent qualities of head and heart, polite in manners, genial in temperament and refined in taste. He is highly popular in Patiala Society, alike among rich and poor, high and low.

DIWAN SETH BRIJMOHAN DAS TAPARIA (MAHESHWAR), Banker and Landlord, Bhopal, was born on the 31st October, 1895. He is the grandson of Seth Ram Lalji of Sujargarh (Bikaner State), who settled in Bhopal in 1848. Seth Ram Lalji served the Bhopal Government before starting banking and agriculture in Tahsil Udayapura in 1857.

His benevolence endeared him to the peasantry. He built a temple at Ketoghan on the banks of the holy Nerbada dedicated to his Ishtadeo, Shri Gopallalji. He also established Sadavrat that annually feeds hundreds of Parikramavasis and itinerant Sadhus. He was esteemed highly by Her late Highness Nawab Shahjehan Begum, who graced his family ceremonies and bestowed on him *Jorhas* and also a gold and silver mace. He died in 1885.



Diwan Seth Brijmohan Das Taparia, Bhopal

He was succeeded by his adopted son and nephew, Seth Ramkishan Das, who died prematurely at the age of 32 in 1897, leaving a wife, a daughter and a son. The wife, Narayani Bai, a kind and munificent lady, died at 61 in 1931. The daughter, Ramkunwar Bai, is married to Seth Kanharvalaji, son of Dewan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdas of Jubbulpore. During the minority of the son, the subject of this sketch, the Estate was entrusted to his maternal uncle, Rai Sahib Seth Narayandas, Treasurer, Bhopal Government, under whom it greatly flourished. Seth Brijmohandas was nobly brought up and educated, attained high proficiency in English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu. His ability was recognized early by appointment in 1916 as Treasurer to General Nawab Obaidullahkhan, the elder brother of the present Ruler, served honorarily. He was placed in full charge of the Estate in 1918. Dealt in various trades, but has uncanny attraction for agriculture. His Udayapura and Jauthari firms enjoyed immense credit as Government Sub-Treasurers, exempted from official inspections. Remitted several times during

depression thousands of rupees to debtors and tenants. Appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1920, nominated to Municipality in 1928, popularly elected to Legislature in 1928, year of its inception ; returned on three consecutive elections, admired for moderate views. Government Nominated Member to various official Commissions and Committees. Often elected Chairman or Secretary to public bodies. His support to co-operative movement won him certificate of honour from Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum. His Highness the Ruler appointed him Member, Pervangikhas (Special Permittee) in 1928. Invested with the title of "Diwan" in 1933. Liberal and enlightened strictly observes Sanatan Dharma precepts, received a certificate from Bharat Dharma Mahamandal of Benares and was also made "Dharma Bhushan" by Brijnandan University of Muttra in 1927.

RAI BAHADUR BRIJ NANDAN LAL, Barrister-at-Law, Farrukhabad Born in October 1892. Established Farrukhabad District Co-operative Bank in 1918 and is its Honorary Managing Director, Member of the All-India Co-operative Institute and the Provincial Committee of the U. P. Co-operative Union, Chairman of the Reception Committee of 13th U. P. Co-operative Conference. Appeared as witness before several important committees, was one of the leading Members of the Nationalist Party and one of the best speakers of the U. P. Legislative Council, which ended in 1936, was a Member of several important committees, awarded the title of Rai Bahadur on the 1st January, 1939, in recognition of his services in the cause of co-operation.



Rai Bahadur Brij Nandan Lal, Bar at Law, Farrukhabad, U. P.

THAKUR BRIJRAJ SINGHJI.—Thikana Sarangi is an Umrao's Estate in Jhabua State, Central India, and is situated about 32 miles east of Jhabua. The Thikana spreads over an area of about 35 sq. miles, population of which is nearly 3,000 persons, the majority of whom are Hindus.



Thakur Brijraj Singhji of Sarangi

The family of this Thikana having descended from Maharaja Fateh Singh, the third great-grandson of Maharaja Udai Singh (the Mota Raja) of Jodhpur is called "Fatesingot" Rathore.

The Thikana was founded by Thakur India Singh in 1751 A. D. The Thakurs of this Thikana are called Umraos and are first class 'Tazim' ones. The Thikana enjoys Judicial Powers and has its own Police and Jail. It enjoys full Revenue Powers.

The Thikana witnessed a vast progress during the time of Thakur Jorawar Singh, the present Thakur's father. Almost all the buildings in the Thikana were constructed in his time. A School and a Post Office too were opened. He was a perfect Administrator and was supposed to be one of the best Umraos of his time. His Highness the Raja Sahib was so much pleased with his work that he always kept him with him whenever he attended the Chamber of Princes and such other important works. He had very good relations with some of the Ruling Princes in Central India and Rajputana. He died in 1932 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Brij Raj Singh, the present Thakur.

Thakur Brij Raj Singh was born in February 1912 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore.



Kumar Ajit Singh of Sarangi

He was invested with Full Powers of his Thikana by the Jhabua Darbar in April 1934. He follows in the footsteps of his father and has every good quality which a perfect Administrator should possess. His Highness the Raja Sahib of Jhabua being pleased with his Administration raised his Judicial Powers shortly after his investiture in the same year. He has opened a Dispensary for his people which is being run under a qualified medical practitioner. A 'pacha' School building will also be constructed shortly. He was married in 1929 A. D. and has two sons and three daughters. The eldest, Kumar Ajit Singh, was born in October 1931 and is being educated at home by an under graduate tutor who is also his Guardian.



Kamdar Ragburaj Singh

Thakur Ragburaj Singh is a cousin of the present Thakur and was made Kamdar of the Thikana in 1939 A. D. He enjoys his master's entire confidence and is serving the Thikana with all honesty of purpose about him.



Rai Bahadur Brindaban Chandra
Goswami, B.A., B.L., Nowgong
Assam

RAI BAHADUR BRINDABAN CHANDRA GOSWAMI, B.A., B.L., Jakhalabandha Satra Nowgong, Assam. Born, 1884 Sub-Deputy Collector, 1910 Joined Nowgong Bar, 1913 Joined Non-co-operation Movement and imprisoned for 9 months Did valuable flood relief work, 1916, 1929 and 1934 Elected Chairman, Nowgong District Board, 1934. Made Rai Bahadur, 1935 Was M.L.C., 1929-36 Has one son, Bimal Chandra Goswami.

BU, THE HON'BLE Mr JUSTICE SIR MYA, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, Burma Served as Assistant Government Advocate in 1924 and as an Additional Judge of the Rangoon High Court in 1926. Was appointed Judge in 1926 and acted as Chief Justice in 1935

HAJI PIR BUDHAN SHAH KHAGGA, Landlord, Member, District Board, Assessor and Rais of Vahnawal, Tahsil Khanewal, District Multan, was born in 1905. He is a worthy descendant of Hazrat Sheikh Jalal-ud-Din Suhb Qureshi, whose holy shrine near the railway station of Multan is a notable place of pilgrimage and is visited by thousands of his followers from far and near The family came originally from Iraq, and settled at Multan. The Khagga family are well-to-do Zamindars in South West Punjab and are owners of about fifteen villages They have been very loyal to the British Crown ever since the advent of the British Formerly their income was from their disciples, but now they have an additional source of income from fairly extensive areas of well-irrigated land Haji Pir Budhan Shah alone pays Rs 5,000 as land revenue including water-tax

Pir Nazar Mohammad Shah, father of Haji Pir Budhan Shah, served the Government well along with his elder son, the late Mian Ghulam Owais, as can be testified to by a number of certificates they got in their times M Ghulam Owais also served during the War by giving his quota of recruits.

Haji Pir Budhan Shah is endowed with many eminent qualities of head and heart and, in the words of a high Colonization Officer, is "extremely intelligent and capable" His keen and intelligent interest in cultivation has evoked admiration of all officers. As Mr Moon, the then Deputy Commissioner of Multan, rightly observed in his certificate, he is a "progressive landowner," the like of whom is "seldom to be found in the district" But he is at the same time a good businessman too and understands what "Zamindar's shop" means



Haji Pir Budhan Shah Khagga,
Rais of Vahnawal, Distt Multan

He is of great assistance to the Administration and the Police, possessing a number of certificates from high officers on that account. In the words of Mr P S Brai, Superintendent of Police, he is "one of the few Zamindars of his class who help the Police in every way He is respected in the *Ilaga* and is generally useful to the Administration"

He is of a charitable disposition, his purse being always open for every fund, whether started by the Government or by the public

He liberally subscribed to the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund, receiving for the same the Deputy Commissioner's certificate

He also contributed a handsome amount to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund, for which he received a letter of thanks from H E the Governor, Punjab In his village he paid a decent amount to the local Jubilee Fund to celebrate the occasion by feeding the poor He has erected decent buildings, including a fine bungalow and a mosque at considerable expense at the village, the mosque alone with ornamental Multan work costing him Rs 20,000

He is blessed with two worthy sons—Mian Qamar Zaman and Mian Said Akhtar.

BRIJ RAJ BAHADUR *alias* CHHIUTAN BABU, son of Rai Ulfat Rai Sahib, Rais, Etah, Municipal Commissioner (Nominated), Director, District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Etah, Member, High School Committee, Patron of the A. P. Mission Poultry Show, Etah, Trustee, K. P., Allahabad Grandfather, M.



Father of Ch. Ulfat Rai Chaturvedi of Kamlati Agra

Chagnal Das, was a leading Vakil, very loyal to Government. Rendered meritorious services during Mutiny and other Wars. Father, B. Ulfat Rai, very popular and respected in the district. There was hardly any official and semi-official committee of which he was not an enthusiastic member. The Etah High School owes its existence to his generous munificence. Has 5 sons Shwaraj Bahadur 21, Raghuraj Bahadur 17, B.A.; Yuva Raj Bahadur 11, Jnardan Bisarya and Yashuwardhar Bisarya, infants.

THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT SARDAR BUTA SINGH, C.B.E., the eldest son of Sardar Bahadur Sir Arur Singh, K.C.I.E., premier Rais of Nowshera Nangali, District Amritsar, was born in 1903. He comes of a very distinguished family of Sikh Sardars. His great-grandfather, Sardar Mirza Singh, had obtained jagirs

in perpetuity worth Rs. 40,000 a year, but these were considerably reduced in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and under the British Government. His father was Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class, and Civil Judge and also Manager, Golden Temple, Amritsar, for 18 years. He rendered great services to the State and the country. During the Great War he supplied the largest number of recruits in the whole Division.

Sardar Buta Singh was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, taking his diploma in 1922. He captained the Tennis Team of his College for four years and played hockey, football, and cricket for his College. He married the daughter of Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh (ex-Minister of Agriculture, Punjab) in 1922. He holds the hereditary title of Sardar and is a Provincial Durbari, Honorary Magistrate, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Hon. Secretary of Khalsa College, Amritsar; and an elected Member of the Council of State. He also holds King's Commission in the Army as A.I.R.O. He takes keen interest in the Co-operative Movement and is a Vice-President of the Central Co-operative

Bank, Amritsar. In 1941 he became Member of the Defence Advisory Committee.



Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt Bombay

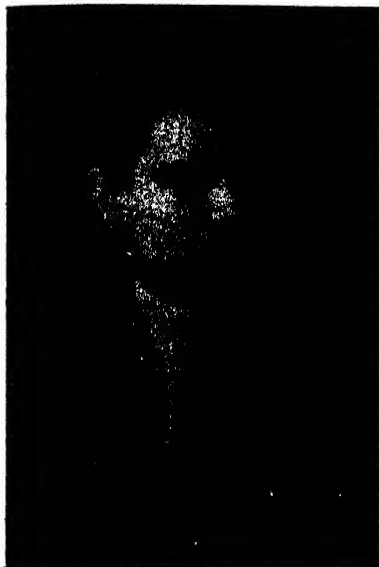
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHAY, SIR, Kt, The Cliff, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born, 1881. Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1908-15; Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, 1909-25; Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay from 1914; Member of Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners, 1924; Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924; Sheriff of Bombay, 1927; President, Society for Protection of Children in Western India; President, Boy Scouts Local Association, Bombay; President, Imperial Bank of India. Owns large landed property. Donated Rs. 2,00,000 for foundation of an hospital for children.



Standing left — Ulfat Rai Chaturvedi
Right — Bhuvneshwar Nath Chaturvedi
Sitting Left — Kunwari Sarla Devi
Right — Mrs. Gaura Devi Chaturvedi



The Hon'ble Lieutenant Sardar Buta Singh

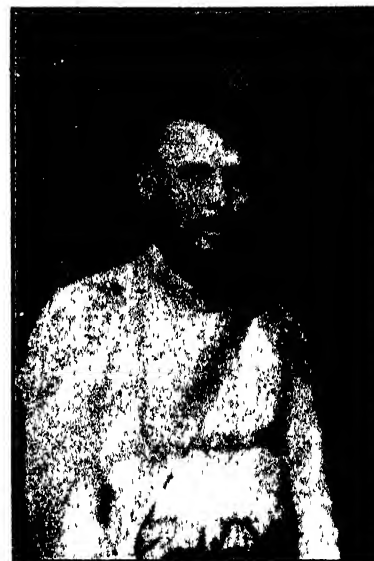


Kunwar Birendra Narain, Jagirdar of Bhesla, Abdalpur, Ujjain, (C I)

KUNWAR BRINDRA NARAIN, Bhesla Jagir, Abdalpur, Ujjain, (C I)

(Third Photo and Biography not received)

CAROE, OLAF KIRKPATRICK, CIE, ICS, Secretary, External Affairs Department, Government of India, New Delhi and Simla. Entered I. C. S., 1919, served in the Punjab and thereafter in N.-W. F. P. in Political Department, Chief Secretary, Government of N.-W. F. Province, 1933-34 Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, 1934, acted as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and as A. G. G. in Baluchistan, 1937-38. Resident in Waziristan, 1938-39.



Ch. Anand Lal, Jr., Jagatbir of Bhesla, Father of Kunwar Birendra Narain



Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Lahore

CAVEESHAR, SARDUL SINGH, Managing Director, People's Insurance Company, Limited, and the Hindustan Bank, Limited, Lahore. Born, 1886. Fellow, Hindu University, 1917, started *New Herald* from Lahore, 1918, President, Punjab Provincial Conference, 1925, elected Member, Congress Working Committee, 1928, Acting President, Indian National Congress, 1932, took leading part in Civil Disobedience Movement. Is Ag. President, Forward Bloc.

THAKUR CHHAGAN SINGHJEE OF KORTA, Marwar, son of Thakur Vijai Singhjee. Born, 1914 B. S. Has seven villages and pays Rs 7,000 a. Rekhi. Belongs to the 'Deora' clan of Rajputs from Sirohi State. Enjoys Ekewri Tazim both in Jodhpur and Sirohi. One of his ancestors, Thakur Kushal Singhjee, died in the notable Jaswantpura Battle in Samvat 1924.

CHAIN SINGH, RAO BAHADUR, M.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., Thakur of Pokaran, Pradhan (Premier Noble), Jodhpur State, and Taluqdar of Ralpur, District Rae Bareilly, Oudh, also Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India, and Advocate High Court, Allahabad. Born, 1889. Is 17th in descent from Rao Champaji, brother of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar and founder of Jodhpur, and 9th in descent from Rao Bhagwandasji from whose time the family has held the status of Pradhan. "The Thakurs of Pokaran are the head of the Champawat Sect of Rathores. They enjoy the privilege of attesting all grants of land or villages made by the Durbar" -- (The Imperial Gazetteer, Rajputana).

Rao Bahadur Chaim Singh was the first Rajput in Rajputana to graduate in 1908. Awarded the Victoria Jubilee Medal as the best man of the year at the Allahabad University; M.A. Examination in 1911, in which he secured a First Class. Joined Jodhpur State Administration in 1911; was Puisne Judge, Chief Court, 1922-27, Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1927-29; Minister-in-charge, Justice and Education, 1929-36; Acting Chief Minister, 1934; also held charge of the Finance, Revenue and P. W. D. portfolios of the State Council from time to time, represented Jodhpur State at the Ministers' Conferences on Indian Federation at Bombay and Delhi, 1934-35, Member, Agra University Court, 1930-36; has been Member, Benares University Court, since 1918, was President, All-India Education Conference, Delhi, 1934 and Leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Education Conference, Oxford, 1935. Has travelled extensively, partly by air, in the European Continent and the Near and Middle East. Has specialised in Constitutional Law. Was formerly Vice-Chairman, Servants of India Insurance Company. Has four sons. The eldest is Kunwar Bhawani Singh, B.A. Hons. (Cantab). Bar-at-Law.



Rao Bahadur Chaim Singh, M.A., LL.B., Thakur of Pokaran, Jodhpur State



Rai Sahib Kunja Behari
Chakravarti



HAKRAVARTI, RAI SAHIB KUNJA BEHARI, Retired Postmaster, son of the late Rai Shiva Prasad Chakravarti Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam, Gauhati (where born) and brother of the late Rai Durgadas Chakravarti Bahadur, retired District and Sessions Judge, Bengal. Joined Customs Treasury, Calcutta, in 1908, got transferred to Postal Department in 1909; worked as Investigating Inspector to P. M. G., U. P., for long, also as Superintendent of Post Offices and 1st Class Postmaster; ran the U. P. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, P. O. Lucknow (1936-37), held charge of the Hardwar P. O. during the Great Kumbha (April 1938); writing a useful book "Investigating Inspector's Manual" Has three sons, Professor S. P. Chakravarti, M. Sc., M. Sc. Eng. (London), D. I. C., A. M. I. E. E. M. I. R. E.; Dr. G. P.

Chakravarti, M. B., B. Sc., and Mr. K. K. Chakravarti, B. Sc., C. E., (Roorkee) and three daughters



RAI BAHADUR SETH CHAMPALAL RANIVALA, of Beawar Born in Sambat 1906 Cotton Merchant, Honorary Magistrate, Government Treasurer, owner of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, Rice, Ginning and Pressing Factories situated at various places in India, adhering Digambar Jain religion, President, Chamber Shroffan Got seven sons, Rai Sahib Motilal, Shantilal, Totalal, Sundarlal, Hiralal, Ganeshilal, Jaikumar, two of them, Shantilal and Sundarlal, adopted to R. B. Seth Mewaram and R. S. Ramswarup respectively Many firms in India named R. B. Seth Champalal Ramswarup, chiefly at Bombay, Karachi, Beawar, Ajmer, Wardha, Burdwan, Hansi, Bhilwara, etc Specially interested in cotton business, called "King of Cotton" in Rajputana



Rai Bahadur Seth Champalal Ranivala,
Beawar



ARDAR BAHADUR LIEUTENANT CHANDA SINGH, of Patiala and his family —

He served for about thirty years in Royal Deccan Horse and took part in the Great War, 1914-18. A War Loan of rupees seven thousand with 70 recruits was presented by him as a help to the British Government. In lieu of his loyal and meritorious services he was awarded eight medals and three squares of land in Montgomery. A *Jagir* of rupees six hundred annually was also granted to him.

He visited London three times as an Indian Officer to King George V.

He has three sons serving the British Government and Patiala Durbar as under —

1. Sardar Ajmer Singh, Police Officer in Ferozepore. 2. Sardar Teja Singh, Captain in Patiala Army. 3. Sardar Rajpal Singh, Lieutenant in Patiala Army.

Now he is drawing a pension of rupees two hundred and eighty per mensem.



Sardar Bahadur Lieutenant Chanda Singh of Patiala



Subedar Major Sardar Chanda Singh, Gobindgarh, Distt Sheikhpura

SUBEDAR MAJOR SARDAR CHANDA SINGH President, Military Association, Numbardar and President, District Board, Gobindgarh, District Sheikhpura. Born, 1879. Joined service, 1896 as Sepoy and retired, 1931 as Subedar Major. Awarded Medals for service in China, 1900, Great War, 1914-18 and Afghan War, 1919-20. Received Coronation Medal, 1937. Has established Girls' School and D. A. V. Middle School at Gobindgarh.



CHANDARNI, is the First of the first class Estates in Idar State. The Thakore of Chandarni is the hereditary Tazim Sardar and is

traditionally the Pradhan of the Estate. The Founder of the Estate Thakore Sawaisinhji accompanied in the 17th Century Maharajah Anandsinhji and his brother, Raisinhji, from Jodhpur to Idar, and took great pains in helping to establish peaceful administration in the State.

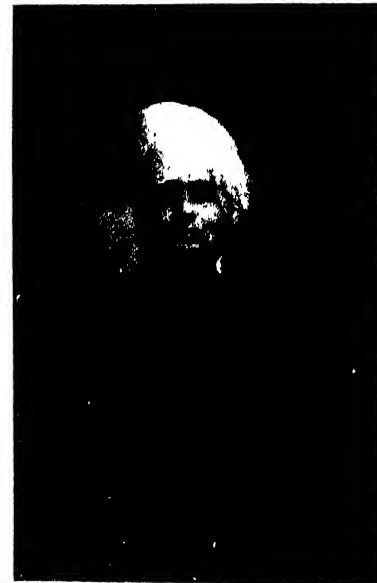
His son, Thakore Surajamalji, was a great statesman besides being a unique soldier. When the Maharattas conquered Idar and coerced Maharaja Shivasinhji and other Pattawats into a pact by which the Estate was to forego half its income, Surajamalji, single-handedly defied the Mahrattas. His valour and strategy forced Mahrattas to leave the State within a short time with heavy losses. The shrewd Mahrattas understood the quality of this man. They signed a pact of friendship with him.

After this Thakore Surajamalji became the Prime Minister of the State and earned great fame both as a valiant soldier and sagacious statesman.

Unfortunately a great quarrel took place between the two grandsons of Thakore Surajamalji and the Hudsale District, which then belonged to Chandarni, was lost in this.

Thakore Raisinhji, the great-grandson of Surajamalji, was an able man but died at an early age.

The present Thakore Sahib, Daulatsinhji Sahib, is the sixth in line from Surajamalji and the seventh in succession from the founder, Thakore Sawaisinhji. He has held high offices in the State.



Thakore Daulat Singhji Sahib of Chandarni Estate



Muhta Chand Malji, Jodhpur



MUHTA CHAND MALJI, of Jodhpur, represents an illustrious family, the members of which have rendered meritorious services to the Government of Jodhpur as Ministers for generations. He is a first-class Mutsaddi, holding Jagir, Hathi Saropas and the privilege of wearing gold anklet. He served the State as Member, Jawahar-Khana Committee, for twenty years. His late Highness Maharaja Sri Takhat Singhji Sahib Bahadur and His late Highness Maharaja Sri Jaswant Singhji Sahib Bahadur with Their Highnesses the Maharami Sahibas, graced his house on more than one occasions. His two mothers had also the privilege to wear gold anklets. Palki Saropas were granted on the marriages of his sons, Kunwars Sardar Malji and Bhaginalji, and

grandson, Bhanwar Labh Malji



HANDAWAL THIKANA (JODHPUR STATE).—This is one of the leading Estates, comprising 8 villages, covering 49 square miles with a population of 6,376. It annually pays Rs 4,192 as *Rekh Chakri* to Durbar and enjoys an honour of *Hath-ka-Kurb*, Double *Tazim* and First Class Judicial Powers

Chandawal (population 2,100) 80 miles south-east of Jodhpur is a Station on B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the Grand Trunk Road

The original Grantee, Thakur Chand Singhji, founded the town of Chandawal on 11th June, 1566 A. D. Chand Singhji's son, Gordhan Rathore, was the Commander-in-Chief of Jodhpur with two successive Rulers of Marwar, *viz.*, Maharaja Sursinghji and Maharaja Gajsinghji. His indomitable courage and dashing exploits saved Emperor Jehangir from the defiance of Prince Khurram. For defeating Aurangzeb and for making Prince Khurram a captive, the Emperor awarded him a *Jagu* of 18 lakhs with a *Mansab* of 3,000 and Maharaja Gajsinghji conferred the honour of *Hath-ka-Kurb*.

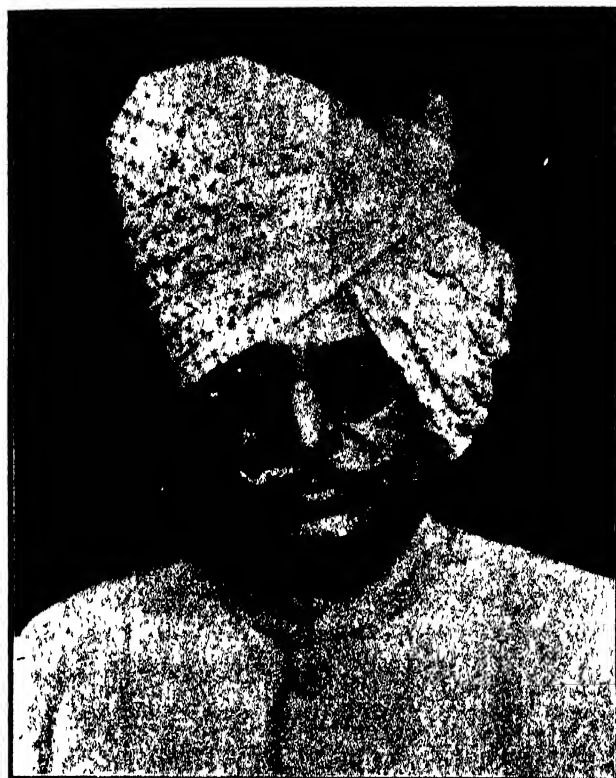
Gordhan Rathore's son, Bijaisinghji, together with Rathore Durgadas, rescued the Jodhpur throne for Maharaja Ajitsinghji against Emperor Aurangzeb

Thakur Pratapsinghji saved the Marwar subjects from the harassment of notorious free-booters, Dungji and Jawarji Shekawats of Batut (Jaipur). His far-sightedness and skilful diplomacy was of great help in bringing Maharaja Takhtasinghji from Ahmednagar for adoption to Jodhpur *Gaddi*.

Pratapsinghji's son, Saktidansinghji, both a hero and a saint, drove off the mutineers in 1857 A. D.

and won the battles of Gular and Auwa for Jodhpur Durbar. For his pious life he is still highly esteemed

The present noble, Rao Bahadur Thakur Girdharisinghji, born in 1883 A. D., is the 16th in descent from Rao Kumpaji, the founder of Kumpawat sect of Rathores, and a descendant of the late Rao Ridmalji, the Ruler of the Jodhpur. He succeeded to the Estate in 1894 A. D. He is a capable, kind-hearted and hospitable noble and has been honoured by their late Highnesses Maharaja Sardarsinghji and Maharaja Sumerisinghji and is held in high esteem by the present Ruler of Jodhpur. Formerly he was the Superintendent, Jawahar-Khana, and worked as a Joint Judge in the Court Sardaran



Rao Bahadur Thakur Girdharisinghji, of Chandawal



Kumar Bhopal Singhji, of Chandawal.

for 8 years. He served the Durbar for 20 years as a member of the Consultative Council and was given the title of Rao Bahadur on the 1st January, 1921.

He has one son, Kanwar Bhopalsinghji, born in 1898 A. D., and educated at the Mayo College, where he won laurels for study and sports. His recreations are riding and pig-sticking. He takes keen interest in Estate management with sympathy and popularity. He has four sons of whom the eldest, Bhanwar Govindsinghji, obtained his Diploma from Mayo College in 1936 and received training for Judicial work with the City Magistrate, Ajmer.

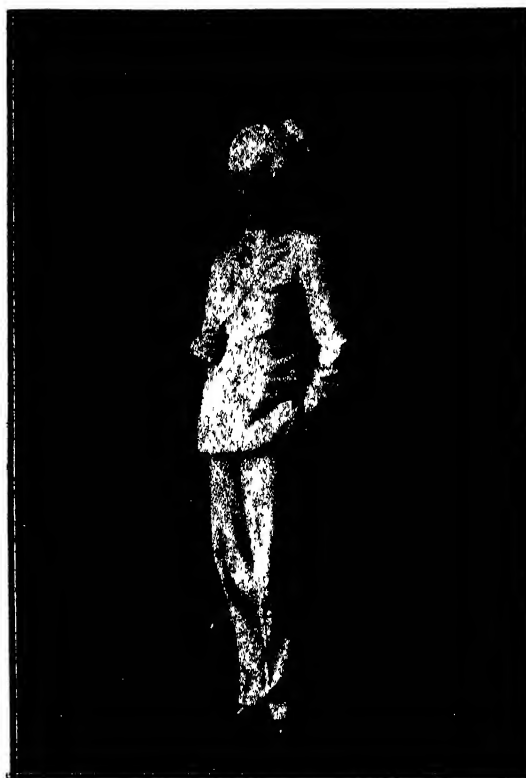
The Thikana is connected in blood relations with the nobles of Asop, Kantalia, Manda (Marwar) and in matrimony with the nobles of Rakhi, Khejerla, Sathin in Marwar, Bissau, Surajgarh, Mandawa, Nawalgarh, Bagru in Jaipur, Kurabad and Bansri in Mewar.



Bhanwar Govindsinghji

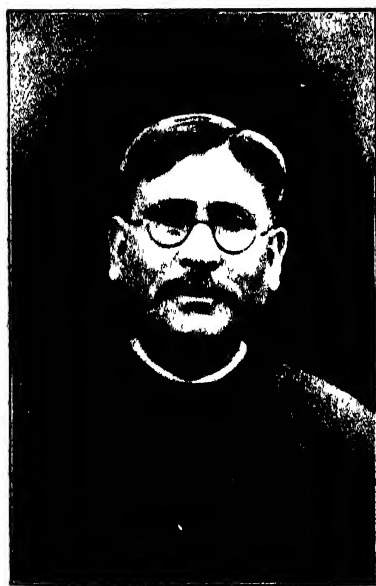
KUNWAR CHANDRAPAL SINGH, Matam-
ka-Bagh, Jaipur.

(Biography not received)



Kr. Chandrapal Singh, Matam ka Bagh, Jaipur

THE LATE RAI SAHIB CHANDRIKA PRASAD TEWARI, Ganeshganj, Ajmer, was born in 1858. He belonged to a distinguished Kanyakubja Brahman family. He served the Indian State Railway from 1877 to 1916 and retired from the post of Assistant Traffic Superintendent. He was an elected Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, 1899-1912. He received the title of Rai Sahib in 1910 and the Coronation Medal at the Delhi Durbar, 1911. He travelled through Europe in 1911 and again in 1914. In 1915 he founded Provincial Committee, Ajmer-Merwara, and carried on Congress work with energy and enthusiasm, first as Secretary and subsequently as President till 1920. He was also Member, All-India Congress Committee, from 1916 to 1920 and was Vice-Chairman, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1918. In 1917 he waited upon Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, in deputation on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha at Delhi. He was President of the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1927. He was Member, Advisory Council, Gackwar's, Baroda State Railways, 1925-26. He edited with marked ability the *Kanyakubja Sudharak*, a monthly journal, 1901 and 1902, and the "Bani of Swami Dadu Dayal," 1907. He is author of "Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark," published in 1917, and of "Indian Railways Administration, Historical and Economic Aspects," published in 1917, and of "Indian Railways' Administrative, Historical and Economic Aspects," published in 1921. He gave evidence before several Royal Commissions, such as the Public Services Commission, 1912, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916 and on Indian Railway, 1920, State Railway Workshops, 1926, and Indian Labour, 1929.



P. C. Chatterjee, Minister, Udaipur State.

CHATTERJEE, P. C., Minister, Udaipur State, Rajputana. Born, 1888. Peshkar to H. H. Maharajah Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, 1909-12, State Vakil, attached to Residency, Member, 1912-18, District Magistrate, Bhilwara, December 1918 to May 1919, State Vakil attached to the Hon. the A. G. G. in Rajputana, 1919-21, Minister, Udaipur and Member, Mehendraj Sabha, since 1921. Has seven sons and six daughters.

CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA, M.A., Editor, *Modern Review and Prabasi*, 1, Wood Street, Calcutta. Born, 1865. Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, 1895 to 1906. Is a leading journalist of All-India fame. Was Fellow, Allahabad University and served on the Secondary Education Reform Committee, U. P. Connected with the Hindu Mahasabha, of which he is a past President and an ex-Vice-President.



CHANOD, a first-class Thikana of Marwar in District Bahi, Rajputana, has an area of 2,36,375 bighas with a population of 16,499 souls. The headquarters are at Chanod and the nearest Railway Station is Rani, at a distance of about 16 miles. There is pucca motor road service uptill Barlai, a patta village about six miles from Chanod. The



Shreeaman Thakur Mukansinghji Sahib of Chanod

Thakur is invested with first-class judicial powers with Double Tazim and Hath-ka-Kurb. The Thikana consists of 26 villages. It originally formed part of Mewar State, transferred to Marwar in 1829. The Thikana was granted to Thakur Anopsinghji in Samvat 1764 for his brave fight in the battle fought near Rampura in Mewar in which he received eighty-four wounds. Thakur Bishansinghji, another ancestor, was killed in the battle near Alanyawas in 1847 against Mahrattas and was granted the Parwana of Dan Muafi and Batalbi Sanad.

Thakur Gulabsinghji, the father of the present Thakur, was educated in Mayo College, Ajmer. During the Great War he subscribed substantially towards the War Loan and supplied recruits to the British Government.

Thakur Mukansinghji, the present Thakur of Chanod, is a Rathore Rajput of Meria clan, descendant of Pratapsinghji. He was born on the 7th March, 1898 and succeeded to the Estate on the 4th November, 1918. He has three kumars. The eldest, Kumar Chiman Singh, was born on the 1st June, 1921. He is receiving education at the Princes' College, Ajmer. He is married to the daughter of Rao Raja Bahadur Kalyansinghji, Chief of Sikar. The second, Kumar Jabarsingh, was born on the 17th December, 1930 and the third, Kumar Himmatsingh, was born on the 22nd December, 1934.

Thakur Mukansinghji is a first-class Honorary Magistrate. He maintains a hospital at Chanod on an annual expenditure of Rs. 3,000, runs a School and has constructed a Baori and various other items of public utility. Under his able management the Thikana is making rapid progress in all directions. He can look back with satisfaction upon several years of material progress of his people who will always remember him as an epoch-making Thakur. By his geniality and simplicity he has endeared himself to all. He is a man of progressive ideas and broad sympathies and is easily accessible to all his rayyets, even the lowest. The moral and material well-being of his rayyets is always his first consideration and he is literally adored by his subjects. *Hobbies* --- Riding and Tennis

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Raj Kumar Chiman Singhji Sahib, of Chanod



HATUR, ROSHANLAL, SETH, Banker and a great philanthropist. Udaipur, was born in 1882. Is fairly well versed in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit and is keenly interested in all social, religious and educational activities. Founded Jain Swetambar Dharamshala, 1909, Library, 1919, Hostel, 1926 and Girls' School, 1928. Donated liberally and served the distressed during epidemics, 1910-16. Was among the first City Fathers and first Vice-President, Municipal Board, Udaipur, 1926. Was also made Honorary Magistrate same year. Was Member, Shree Keshavnath Tirth Committee, 1926 and was foremost at the Dwajanand Installation Ceremony there, 1927. Is one of the foremost promoters of Vidyabhavan. Founded his Ginning Factory, 1931 and Match Factory, 1939 at Fatehnagar. Organised Jain Yatra Special, 1937. Established Jain Swetambar Arnodhar Fund, 1937 by donating Rs. 11,000 at the birth of his grandson. Honoured by His present Highness' Padriyani, 1937 and given seat, 1938.



Seth Roshanlal Chatur, Udaipur

Seth Sahib is amongst the few counted Jain Swetambar personalities of India. He is a man of sound judgment whose services are often availed of by the State to dispose of many a law suit. He works assiduously and has the welfare of the poor, the distressed and the down-trodden, of whatever caste and creed at heart.

He has three sons, one daughter, two grandsons and one grand-daughter. The eldest son, Kunwar Manoharlal, M.A., LL.B., Member, State Legislative Council, is a man of all-round importance and plays an important part in all local social, educational and religious activities. The second son, Parshwachandar, B.Sc., is studying in England, and the third Prakashmal, is studying at Lucknow.



Pt. Cheda Lal Misra.



PANDIT CHEDA LALL MISRA, Rais and Landlord. Born in 1914 at Bognipur. Contributed money and took part in Jubilee and Durbar. Pays Rs. 3,000 as revenue. His grandfather, Pandit Tulshi Ram, helped the Government with Rs. 1,500 in the Great German War and got Wafadari Sanad.



CHHADAMNI LAL JAIN, Proprietor, The Jain Glass Works, Firozabad.

(Photo and Biography not received)



CHETTY, SIR R. K. SHANMUKHAM, B.A., B.L., KCIE, Head of the Indian Purchase Mission to U.S.A., New York. Born, 1892. Educated, Madras. Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923, Indian Delegate, Empire Parliamentary Association, Australia, 1926, re-elected to Legislative Assembly without contest, 1926 and 1930. Dy. President, Legislative Assembly, 1931, attended Labour Conference at Geneva as Chief Delegate of Indian Employers, 1932, Representative, Government of India at Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932, unanimously elected President, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1933, Delegate, Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1938; Dewan, Cochin State, 1935-41, appointed Head of the Indian Purchase Mission to U.S.A., 1941.



Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E., Head of the Indian Purchase Mission to U. S. A., New York



Chhaganlal K. Mathur



CHHAGANLAL K. MATHUR, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London), F.T.S. and M.P.R.S., 1st Class Magistrate and Hakim, Pali, Marwar, Jodhpur, also District Scout Commissioner. Born, 1896 at Jodhpur of a very highly cultured family of Marwar. School and College career brilliant. Won many proficiency prizes and scholarships from VI standard to B.A. Was Joint Manager, Kayasthakul-Sewak, Jodhpur. Teacher, Durbar High School, Jodhpur, 1919. Was Translator, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1919, his work appreciated by Chief Judge. Was appointed Assistant Hakim and promoted Hakim, 1923. His work praised by special Police Officer with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as tactful. Similarly appreciated by Judicial Minister, Jodhpur. Arrested two notorious dacoits. Compiled interesting sketches of Jalore and Pali Parganas, which were appreciated by His Highness. Awarded first-class *Sanad* for census work. Astrology is his favourite hobby.



Thakur Chhatrapal Singh, Zamindar
Sahaspur Lohara Estate, Distt. Drug



THAKUR CHHATRAPAL SINGH, Zamindar, Sahaspur-Lohara Estate, District Drug, C.P. The Estate consists of 90 villages and 61 square miles of forest. Revenue Rs 50,000. Pays Rs 22,000 as Takoli. The late Zamindar, Thakur Girraj Singh, died in 1939. His brother, Thakur Chhatrapal Singh, is the legal successor. The Estate has been under Court of Wards for twenty-five years.



The Late Zamindar Thakur
Girraj Singh



Rai Bahadur Dr. Chhagan
Nath, Udaipur



RAI BAHADUR DR. CHHAGAN NATH, Udaipur. Born, 1885. Entered Rajputana Medical Service, 1908. Deputed to Mayo Hospital, Jaipur. Chief Medical Officer, Dungarpore. Medical Officer in-charge Lansdowne Hospital, Udaipur. Rai Sahib, 1923. Rai Bahadur, 1934. Mewar Durbar granted Saropa and village in Jagir, 1935. Honoured with Jeenkara and gold anklets, 1939. Tazim, 1940. Appointed Chief Medical and Public Health Officer and Superintendent, Central Jail, May 1941.



Capt. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad
Said Khan, Nawab of Chhattari,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., President,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive
Council, Hyderabad, Deccan



CHHATTARI, CAPT. NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., President, H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council, Hyderabad, Deccan. Born, 12th December, 1888. Educated at Aligarh. Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1920-25. President, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference, 1923. Chairman, Bulandshahr District Board, 1922-23. Minister of Industries, U.P., 1923-25. Home Member, U.P., 1926-33. Ag. Governor, U.P., June to August, 1928. Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931. Ag. Governor, U.P., 1933. Appointed President, H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council, July 1941.

LALA CHHOTE LAL AGGARWAL, *alias* Har Charan, Landlord and Banker, Kanauj, District Farrukhabad, United Provinces, was born in Baisakh of B. S. 1936, owns 11 villages wholly and 10 villages partially with an area of 8,500 acres and a population of about 11,000 souls. His income is Rs. 15,000 and he pays revenue and other taxes of Rs. 10,500. He is very popular with the officials, non officials and the ryots. He has 4 sons and one daughter. His sons are Shyam Sunder, B. Sc. (Ag), Ram Mohan, Girja Shanker and Prem Shanker.



Lala Chhote Lal Aggarwal,
Kanauj, Distt
Farrukhabad

MAJOR CHHOTU SINGHJI, of Sardar Risala, Jodhpur Born Katak Sudi Samvat 1951, at village Chandaha Pargana Parbat, District Jodhpur. Comes from the Thikana Boodsu in Jodhpur State. Joined Army in 1911 as Sawar and was promoted to the present rank of Major in 1939. Served throughout the Great War fighting in France, Palestine and Syria. Is winner of the following medals

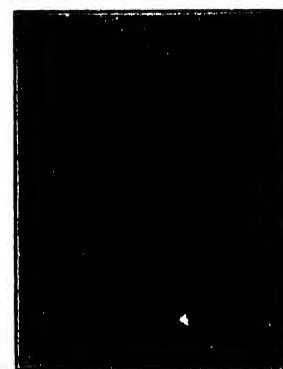


The Hon. Rao Bahadur Ch. Sir Chhotu
Ram, Revenue Minister, Punjab, Lahore

and colours. 1914 Star, Victory Medal, General Service, Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937. Is an all-round sportsman and medal and trophy winner, and is highly respected by all classes of people. Has three sons. The eldest is named Doulat Singh.

CHHOTU RAM, THE HONBLE RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHURY SIR, Revenue Minister, Punjab, Lahore. Born, 1883. Educated at St. Stephen's High School and St. Stephen College, Delhi, passed final examination in law and practised for some time. During Great War worked as Hon. Secretary, Distt. Recruiting Committee, first President, Rohtak District Congress Committee, resigned from Congress, 1920, elected Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1923. Minister to the Punjab Government, September 1924 to January 1927, Leader, Unionist Party in the Punjab Legislative Council, January 1926 to October 1936, elected President Punjab Legislative Council, 1936, appointed Minister of Development, Government of the Punjab, 1937, Revenue Minister, Punjab, since 1941, Knighted, May 1937.

CHIMAN SINGH, KANWAR, Superintendent, Stamps and Registration, Jodhpur. Born, 1950 B. S. Kartik Sudi at ancestral home, Daspan in Marwar. Eldest son of Thakur Sahib Durjan Singh of Daspan, a Tazimi Sardar of Marwar. Joined as Hakim and served for eight years. Then resigned and rejoined service as Superintendent, Stamps and Registration. Is Member, Sardar Club and Umaid Club.



Kanwar Chiman Singhji of
Daspan, Jodhpur

CHITNAVIS, SIR SHANKAR RAO, Kt, 1890, ex-Minister, C. P. Government and ex-President, C. P. Council, Nagpur. Born, 1863. The family held hereditary office of Chitnavis under Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur. He owns two villages in Mok as a right and one hundred and fifty villages in Malguzari, paying about a lakh of rupees as land revenue. Joined Statutory Civil Service in 1885 and retired in 1916 as Deputy Commissioner, having officiated as Commissioner of the Division; received Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for plague and famine work and also Imperial Service Order. Was Member, Indian Factory Commission. Made Knight Bachelor in 1926. Returned unopposed to the C. P. Legislative Council in 1920 and again in 1930. Was also Minister, C. P. Government and President, C. P. Council. His son, Krishna Rao Chitnavis, is being educated.



Sufi Chiragh Din, Rais and Government Contractor Ludhiana



SUFI CHIRAGH DIN, Rais and Government Contractor, Ludhiana, (Punjab), was born in 1881. His father, Sufi Saifur Rahman, who was a great spiritual leader of his times, built high traditions of loyalty to the Crown and his numerous followers ever remained loyal and served the benign Government in various ways

Sufi Chiragh Din, who has been steadfast in his loyalty to the British Government, possesses valuable qualities of head and heart and is gifted with a robust business brain.

Sufi Ghulam Mahbub Subhani, B.A. (Alig.), LL.B., Pleader, his worthy son, holds the unique distinction of being the youngest President of the



Sufi Ghulam Mahbub Subhani, B.A. (Alig.), LL.B., Pleader, Ludhiana

Municipal Committees in the Punjab. A youth of iron will and stern decision, he is the most popular figure in the public life of the city and enjoys complete confidence of all the communities. His selfless, honest, and conscientious public services, his breadth of vision and his pleasant manners have been voluminously appreciated by the high Government authorities. "He has also taken an active and leading part in other societies and institutions for the relief of the suffering and the poor." He has always been of considerable assistance and help with his influence and following, "in maintaining law and order." "He commands a considerable influence in the town." "He can be depended upon in every respect." In such and many other similar remarks his worth has been recorded. At present in addition to his duties as President of the Municipal Committee, Ludhiana, he is working as Executive Officer of the Municipality for the last eight months during which period he has maintained a high standard of efficiency and discipline in the Municipal Administration. A great future awaits him.



DEWAN CHITRABHAN SINGH RAI, Proprietor, Loisingha Estate, the most important estate in the Patna State, E. S. A., was born in 1909. The family trace their origin from the ruling family of Chanda Raj Gonds who, before the advent of the Chowhan Rajput ruling dynasty, were the suzerain rulers of the vast tract of Orissa.

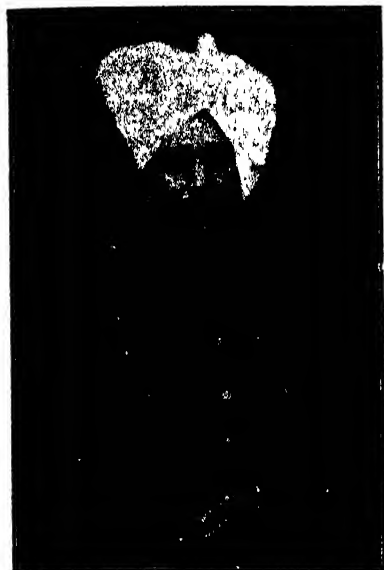
The Zamindari comprises 54 villages with an annual revenue of Rs. 55,000 and Takoh paid is Rs. 17,000



Dewan Chitrabhan Singh Rai, Proprietor Loisingha Estate

Diwan Chitrabhan Singh Rai was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur and Agricultural College, Nagpur. He is a cultured practical man, who manages his Estate with consummate ability. He spares no pains to improve the agricultural and cattle-breeding facilities in the Estate. He takes keen interest in fruit-farming and gardening. Special attention is being paid to pisciculture under the patronage of the Orissa Government Fishing Department. The House of Loisingha has always the honourable distinction of being the most chivalrous and loyal amongst the many estates of this part of the country.

The present Zamindar is President, Raj Gond Mahasabha, Patna State, and also of the local Sanitation Committee. He takes keen interest in politics and always keeps himself abreast of changing times and circumstances. He has one son, Jai Krishna Singh.



Bhuma Bheron Singhji of Chhota Parkhera

BHUMAT CHOTA-BARKHERA, guaranteed estate in the Southern States of C. I. Agency, is situated near Mandoo (in Dhar State), the famous historical place

The area of the Estate is 25 sq miles and the income of the Estate is Rs 21,000. The present Bhuma Bheron Singhji was born in 1889. He received his education in the Dhar High School and succeeded to the *gaddi* in the year 1911 with full Revenue and Judicial Powers (for his jurisdiction)

The people of the Estate are enjoying all the blessings of a good rule. His Hon-Apparent, Kunwar Ganga Singhji, was born in 1923 and is receiving his education in the Dhar Anand Intermediate College with his younger brother, Jammasinghji

Bhuma Bheron Singhji holds villages from both the states of Gwahar and Dhar in C. I. and is taking keen interest in public welfare. The sport of hunting wild beasts is his special hobby and he has killed 35 panthers in his own forests



Hon. Apparent Kunwar Ganga Singhji



Chumilal Agrawala, Advocate, Ajmer

CHUNILAL AGRAWALA, Advocate, Ajmer. Born, 1903. Is a prominent lawyer and a Municipal Councillor. Takes keen interest in all public matters

Milap Chand Chhabra, Advocate, Ajmer and Jaipur. Born, 1903. A distinguished lawyer. Also Mayo College Councillor and Member Agia University Senate and Faculty of Law Secretary, Indian Club. Takes interest in all public matters



Milap Chand Chhabra, Advocate, Ajmer

LALA CHUNILAL MAHESHWARI, adopted son of L. Gokul Chand Maheshwari, Senior Partner of the firm of Chumilal Parshotamdas, Matadin Street, Collectorganj, Cawnpore, was a premier Rais and Merchantman of the town. Born at Khanjarpur, District Meerut, in the year 1868. Entered business at a tender age of 26 years and by sheer dint of personal calibre and business insight rose to the position of premier and profound



Lala Chumilal Maheshwari, Cawnpore

businessman of the province. When adopted was a man of no prominence but by his exceptional business brain got only cleared ancestral debts but made himself a business magnate. Had been elected Member, Cawnpore Municipal Board, 1913-22 and represented Upper India Chamber, 1930-32, also represented Upper India Chamber on various other bodies. Member, Upper India Chamber of Commerce (since 1916), Founder, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce; Member, Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, Hindu Sabha, District Red-Cross Society and Life Member, U. P. Flying Club and Village Welfare League. Founder and moving spirit of Cawnpore Gowshala Society. Director, R. G. Cotton Mills and connected with Mur Mills Ltd, Dalmia Cement Ltd, Birla Sugar Mills Ltd, Cawnpore Textiles Ltd, and B. I. C. Group of Mills. Contributed munificently to almost all public utility funds. Has three sons, the eldest, Gaya Prasad *alias* Pershadilal, was separated from Joint Hindu Family by a deed of separation in 1919 and the other two sons, Parshotamdas and Benarsidas, by a deed of separation in 1934. Lalas Parshotamdas and Benarsidas are partners and look after the firm's business and are promising young men. Lala Parshotamdas is a Member of the U. P. Automobile Association, Allahabad.

CLOW, THE HON'BLE SIR ANDREW GOURLEY K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Kt., J.P., M.A., F.S.S., I.C.S., Communications Member, Government of India, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 29th April, 1890. Served as Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer in U. P., 1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau Government of India, 1920-23; Dy. Secretary, Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, 1924-27; Joint Secretary, 1931-35; Secretary, 1936-38; Adviser and Delegate, International Labour Conferences at Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929-1931 and 1934; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31; Communications Member, Government of India since 1939.

COSSIMBAZAR (BENGAL), The Hon'ble Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M.A., M.L.A., of, Minister, Government of Bengal, Head of a Premier Zamindar family noted for charity and benevolence. Born, 1897, connected with various public activities.

Address -302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.



The Hon'ble Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M.A., M.L.A., Cossimbazar

CONRAN-SMITH, THE HON. MR. ERIC, C.I.E., I.C.S., Home Secretary, Government of India, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 3rd December, 1890. Entered I.C.S., 1915, Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1921, Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1928; Secretary, Local Self-Government, Madras, 1931; Additional Joint Secretary, Government of India, Reforms Office, 1934; Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, 1938.



Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper, Satara

COOPER, SIR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI, Kt., M.L.A., Huntworth, Satara, Bombay Presidency. Born, 2nd January, 1878. Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1919-37, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, 1933-34, Member, Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1934-37, elected to Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937; interim Prime Minister, Bombay, April to July, 1937; is District Scout Commissioner, Satara.

DADABHOY, The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramjee, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., Nagpur. President, Council of State. Born, 30th July, 1865. Joined Middle Temple 1884. Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1887, Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, 1889-90; Government Advocate, C. P., 1891; Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17; elected Member, Council of State, 1921, nominated Member, Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937; Member, Fiscal Commission, 1921, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26, Member, Round Table Conference, 1931, President, Council of State, New Delhi since 1933.



The Hon Sir Maneckji Byramjee Dadabhoi, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., President, Council of State

DALIP SINGH, Sardar-i-Azam, Sardar Bahadur, Home Minister, Jind State, was born in 1877 at Malod, District Ludhiana, of a well-known Dhillon family. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather rendered distinguished, loyal and meritorious services to the Ruling House of Jind since the time of Raja Sarup Singh (1836), and in appreciation thereof his ancestors were the recipients of villages.



Sardar Bahadur Dalip Singh.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dalip Singh entered service in 1896 as His Highness' A.D.C., became Sardar Deodhi, 1904, Judge, 1916, Foreign Minister, 1918, Household, Minister, 1919 and Home Minister the same year.

Throughout his long and brilliant career he has rendered important services in the political affairs of the State. He also rendered notable services in recruiting during the Great War, 1914-18. He received various distinctions as the title of Sardar Bahadur, a *Sanad* from the Commander-in-Chief in India in recognition of services during the Great War, a *khilat* of Rs 3,000 and a *Jagir* from the Durbar. He received Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911. He acted as President, Marriage Committees, Member, Khalsa College Council, and Managing Committee, Amritsar. Chairman, Jind Industrials, Limited, and President, Field Trial Committee. On other occasions he received further appreciation, awards and distinctions as title of Sardar-i-Azam, 1920, His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, His Majesty's Coronation Medal, 1937, an exemption certificate from license for arms from the Honble the Resident, Punjab States & His Highness' Golden Jubilee Medal and *Khilat* i-

Fakhra and a *jagir* in perpetuity in 1937, the title of Sardar-i-Azam and a *Khilat* of £100 in 1939. He owns a large landed and house property in Jind and Nabha States. Retired in 1939 but still holds all the rights and privileges of a Cabinet Minister.

He has three sons. The eldest, Sardar Jogindar Singh Dhillon, is a first-grade officer in Jind State. His second son, Lieut Sardar Malvinder Singh Dhillon, is in the Indian Army. The third son, Sardar Balvinder Singh, is receiving higher education. All of them have inherited the fine qualities of their illustrious father.

CAPTAIN R. DALEEP SINGH, Proprietor, Bathera Estate. The family is from Ajja, 2nd son of Maharana Lakha. Ajja gave up the right of throne with his brother Chunda. M. Ramalji had three sons and M. K. Pirthi Raj wanted to kill the famous Sanga, but Sarangdev, Ajja's son, saved him. Pirthi Raj killed Sarangdev, a great warrior who fought 10 battles and received 84 battle wounds. When Sanga came to throne he named Bathera family



Capt. R. Daleep Singh.
Bathera Estate.

Sarangdev's son after Sarangdev. His son, R. Joga, was killed in Khanwa battle, against Babar. His son, Net Singh, was killed in Haldighat battle. After Net Singh, Bhan Singh and Man Singh his sons, Maha Singh and Surat Singh, succeeded. M. Amar Singh II gave the title of Rawat to Surat Singh also in V. S. 1734 (1707 A.D.). In V. S. 1738 (1711 A.D.) R. Maha Singh and Surat Singh fought against Ran Baz Khan near Bandhanwara. Maha Singh and Ran Baz Khan were killed and Surat Singh badly wounded. M. Sangram Singh (II) gave Kanor to Sarangdev II, son of Maha Singh, and to Surat Singh Bathera. R. Surat Singh was succeeded by Jogi Ram, Eklingdas, Mohabat Singh and Dalep Singh. M. Sajjan Singh visited Bathera and also the late Maharana Fateh Singhji V. S. 1952 (1895) who shot a tiger, for this Golden Tora and Sarpaw was given. R. Madho Singh succeeded Madan Singh, a famous administrator, horseman and shot in Mewar.

Capt. R. Daleep Singh, who was born in 1907, succeeded in 1926; educated in Mayo College, served the late Maharana and now he is in Mewar Bhupal Infantry. First he joined Cavalry, but when the present War broke out he offered his services to British Government and gave donation in War Fund and got transferred to Infantry to go on active service; for this Maharana Bhupal Singh gave Manja. He is a keen soldier, sportsman, shot and is Member of Mewar War Committee and many other social committees. At present he is on active service.



Captain Ar. Dalpat Singhji



KOTHARI CHHAGANLALJI, Udaipur, Rajputana, was born in 1873 and died in 1937 Samwat. Was a well-known high official of the State. Received rewards, gold Honom, village Santooria in Jagir from the State and title of Rai from British Government.

His son, Kothari Moti Singhji, was born in 1918 Samwat. Was Treasury Officer and Superintendent of Mint and Stamps for many years. Has honour of seat and Jikara.

His adopted son, Kunwar Dalpat Singhji, was born in 1896 A.D. Was Assistant Chief Minister and also Acting Chief Minister of Sirohi.



Kotharijee Moti Singhji

State. Got King's Commission in 1927 and is Captain at present. Has honour of seat. Has two sons, Ganpat Singh and Narpat Singh, and one daughter, Ganpat Kanwar.



LT-COL R. B. THAKUR DALPAT SINGH, of Rohet, District Pali, belonging to Rathore Champawat Aidanot clan, was born in 1892 (S. 1948). He was taken in adoption to the Estate of Rohet from Auwa in 1904. He was educated at Chiefs' Mayo College, Ajmer from 1904 to 1911. At College he won the Viceroy's Medal as



Lt. Col. R. B. Thakur Dalpat Singh,
of Rohet, Distt. Pali, Jodhpur State

best all-round athlete. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun in 1911. In 1914, became A.D.C. to His late Highness Maharajah Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur, and joined him in the Great War in 1915. In 1917 he received the commission in Sardar Infantry with the rank of a Major and was appointed Military Secretary to His late Highness. In 1922 he became A.D.C. to the present Maharajah of Jodhpur and also carried on the Military Secretary's work. In 1926 he joined Sardar Rissala, Jodhpur, as 2nd in command. He was sent to Pachmarhi for Small Arms Course and to Sangor for Acquituation Course. He was attached to the P.A.V.O. Cavalry, 11th F.F. for six months. In 1929 he was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. and got the command of Sardar Rissala. He retired on pension in 1931.

At the Coronation Durbar of 1911 he escorted His Majesty the King-Emperor in Imperial Cadet Corps. As a Member of Jodhpur Polo Team he won the Prince of Wales Cup in 1922 when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited India, he also won the I.P.A. Championship Cup in Calcutta the same year. He enjoys Hath ka-Kurub and Doyin Tazim in the State and maintains his own judicial court with 2nd Class Magisterial powers.

He has four sons. The eldest, K. Vikram Singh, has passed his Diploma from Chiefs' Mayo College, Ajmer. He has also won the Viceroy's Medal for best all round Merits.



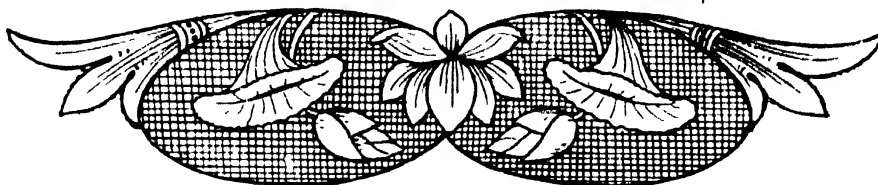
DAMANY, DR. JETHALAL MANSINGBHAI, MBBS (Bombay), D.L.O. (London), D.O. (Oxon), D.O.M.S. (London), F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Honorary Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay. Born, 1st January, 1897 at Rajkot. Educated - Bombay, London, Oxford, Edinburgh, Vienna. Formerly, Hon. Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, G.T. Hospital, Bombay, Resident Medical Officer, Eye Hospital, Oxford, Chief Clinical Assistant, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and Central London Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, London. Member, British Medical Association and other Medical Societies. Chief Medical Referee in India for Crown Life Insurance Co., Winterthur Swiss Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and others. Has published several papers on Ear, Nose and Throat diseases and Ophthalmic diseases. Has four sons - Rajnikant, Shashikant, Pradyumnakumar and Bharatkumar, all studying. Add - Land House, Queen's Road, Bombay, 4.



Dr. Jethalal Mansinghbhai Damany,
Bombay.



Honorary Colonel The Hon ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwara Singh Bahadur, K C I E . LL D , D LITT , of Darbhanga



Darbhangra Raj

HONORARY COLONEL THE HON'BLE MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR KAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., LL.D., D.LITT., of Darbhanga, succeeded to the *gaddi* of the Darbhanga Raj in 1929 on the death of his illustrious father, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., D.LITT.

Family.

The founder of the House, of which he is the head, was Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur who received the grant of the Principality of Tirhut from the Moghul Emperor, Akbar the Great, in the 16th Century in recognition of his learning. They were the original settlers of village Bhour but on receiving the grant of Sircar Tirhut, they shifted the seat to Fort Bhowarah (near the present Sub-divisional head-quarters at Madhubani). The family has a unique history replete with glorious accounts not only of scholarship but also of valour.

Career.

Born on the 28th November, 1907, and educated under the personal supervision of his father, the present Maharajadhiraja, has inherited not only the fortunes left to him by his ancestors but also their noble traits. He is a benevolent landlord, far-sighted statesman, a patron of learning and a great builder. During the period he has had to face many difficult problems caused by natural phenomena like the Bihar Earthquake of 1934 and Floods, political upheavels like agrarian unrest and economic factors like depression. But his sagacity, courage and broad-mindedness enabled him to solve them and give satisfaction to all concerned. He has donated over 30 lakhs of rupees for charitable purposes apart from the enormous recurring expenditure which he incurs every year in maintaining schools, hospitals and dispensaries, etc., throughout the Raj. He was a Delegate to the two sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference held in London in 1930 and 1931, but could not accept the invitation to attend the third session in 1932. Was twice nominated as a Member of the Council of State and was elected in 1937 at the top of the polls to that premier Legislative body. He is the head of the Maithil Brahmins of India and the Life President of the Maithil Mahasabha. As the Premier Landlord of India he is the President of the All-India Landholders' Federation, President of the Bengal Landholders' Association and Life President of the Bihar Landholders' Association. He holds the positions of the General President of the Sri Bharatdharin Mahamandal, an All-India social and religious body, of the Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Patron of the Benares Hindu University, the Life Fellow of the Patna University, Life Member of the Allahabad and Benares Hindu University Courts, of the President of Sanskrit Re-organisation Committee, of the Vice-Patron of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, and the Academy of Fine Arts, India, of the President of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Bihar. Besides these, he is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Member of the Royal Empire Society, Member of the East India Association. Polo, Tennis, and Motoring are his recreations and he is a Member of the Marlborough Club, London; Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla; and Royal Calcutta Turf Club and the Calcutta Club in Calcutta.

War Service.

The Maharajadhiraja pledged his unqualified support to His Majesty's person and throne immediately on the outbreak of the present War.

Apart from the sum of one lakh of rupees which the Maharajadhiraja donated soon after the outbreak of War he presented a dozen ambulances to H. M. the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Official Birthday in 1940, at a cost of over Rs. 50,000; donated Rs. 10,000 for the construction of the Institute for Officers of the British Regiment in Ranchi; Rs. 4,000 for the Red Cross and St John's and Rs. 1,000 for St. Dunstan's Fund; Rs. 5,000 for amenities of Hindu and Sikh soldiers serving Overseas on the occasion of Dusehra; Rs. 5,000 to the King George's Fund for sailors; & 5,000 towards the purchase of Fighter Planes to be called 'Sarkar-i-Tirhut' I, which is the ancestral name of the House of Darbhanga, with a promise of replacing the same, if lost.

Lord Beaverbrook sent the following cable to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar in accepting the gift of the Spitfire, which is named 'Sarkar-i-Tirhut' No. 1 :—

“ Please convey to the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga my deep gratitude for the contribution he has made for the purpose of a Spitfire and for his offer to replace it if lost. His machine, which will be named Sarkar-i-Tirhut No. 1, will bear witness in the skies to his generosity and loyal devotion to the Empire's cause. He has added strength to the Royal Air Force and brought nearer the day when the Nazi menace will be for ever destroyed.”

A Fighter Plane to be called Sarkar-i-Tirhut II has been given to the Indian Air Force. He has recently presented another Fighter to the R.A.F. to be named Sarkar-i-Tirhut III. The Minister of the Aircraft Production, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. J.T.C. Moore-Brabazon, sent the following cable to the Maharajadhiraja in accepting his latest gift of the Spitfire “ I send you my warmest thanks for latest gift of Fighter to be named Sarkar-i-Tirhut ”

He sent £ 1,000 to the Lord Mayor of London for relief of air raid sufferers. Acknowledging the gift the Lord Mayor cabled as follows -

“ Am moved by your generosity and gratefully accept your sympathetic gift which will help to relieve distress of those Londoners who are enduring ravages of air attacks with fortitude ”

But the most notable of these donations was that of £ 15,000 which the Maharajadhiraja placed at the disposal of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to perpetuate the memory of his wife, the Junior Maharani-adhirani Sahiba, who died in October last. The late Maharani-adhirani Sahiba took a very great interest in the War effort and she was full of admiration for the courage, forbearance and sacrifice shown by the women of the Empire. In making this donation the Maharajadhiraja in fact carried out one of her wishes. She was so keen about it that, had she not been so unexpectedly taken away from this world, there was no doubt that she herself would have before long announced it. Her Imperial Majesty graciously deigned to distribute the amount as follows —

£ 5,000 to the National Y. W. C. A. for recreation huts and amenities for Army nurses with British Expeditionary Force in the Middle East.

£ 7,500 to a special Fund administered by the Royal College of Nurses for relief of Civilian Nurses who have suffered through the War

The balance of £ 2,500 as follows —

£ 1,500 towards hostels and comforts for Indian Merchant Seamen

£ 900 to agencies chosen by Her Majesty working for bombed out persons whose houses have been destroyed by bombing and whose need is very urgent and

£ 100 for purchase of wool for comforts for Indian soldiers serving with the British Expeditionary Force.

He has lately supplemented the original amount of £ 15,000 with another £ 2,500 for giving knitted comforts to the troops abroad, to perpetuate the name of the late Maharani-adhirani Sahiba.

Besides these, he has purchased Defence Bonds to the extent of Rs 10 lakhs and contributed the entire Nazar he received on the last Dusshra Day to the War Fund

He was made the Hon'y. Colonel of the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment (territorial), now the Bihar Regiment, which now forms a part of the Regular Army in India, on February 14, 1940. He contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the Regimental Funds on the occasion of his being entertained at dinner by the Officers of the Regiment. The Regiment has acknowledged the benefits which it has received by his association with it. The welfare of the Regiment is always in his mind. He is the Vice-President of the Bihar Provincial War Committee, of which H. E. the Governor is the President, and which was formed to give effect to the resolution proposed by him at a meeting held at Patna.

He has been appointed a member of the National Defence Council which has lately been established by His Majesty's Government.

SARDAR DARSHAN SINGH, of Vahali, I.A.S., M.R.A.C., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S., Barrister-at-Law, District Jhelum, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Punjab, was born in 1891. He is descended from Diwan Karn Mal, Diwan at Emperor Shahjehan's Court. He is the great-grandson of Sardar Bhag Singh, Commandant of the Sikh Army, who took possession of the Salt Mines in the Sikh time. Sardar Darshan Singh is the son of Sardar Hari



Sardar Darshan Singh, of Vahali, Barrister-at-Law, M.R.A.C., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S., I.A.S.

Singh and in every way a worthy member of this great and ancient family. The family is prominently mentioned in the "Punjab Chiefs" as one of the largest land-owning families in the province, paying about Rs. 20,000 per annum as land revenue.

After obtaining his diploma from Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, with distinction, Sardar Darshan Singh joined the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and the Middle Temple in London, in 1910 and passed the Diploma of the Membership of the Royal Agricultural College (M.R.A.C.) with first class honours in 1913, and was called to the Bar in 1922.

He was selected for Imperial appointment in the Department of Agriculture, and was posted to the then newly-created Hansi Agricultural Circle as Deputy Director of Agriculture. He started the Experimental Farm at Hansi with the main object of improving *desi* cottons and his remarkably successful work, especially with cotton and also with wheat, was highly spoken of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Much of the development of agriculture of this backward tract in the province was undoubtedly due to his untiring effort, and his selection work on cottons has been of real value to the province. He was promoted to the Selection Grade in 1931. He was invited to Their Majesties' Coronation in 1911 both at the Westminster Abbey Church in London and the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi, and was awarded Coronation Medal. He was also presented to Their Majesties at Levees at St. James Court in 1911 and again in 1922.

During the Great War he offered to go to the Front but was not permitted by the Government for need of officers in the Agricultural Department. He contributed liberally towards various charitable funds, such as Comfort of Indian Soldiers, Aeroplane Funds, etc. He and his wife purchased War Loan Bonds to the extent of Rs. 25,000. His father supplied 500 recruits, contributed liberally to various War Funds, and invested Rs. 30,000 in the War Loans. In 1935 Sardar Darshan Singh was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal and subsequently the Coronation Medal in May 1937.

He was married to the daughter of Sodhi Tikka Ramnaram Singh, of Anandpur. She was a grand-daughter of the late Sri Baba Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., of Kallar. Unfortunately she died in 1939 and the Sardar married the daughter of Bedi Ram Rakha Singh of Rampur, a grand-daughter of Sodhi Narindar Singh Kuralhwal of Anandpur.

The Sardar has two sons. The elder, Sardar Ravinder Hari Darshan Singh, having had an exceptionally distinguished record at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, Prince of Wales'



Elder, Flight Lt. Tikka Ravinder Hari Darshan Singh of Vahali
Younger, Sardar Ominder Hari Darshan Singh of Vahali

Military College, Dehra Dun, the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell, received his Commission in the Air Force in 1935. He was married to the daughter of Col. His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajindra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Ruler of Jind State, and is now a Flight Lieut. in the Royal Air Force. The second son, Sardar Ominder Hari Darshan Singh, is being educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.



Damodara Sahu, Berhampore,
District Ganjam

DAMODARA SAHU, Berhampore, District Ganjam, is a worthy scion of the illustrious "Sahukar" family, the well-known industrialists of Orissa. He with his brothers are the owners of Aska Sugar Works and Distillery and Sri Parmanand Saw Mills. Mr. Gopinath Sahu manages the Sugar Works and Distillery and Mr. Syamsundar Sahu the Saw Mills at Russelkonda. The concerns are estimated at several lacs of rupees.



GAEKWAD DAMAJIRAO VITHALRAO, B.A. (Hons. Oxon), Comptroller of Household to H. H. the Maharaja, Baroda. Born, 10th December, 1894; educated at Baroda, Manchester Grammar School and Exeter College, Oxford. Obtained Honours' Degree in History, 1918. Joined Baroda State Service as Revenue Probationer, 1919. Married

to Miss Sushilabai, daughter of Sardar Ramchandra Rao Baji Ghatge of Akkalkote, 1920. Appointed Vahiwatdar, Gandevi and later worked as Naib-Suba (Asstt. Collector) at Navsari, Baroda, Vyara, Visnagar and Ameli. On special duty in Barkhali Department, 1924 and subsequently worked as Assistant Political Manager Naib Sarsuba, 1928. Appointed as Chief Assistant to the Ministers to the Government, Baroda, 1928. On the staff of His late Highness in his 21st Europe-trip, 1931 and later as Companion and Secretary to Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsingh, the present Maharaja, while there. Rejoined as Chief Assistant to the Ministers, 1931, with some of the powers of the Karma-Sachiv. Worked as Assistant Comptroller of Household, 1932. Continued as Chief Assistant to the Ministers from 1932 to 1934. Was then appointed Survey and Settlement Superintendent and Barkhali Adhikari and subsequently the Comptroller of Household from 1st June, 1939. *Address* —Datta Vilas, Makerpura Baroda.



Gekwad Damajirao Vithalrao, B.A. (Hons. Oxon) Baroda



CHAUDHARY DAULATSINGH, B.A., LL.B., Narsinghpur, C.P., was born in 1885 at his family village, Imaha. He is universally respected for his character, uprightness and intellectual capacity. He criticised high handed acts of officers and the unfair revision of the Revenue Settlement of the District. The District Member of the Council, who entered it secretly after having promised publicly to boycott it, vigorously supported the officers. Chaudhary Daulatsingh, as an independent candidate, contested the seat against him in the next Elections of 1923. His rival, in spite of being supported by the officers and then hundreds of subordinates, was badly defeated. In the Council Elections of 1926 his rival again opposed him but sustained crushing defeat. Chaudhary Sahib moved in the Council two resolutions condemning the Deputy Commissioner and for revision of the Settlement and the resolutions were carried by the highest majority of votes ever recorded in the C.P. Council. He, however, resigned his seat in 1930.

In 1935 in a public meeting he warned the voters not to be misled by the false promises of the so-called Congressmen, who were forming groups of their dummy supporters and seeking elections to the legislatures for power, money and jobs for themselves, their relations and friends and exploiting the credulous masses and their faith without real hearts for service.

He was President of the Narsinghpur Municipal Committee from 1928 to 1938 and is President of the Land Mortgage Bank, Narsinghpur and has given highly creditable account of himself.

He has four sons. The eldest, Mr. Nitrajsingh, B.Sc., LL.B., suffered imprisonment twice in the Civil Disobedience Movement and was the Chairman, District Council, Narsinghpur. His second son, Marutrajsingh, stood first in the B.Sc. and M.Sc. (previous) Examinations of the Nagpur and Allahabad Universities respectively and is in the Final. His third and fourth sons are in College and School.



Raja Jagannath Singh, Jagirdar, Daulatpur Bhopal State (C 1)

THE DAULATPUR ESTATE, in the Bhopal State, is over three hundred years old and is of much historical importance.

The family in possession of the Estate represents the Rathor clan of Rajputs, hailing originally from Jodhpur. On the visit of the Emperor of Delhi to Ujjain for a settlement of affairs in Malwa towards the middle of the sixteenth century, Raja Bairisal of this family paid him his respects and received from the Emperor the hereditary title of Raja along with Chhatra Nikara and Nishan.

In the seventeenth century Raja Dalshahji established Daulatpur. When Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur conquered Gondwana, Raja Sahib of Daulatpur actively associated himself with him. When the Peshwa, on his return from Delhi, took Malwa from Bhopal the Jagir of Daulatpur also went under the suzerainty of the Peshwa. Raja Salahi Singh was honoured with the Peshwa's *Sanad*. In 1818, on the Malwa going back to Bhopal, the Daulatpur Estate naturally came under the suzerainty of the Bhopal State. During the Pindari trouble the Daulatpur Estate rendered considerable assistance to the British Government and at times to the Bhopal State.



Raja Jagannath Singh of Daulatpur, Bhopal State (C 1.)

On Raja Amar Singh's death his son, Raja Raghunath Singh, came into power. On his death his son, Raja Nirbhai Singh, received *Sanad*. During the last Great War he contributed handsomely to the War Fund and received a certificate. He also paid a visit to the Prince of Wales in 1922 in his capacity as Hon. A.D.C. to Her Highness of Bhopal.

On Raja Nirbhai Singh's death his son, the present Proprietor of the Estate, Raja Jagannath Singh, came into power in 1925 A.D. and received the customary *Sanad* in 1939 A.D.



Kamdar, Tilak Ram

Raja Jagannath Singh has in every way added to the prestige of the family. His first marriage took place in Koloo Kari in the Bhopal State. On account of there being no issue from the first marriage his second marriage was celebrated in Patiala State (Patiala) with the Rajkumari of Raja Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I. Raja Jagannath Singh has had two Rajkumaris from the second

marriage and one Rajkumar, Bharat Indar Singh, the heir, born on the 6th August, 1933.

In 1927 Raja Jagannath Singh visited His Excellency Lord Irwin in his capacity as Honorary A.D.C. to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. He has been a Member of the Legislative Council of Bhopal since 1937.

MIAN ALLAH YAR KHAN DAULTANA, M.L.A., the only son of Mian Abdul Hamid Khan Daultana, representing the famous House of Daultanas of Luddan, District Multan, was born in December, 1899. He was brought under the Court of Wards at an early age on account of his father's death. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, from 1911 to 1919 and after getting the diploma there took up studies at the Punjab Agricultural College at Lyallpur. Since his release from the Court of Wards in 1921 he has devoted his entire energies to the improvement of the Estate. During the last Great War, though a student and a minor, he contributed about a lakh of rupees to the different War Funds and was eager to join the King's Army but his age came in his way.

The Daultana Chiefs are well-known for their influence in the Punjab, particularly in the Multan District. Mian Allah Yar Khan's nephew, Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana, C.B.E., was a prominent figure in the Punjab, being Secretary of the Unionist Party, which rules the Punjab, and also Chief Parliamentary Secretary of the Punjab Government. For his many qualities of head and heart he was held in high esteem by the public and the officials alike. After the very sad death of K. B. Mian Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana, the Hon'ble Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, addressing a very large gathering at Luddan asked them to return Mian Allah Yar Khan to the Punjab Legislative Assembly unopposed for the vacancy caused by the death of the late Khan Bahadur, and it was done accordingly.

The subject of this sketch having had special training in agriculture, is managing his Estate with consummate ability. His immense influence in the district can be realised from the fact that the District Board, Multan, has elected him its Senior Vice-Chairman, the highest position in the District after the Deputy Commissioner, who is Chairman of the said Board.



Mian Allah Yar Khan Daultana, M.L.A., Luddan



Maharaj Shri Jashwantsinghji, of Davad Estate.

With regard to the present Great War he holds an unique position in the Punjab in having been not only among the first to come forward to the Government's help but in having offered 5 per cent of his income throughout the continuance of the struggle.

He has one son and one daughter. His son, Mian Riaz Ahmad Khan Daultana has studied at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and has passed his B.A. Examination this year from the Government College, Lahore.

DAVAD ESTATE - The House of Davad traces its descent from Maharaj Sri Indrasinghji the 5th Maharaj Kumar of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Shrysinghji Sahib Bahadur of Idar State.

Indrasinghji had four sons, viz. (1) Hammarsinghji (2) Naharsinghji, (3) Sardarsinghji and (4) Bhimsinghji. The eldest, Hammarsinghji, succeeded Maharaj Sri Indrasinghji, where Maharaj Sri Sardarsinghji got the village of Narode as Jiwarak from Soor, but the Jiwarak being insufficient it was later on increased by the grant of village Davad in Idar State.

As ill luck would have it Maharaj Sardarsinghji lost his son and grandson in his life-time. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, Maharaj Kishorsinghji.

Maharaj Kishorsinghji earned immense love and popularity from his subjects. It was he who created a new village Kishorgadh out of the waste land of Davad. He was succeeded by the present Maharaj Shri Jashwantsinghji, who is quite young, born in 1906 A. D. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. He takes much real interest in the welfare of his subjects and the improvement of the Estate.

Davad has three villages, viz, (1) Davad, (2) Kishorgadh and (3) Naroda. The income of all these is about Rs. 10,000 and population 2,000, area six (6) square miles.



Deep Chand, Mouza Chilouli,
Distt. Cawnpore, with his son,
Rama Kant

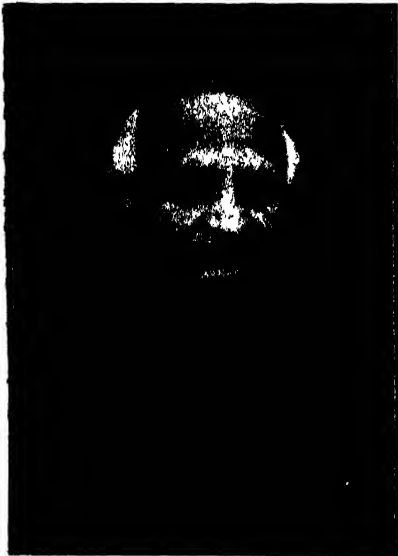
DEEP CHAND, Zamindar, Mauza Chilouli, P. O. Rura, District Cawnpore Grandfather served in the Army. The present Zamindar helped the Government during Civil Disobedience Movement and contributed his mite during the Silver Jubilee Celebrations. Has one son named Rama Kant, one brother named Ram Sarup and one nephew named Kamla Kant.

DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, kt., J. P., Bar-at-Law, Surat, Bombay Presidency. Born, 1875; Organizer, Muslim Educational Conference, 1902; Local Secretary, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1907; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim League, 1907, Diwan, Mangrol State in Kathiawar, 1908-12, Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, 1913; Wazir, Palanpur State, 1914-21; Minister for Agriculture, Bombay, 1924-27; President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-36; Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, 1936.



Sir Ali Mohammad Khan
Dehlavi, Kt., J. P.
Bar-at-Law, Surat

DERBYSHIRE, The Hon. Mr. Justice Sir Harold, M.C., K.C., Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta. Born, 1886. Educated, Blackburn Grammar School, Sidney, Sussex College, Cambridge, 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M.A., LL.B., Barrister, Gray's Inn, 1911 (Cert of Honour), K.C., 1928, served in European War, 1914-19 (M.C.); commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France; Liaison Officer between R. A. and R. A. F., Hony. Major, R. A.; Benchler, Gray's Inn, 1931, Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court since 1934.



Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai,
M.L.A., (Central), Bombay.

DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (Central), Advocate, Bombay High Court, 89, Warden Road, Bombay Born, 13th October, 1877. Educated at Bombay For some time was Professor of History and Economics, Gujarat College, Allahabad, but afterwards was enrolled as an Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court, acted as Advocate-General of Bombay; appeared before the Broomfield Committee during Bardoli Satyagrah on behalf of peasants, 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry Committee; took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movement, imprisoned for one year and fined Rs. 10,000;



Mahadev Hirallal Desai, M.A., Wardha

represented Indian National Congress in the International Conference on India at Geneva, 1933, is Leader of Congress Party and Leader of the Opposition in the Central Legislative Assembly; Member, Congress Working Committee and President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

DESAI, MAHADEV HIRALLAL, M.A., Private Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, Wardha, C. P. Organising Secretary, Home Rule League, 1917-18; Asstt. Editor, *Young India* and *Nar Jiwan*, Editor, *Independent*, Allahabad. Sentenced to imprisonment on various occasions for advocating Congress cause.



Capt Sardar Ramrao Jadhav Deshmukh,
Jagirdar, Churlava, Dewas State (Sr)

CAPT SARDAR RAMRAO JADHAV DESHMUKH, Jagirdar of Churlava, Dewas State (Senior Branch), Central India, is a descendant from Yadav family of Shri Krishna Devi Singh, the 15th descendant from Sattaki, came from Karoli and got Patilki and Deshmukhi in Chalisgaon. Later on his great-grandfather, Rajajirao's daughter, was married to Maharaja Tukojirao II of Dewas (Senior). In 1811 he received hereditary *Jagir* in the State which is still held in the family. Sardar Ramrao was born in 1885. Educated at Daly College, Indore, held many high positions in the State. He is now President of the Dewas Maratha Samaj, Public Service Commission; Honorary Captain and served as Adjutant in the State Army. Keen sportsman, interested in Riding and Tent-pegging. Has the honour of wearing Gold Toda to his turban, besides allowed Chhatra, Mashal, Chobdar Chhad and Gasha seat in the Durbar.



Des Raj Bammi,
Pali, Marwar

DES RAJ BAMMI, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Sub-Division, Pali, Marwar. Joined Government Service, 1912. Went to England for higher studies, 1927. Joined Jodhpur Service in 1930 as Assistant Engineer. Constructed Additional Training Works, Head Amnara Upper Swat Canal, beside other big works. Recently was in-charge of the longest and difficult section, including head works of big water scheme for Jodhpur from Pali.



Dev Datt Sharma,
B.Sc., LL.B. Amritsar

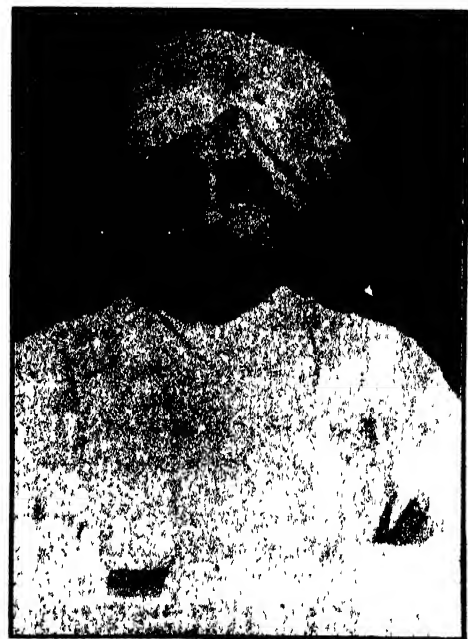
DEV DATT SHARMA, B.Sc., LL.B., Pleader, Amritsar. Born in 1906. Originator of the Theory of Equism, and author of "Be insafi-ka-insaf" (The mistake), etc., etc.

DOSWAMI SHREE DEVKINANDANACHARYAJI MAHARAJ was the owner of Shree Gokulchandramaji Mandir at Kamvan in Bharatpur State. He served in Sanatandharin and was loved and respected by all classes of people. He was

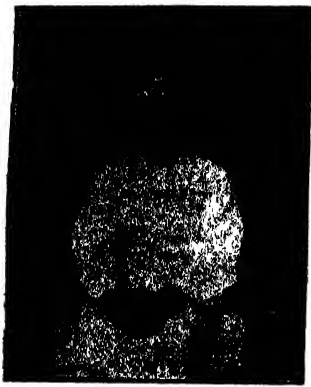


The late His Holiness Goswami Shri
Devkinandanacharyaji Maharaj, Kamvan

exempted from the Arms Act by the British Government. His only son, Goswami Shree Vallabhacharyaji, who was the *Gaddi-nasheen* of the 4th and 5th Peeth of Vaishnav cult was born in Sambat 1948. He was a great exponent of Vallabh Sampradaye and established various educational and religious institutions and was held in high esteem by rich and poor alike. He was exempted by the U. P. Government from attendance in Court. He was a great religious



The late His Holiness Goswami Shri
Vallabhacharyaji Maharaj, Kamvan



His Holiness Goswami Shri Govindlalji Maharaj, (Present), Kanvian

Gopalji was a prince of outstanding ability, both as a warrior and as a statesman. The victories of Chatsu and Ket, the establishment on Maharaja Bharmalji's accession of the 12 Kotries (feudal houses) of Amer, securing the recognition of his title, the rejection of Ashkarajji's claim and the grant of Narwar to the latter by Humayun, are among his important achievements. In view of his seniority and conspicuous services he was made the hereditary Patel (head of the Panchayat of Nobles) of Amer, with the first seat on the right hand in Durbar and the command of the Vanguard of the Army.

The House has continually held this premier position and has maintained the standard of loyalty set up by their illustrious ancestor. From Gopalji down to the present time there have been altogether fourteen generations. All have played a leading part in the Counsels and Wars of the State. Three, Gopalji, Karan Singhji and Jodh Singhji, died fighting on battle-fields and two, Raghunath Singhji and Ranjit Singhji, of severe wounds contracted in sanguinary conflicts with its enemies. Two held the position of Prime Ministers. The State, too, has substantially recognised their services from time to time and has augmented their Estate and granted fresh *agirs* to members of the family.

Since the State entered into Treaty with the East India Company in 1818 the family has also rendered valuable assistance to the British Government. Thakuran Lachhman Singhji was the Prime Minister of Jaipur at the time of the Mutiny. He not only kept the State Army under control but also sent a substantial part of it with Col. Eden to British India. He saved the Resident's family from the British Indian Company of Guards which had rebelled and arranged their safe conduct to the Palace where his own trusted men were placed in their attendance. Rao Bahadur Thakuran Gobind Singhji rendered invaluable help to Col. Walter in the establishment of the Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha.

Thakuran Devi Singhji, the present head of the House of Chomu, is in every way a worthy descendant of his illustrious ancestors. He is the second son of Thakur Anand Singhji of Ajmerajpura and was born on the 19th September, 1876. His uncle, R. B. Thakuran Govind

preacher and always preached loyalty to the Crown among his followers. He rendered great material help to the British Government during the Great War. He donated Rs. 10,000 for building Gokul Baldeo Road. He died on the 16th November, 1940 leaving his three sons, Goswami Govindlalji, Goswami Gokulnathji and Goswami Jayadevlalji behind. His untimely death has meant a great loss to the Vaishnava cult and Sanatandharm and the Vaishnavas throughout India have deeply mourned his sad demise.

THAKURAN DEVI SINGHJI, Chief of Chomu (Jaipur State)—The House of Chomu is the head of the Nathawat Sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs. It represents the seniormost branch of the descendants of Maharaj Gopalji, fourth among the nineteen sons of Maharaja Prithvirajji of Amer, three of whom followed him on the throne, five died childless and the rest had portions of the State allotted to them.



Thakuran Devi Singhji, Chomu Estate, Ajmer

Singhji, was early impressed by his keen intelligence and excellent character and resolved to make him his heir. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he had a distinguished career. Having passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University in 1892 from the Mayo College, he joined the Maharaja's College Jaipur, where he studied for two years. About this time he was formally adopted by Thakuran Govind Singhji and was withdrawn from the College to get practical lessons in the Thikana affairs. He studied Law and Literature privately and gained great proficiency in both. On Thakuran Govind Singhji's death he succeeded him in 1900. Next year he was appointed a Member of the State Council and accompanied His late Highness to England on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII.



Thakur Devi Singhji, of Mundia, Jila Nagaur (Marwar)

He served as a Member of the Recruiting Committee during the Great War and was awarded a Sword of Honour for his services thereon.

On the re-organisation of the Council in A. D. 1925, during the minority of His Highness the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, he was appointed the Military Member of the Council of State. He worked in this capacity till 1931 when he resigned owing to ill-health. As Military Member of the Council he carried out many useful reforms and reorganised the State Forces.

Of his ten sons, the eldest, Rawal Sangram Singhji, who succeeded to Thikana Samod, is a Judge in the Chief Court. The second, K. Raj Singhji, the Heir apparent, looks after the Estate administration. The fourth, T. Bhawan Singhji, who succeeded to Renwal, died in 1937. Two are officers in the Indian Army and one in the State Army. One is under training as Superintendent, Post Offices, and others are receiving education.



THAKUR DEVI SINGHJI of Mundia, Jila Nagaur, (Marwar).

(Biography not received)



THAKORE SRI DEVISINGHJI, Proprietor, Netramah Estate, P. O. Kukadia Idar State, belongs to the Kumpawat clan of the Rathor family. He was born on the 16th November, 1896 and was educated at the Noble High School, Jodhpur. The *Jagu* of Netramah was acquired by the late Thakore Pabramji and Thakore Devisinghji is eighth in descent.



Thakore Sri Devisinghji of Netramah.

The *Jagu* consists of five villages and yields an average annual income of Rs. 10,000. Much improvement has resulted in the income of the Estate as a result of keen efforts of the Thakore Sahib who is greatly interested in agriculture and the welfare of his people. A vast tract of barren land has been populated by him creating a new hamlet called, "Davgadh Kampa," which has been named after him. The Thakore Sahib is a Beydi Tazim Suda in the Idar State and a keen sportsman, being fond of riding and shooting. He is blessed with three sons. The eldest, Kumar Bhopalsinghji, who is the Heir-apparent, has received good education and is at present studying the revenue procedure of the *Jagu*; the second, Kumar Ramsinghji, is receiving education and the youngest, Kumar Naraysinghji, is but one year old.



Kumar Sri Bhopalsinghji of Netramah

The Estate is contributing Rs. 100 annually to the Idar State War Fund.

SHRIMATI DEWANINI VIDYA WATI, widow of Late Dewan Badri Nath represents the Dewan Estate. She has two married daughters, Shrimati Sushila Devi, B.A., and Shrimati Padma Devi. Sushila Devi has a son and two daughters. The members of this family were practically hereditary Prime Ministers of the Jammu and Kashmir



Shrimati Sushila Devi, B.A.

State ever since the time of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Dewans Jwala Sahai, Kirpa Ram and Amar Nath C.I.E. are well known all over India in this connection.

The Estate pays Rs. 97,000 as land revenue and Rs. 23,000 as Income Tax both in the State and British India.



Shrimati Padma Devi

DHARAMDAS TECKCHAND ADVANI, B.A., STCD (Bombay), Headmaster, N. J. High School, Karachi. Born at Hyderabad, Sind, on the 31st May, 1889. Joined the Educational Department in 1910. Promoted to the Bombay Educational Service in 1931.

Has a son, Mr. K. D. Advani, B.A., who is receiving education in Great Britain.



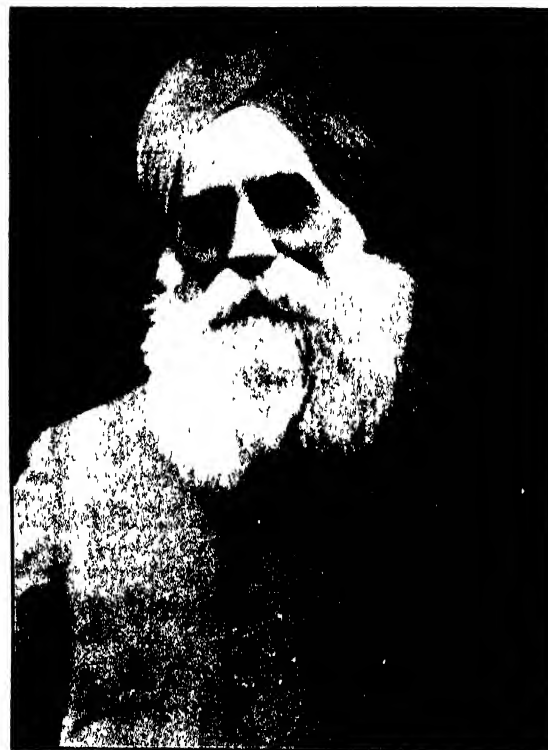
Sardar Dharm Singh, Senior Sub-Judge, Kalsia

SARDAR DHARM SINGH, Senior Sub-Judge, Kalsia. Born, 1892. His ancestors left their original home in Gujranwala District to accompany the founder of the State. Sardar Dharm Singh, after studying in Khalsa College, Amritsar, and attending Government Agricultural College, Lyallpore, where he "stood," according to Principal's report, "well ahead of the rest of the class," was appointed Superintendent of State Forests and Agricultural Farm. He and his father helped the State authorities in supplying recruits during the Great War and were awarded *Sanads* and *Khillats*. Sardar Dharm Singh was also Tahsildar for seven years and in 1930 became Senior Sub-Judge, Assistant Collector, 1st Grade, Magistrate, 1st Class, with appellate powers and also Registrar.



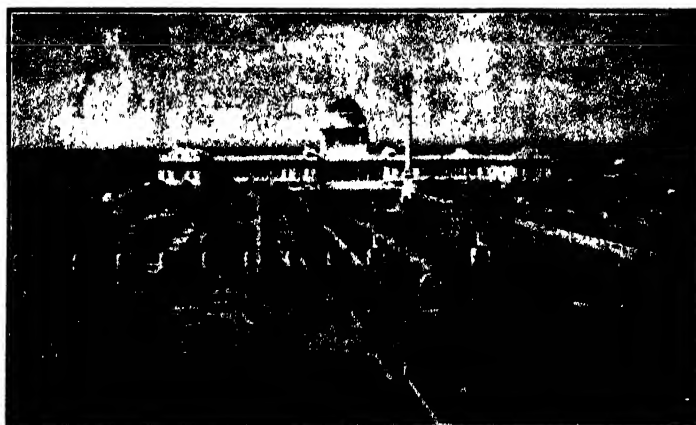
Dharamdas Teckchand Advani, Headmaster, N. J. High School, Karachi

THE LATE SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR DHARAM SINGH, Government Contractor and Rais, New Delhi, one of the greatest philanthropists of his time, was born on the 3rd January, 1881, at Kopra in the Sialkot District. He received his primary education at Wazirabad and matriculated from the Khalsa School, Gurbanwala. Having successfully completed the Upper Subordinate Course at Roorki, he took to service in Burma, whence he returned in 1905 to join the Punjab Irrigation Service. From his early childhood he exhibited signs of greatness and as the time progressed the bud tended to open out into a blossom of beauty and worth. His capabilities were too great and too numerous to remain confined to the measured pale of service and he accordingly soon took to contract line, and those who had an occasion to work with him have no hesitation in ascribing his greatness to the honest hard labour which he put in, irrespective of magnitude of work. He always stood for the principle -- "If a thing is worth doing, do it thoroughly or not at all."



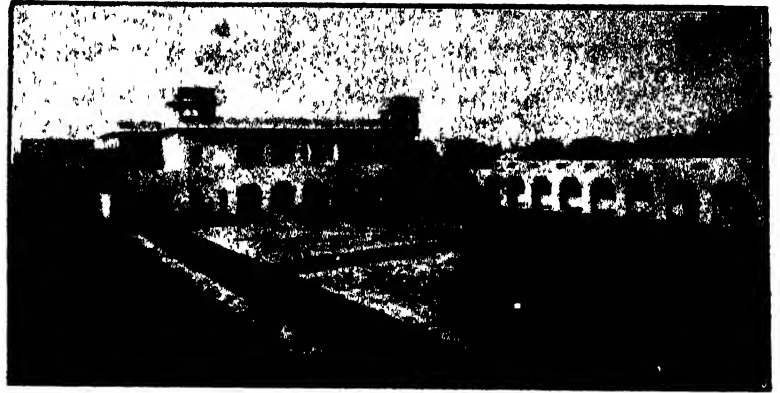
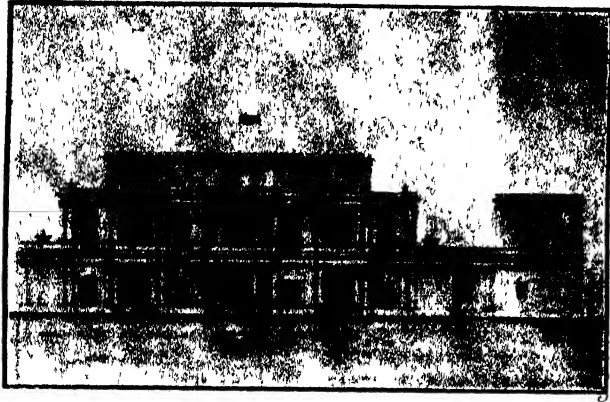
The late Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh

In 1922 he took up to the work of supplying stone for the construction of the Central Buildings of Imperial Delhi. It was at this stage that the foundation of his grand future was laid. It was a job that would have unnerved anyone who undertook to do it. But Sardar Dharam Singh worked wonders in executing supplies. He did his work with a promptitude, exactness, despatch and skill that, but for this extraordinary man, would have been a trophy no less than the "Golden Fleece." Those who have seen the Imperial Buildings in the course of construction know what it was to achieve success against uncertain odds. His services were highly appreciated and the titles of Sardar Sahib and Sardar Bahadur were successively conferred upon him in 1928 and 1930.



Call him the stone and marble king of India and you will be speaking the exact truth, for almost every chip of red and white stone used in the Imperial Buildings of New Delhi was supplied by him and all varieties of Indian marbles enhancing the beauty and grandeur of the Viceroy's House bear the stamp of his supplying and manufacturing capacity.

Love of humanity was ingrained in his nature and was apparent from his very childhood. It got striking manifestations in numerous acts in his strenuously productive and inherently noble life. Charity was the very ambition of his soul, and his entire life was an impressive illustration of this fact. Some work to achieve greatness, he toiled so that with his labour others also may become great. He was a great pioneer of Primary Punjabi education and the Sikhs are justly proud of having produced a man who dedicated himself to the last button of his coat to the noble cause of Primary Education in the Punjab and U. P. His ambition was to found a Trust which he did with practically the entire of his life's earnings. It is a registered body, having for its objective the infusion of love for industries among the masses and other works of public utility.



He passed away at the age of fifty-two at Vienna on the 19th June, 1933, having undergone an operation for cancer. His untimely death was deeply mourned by his numerous admirers in the Punjab and all over India. A sincere lover of the doctrines of the Sikh religion, he was a staunch devotee of Guru Nanak. A fountain-head of charity and a tower of support in social undertakings, he was loved and revered by all who came in contact with him. In spite of being terribly busy he never failed to do his daily *Suman* (prayers) and devoted every spare moment to religious meditations.



The Guru Nanak Vaidya Bhandar Trust founded by him is very successfully functioning under the body of the Trustees and more than fifty Primary Schools are being fed and managed by this Trust.

He left behind him four worthy sons—Sardar Indrajit Singh, Sardar Surjit Singh, Sardar Satjit Singh and Sardar Daljit Singh and four daughters.



Miss G. Dharmjit Singh,
B A , Cawnpore.

MISS G. DHARMJIT SINGH, B.A., Headmistress, Mohammadan Jubilee Girls' School, Cawnpore, daughter of Reverend Y. Dharmjit Singh of Gorakhpur. She has built up a fine English Middle School in Basantpur, in the District of Gorakhpur, for the uplift of Christian girls. The school, she is now in charge of has been converted into a High School from a Middle School

DHARNIDHAR MOHALE, B.A., Assistant Settlement Officer. Born, 2nd December, 1905. Grandfather, Pandit Gangadharji and father, Pannalalji, from reputed family of Cawnpore, loyally served Mewar State as Accountant-General and District Magistrates. 45

and 27 years services, respectively. Both retired on pension Grandfather is keeping fit at 80, thoroughly pious, conferred honour of seat in the Durbar.

Mr. Dharnidhar graduated in 1928 Keen scholar. Decent young gentleman Loves tennis



Dharnidhar Mohale, B A

THE history of the Dhars in Kashmir commences with Mereu Pandit who played a very prominent part in the defence of Golkonda, where the Dhars had migrated from their native land only to secure their lives from the clutches of Sikandar, the Iconoclast At the annexation of Golkonda by Jehangir into the Moghul Empire Mereu Pandit was deputed to command the bodyguard of Nurjehan and thus he had a chance to play a very prominent part in rescuing Jehangir from the siege of Mahabatkhan In recognition of similar faithful and efficient services he was deputed to command the Moghul Forces in Kashmir Jagirs in perpetuity (which were held by all the generations uptill now and are at present held by Pt Balakak Dhar, the fourteenth agnate descendant in the line) were bestowed on him

Bulachu Pandit and his son, Makund Pandit, descendants of Mereu Pandit who, also held similar charges, launched brilliant campaigns against the lawless tribes of Yagistan and made them feel the lawful and judicious administration of the then Rulers of Kashmir. Thus they earned further laurels for the family Their descendants held different high military and civil posts in Kashmir under different rulers.

Pandit Shaj Ram, Mirza Pandit, and Birbal Dhar persuaded Maharaja Ranjit Singh, even at the cost of their lives, to invade Kashmir only with the view of redeeming it from the inhumanitarian Pathan Rulers Pandit Ganesh Joo Dhar, the odd blend of a Statesman and General, conquered Skardoc for the Sikhs and was in consequence awarded a *Jagir* which is still held by the family.



Pt Balakak Dhar.

Pandit Mahanand held high administrative posts of Diwan Mal, Governor of Jammu, and Financial Commissioner in succession. All of his five sons held high posts in the State Administration and the more important was held by Pt Vidh Lal, who served His late Highness as the Private Secretary efficiently and loyally all through, especially in the case that assumed an important position in the history of relations of the State with the Crown

Pandit Balakak Dhar is the head of the family at present. His present Highness, in recognition of his services in restoring peace and order in the State in 1988-89 Disturbances, granted him an annuity in addition to the *Jagirs* that he inherited from his ancestors The military spirit has now been resuscitated in the family as Pt Sri Kishen Dhar, one of the sons of Pandit Balakak Dhar, is the youngest cadet under training in the Military College at Dehra Dun

DHARSIKHERA ESTATE, in Dhar State, Central India, is situated about 36 miles west of the State. It has an area of 10 sq. miles with a population of over 1,000 souls.

The Thikana was founded by Thakur Pratap Singhji in 1775 Vikrami. The Thakurs of this Thikana having descended from the family of Maharaja Fatch Singhji, the third great-grandson of Maharaja Uday Singhji, the 'Mota Raja' of Jodhpur, are called the Rathors of the 'Fatchsingot' clan.



Thakur Jewan Singh, Dharasikhera.

Before 1875 Vikrami the Thikana was absolutely independent, but after that, according to an agreement between General Sir John Malcolm (the Political in charge of the Central India Agency) and Dhar Durbar, the Thikana was handed over to the State. The Durbar granted hereditary right of judiciary to this Thikana. It has its own Police and Jail and enjoys full Revenue Powers. The Thikana occupies a prominent position amongst the well-administered Thikanas of the State.

The present Thakur Jewan Singhji was born on the 28th September, 1884 and succeeded his father in 1906 A. D. In



Mr. Jaswant Singh, Dharasikhera.

the same year he was invested with full administrative powers of his Thikana by the Dhar Durbar. He is an able and far-sighted Ruler and has introduced several useful reforms in the administration of the Thikana. He has increased the resources of the Revenue without being unjust and hard. He gave remissions of thousands of rupees in arrears of Land Revenue to the cultivators. He is very dearly loved by his subjects.

He was married in 1903 A. D. and is blessed with five sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Kumar Jaswant Singh, the heir-apparent, was born on the 8th January, 1908. He leads an ideal life and possesses most charming manners and wins the hearts of all who come in contact with him. He received trainings of Judicial, Revenue and Accounts in the Dhar State, and is at present looking after the affairs of his Thikana under the able guidance of his worthy father.



The late Lala Gaya Pershad,
Founder of the Gaya
Pershad Trust, Cawnpore.

BABU KALIKA PERSHAD DHAWAN, 85, Cantonment, Cawnpore, son of the late Lala Gaya Pershad Khattri, of Cawnpore. Born, January 1885. He is Secretary, Gaya Pershad Trust Committee, Library and Reading Room, President, G. N. K. High School Managing Committee, and Member, Executive Body, B. N. S. D. Intermediate College and S. D. College of Commerce, Cawnpore. Is an Hon'y. Magistrate. Is also Partner in the firm of Messrs. Parsotam Dass Bhagwati Pershad of Cawnpore. Owns also house property in Cawnpore. Has one son and one daughter.

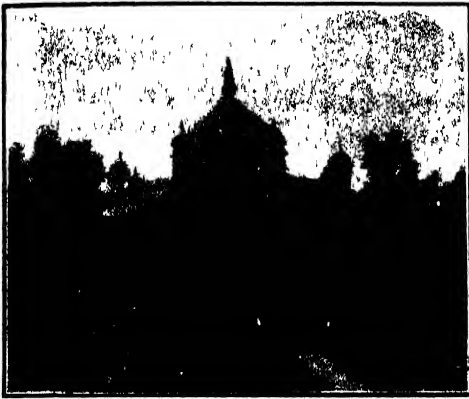
Committee Sadavart and Dharmshala Chhoteylal and Gaya Pershad, Cawnpore, is an

institution endowed for charitable purposes and was founded in 1899 by the late Lala Gaya Pershad Khattri, a Rasi of Cawnpore. The estate of this institution is worth over eight lacs of rupees and annual income of about Rs. 35,000 is spent on charities. The Trust has built at a cost of nearly two lacs, a magnificent building for the location of the Gaya Pershad Library and Reading Room. A fine marble monument has been built at Benares at a cost of over one lac of rupees in memory of the testator's Guru, the late Sri Swami



Babu Ram Sanchi Seth, B. A.,
LL. B., Advocate and President,
Committee Sadavart and
Dharamsala Lala Chhotey Lal
and Gaya Pershad, Cawnpore.

Bhaskranandji It maintains a Chettra at Benares and a Sadavart at Cawnpore It has recently built a fine Dharinshala at Cawnpore at a cost of over one lac of rupees. It has built an Ophthalmic Ward and Operation Theatre in the King George's Medical College at Lucknow

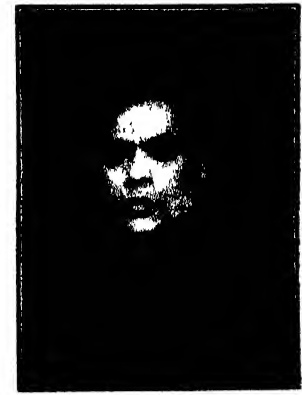


Shri Swami Bhaskarananda's Samadhi at Benares Erected by the executors of Lala Gaya Pershad of Cawnpore, 29th September 1909

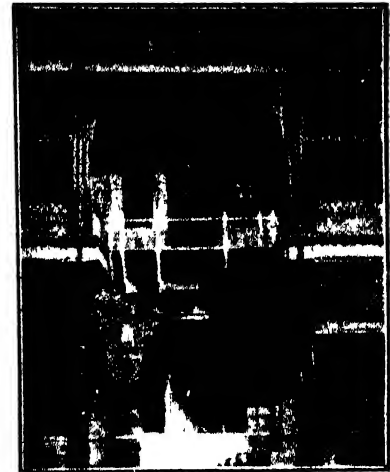
and has contributed large sums to the educational institutions at Cawnpore. It has established the Gaya Pershad Life Saving Fund, which distributes rewards in the shape of medals, etc The Trust spends annually Rs 5,000 in awarding scholarships to deserving and poor students and Rs 3,000 in helping the poor and needy widows A committee of six members, of which the President, Babu Ram Sanehi Seth, B.A. Advocate, is now managing the Trust. The other five members are Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, M.B.A.

Advocate, Babu Seeta Ram Mehrotra, Babu Mool Naram Tandon, Babu Kalika Pershad Dhawan, and Babu Jagannath Pershad Tandon The Trust is doing very useful work and is very well-managed

DIGAMBER PERSHAD TRILOKI NATH, Raises House Proprietors, Zamindars and Forest and Military Contractors, Dehra Dun, belong to the well-renowned Agarwal family of Dun Branches at Doiwala, Hardwar, Nagma, Shahigah and Seranau supplying timber to the Army worth lakhs of rupees Their uncle, Lala Jamuna Dass Bhagat, was a leading Rais of the town, who established the present business He was the author of a version on the Tulsī Kṛī Ramayana in verse recognised as the Book of Guidance for the Ramhila plays in North-Western Districts of U.P. In 1914-18 War he supplied rations to four Nepalese Contingent throughout its stay in Dun Valley and outside



Kalika Pershad Dhawan, Secretary of the Gaya Pershad Trust, Cawnpore



Shri Gaya Pershad Library and Reading Room Cawnpore



L. Digamber Pershad Sahib



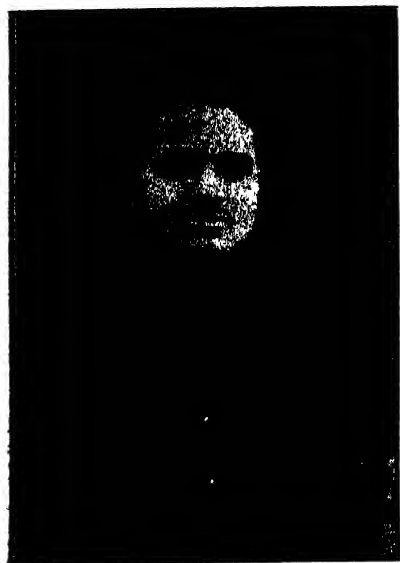
Triloki Nath Sahib



K. P. Manglik B.A.

Lala Digamber Pershad takes keen interest in public activities in Dehra Dun He is President, Shivajee Sevasamitti, Patron, Hindu Nation School, Member Mahadevi Karvapathshala, Intermediate College; Member, District War Committee / Vice-President, Varsh Sabha, ex-Municipal Commissioner

His eldest son, Kirti Pershad Manghik, after graduating has also joined the business



Raj Rana Khuman Singh, of
Dilawara, Mewar

RAJ RANA KHUMAN SINGH, OF DILAWARA, is one of the first class nobles of Mewar. His great-grandfather, Rao Bahadur Raj Rana Fateh Singh, was a Member of the Mewar Council in the times of His Highness Maharana Sajjan Singh. He was honoured with the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government. His father, Raj Rana Jaswant Singh, married the sister of the Maharaja of Khatoli (Kotah) and had two sons and one daughter. He was a Member of the High Court, Mewar. He helped the British Government during the last Great War with a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the War Loan.

Raj Rana Khuman Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is a diploma-holder of the same Institute. He had also joined the Senior Cambridge but had to give up the studies due to the sudden death of his father. He has married the daughter of the Thakur of Badnor. At present he is busily engaged in picking up the work of his own Thikana and it is expected that in due course he will effect many important reforms and improvements in his Thikana. He is loved and esteemed by his rayyets for his earnest and constant solicitude for their moral and material well-being. He is universally respected for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

His only sister has been married with the Raj Kumar of Sanjeli. His younger brother, Maharaj Nareshwar Singh, is receiving education at the Bhopal Noble High School, Udaipur.

DIWAN DILBAGH RAI, Rais, Honorary Magistrate, Member, District Board, and Divisional Durbari, Fatehgarh, District Gurdaspur, was born on the 7th October 1900. He belongs to the ancient and renowned family of Diwans of the Gurdaspur District.

His great-grandfather, Diwan Tek Chand, was a Diwan in the Government of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and afterwards served the British Government as Tahsildar at Eminabad. Diwan Tek Chand had two sons, Diwan Narinjan Das and Diwan Sahib Dayal. The latter turned a Christian and, therefore, could not have any claim to the Estate of his father. Diwan Narinjan Das was an unique personality in his time. He was a Provincial Durbari, Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Sub-Judge and Sub-Registrar at Fatehgarh. On his death his only minor son, Diwan Nand Lal, father of the present Diwan, was taken under the Court of Wards. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, was an excellent cricketer and a fine polo-player. Unfortunately he died at the age of twenty-three, only three years after the release of his Estate, leaving behind the present Diwan, then an infant of one year, and three daughters. The Estate accordingly was taken under the Court of Wards in 1902 and was released in 1922.

Being the only son of his mother, Diwan Dilbagh Rai was not sent to the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, but was educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar. Having a lot of prospects in Amritsar, he made that city for several years his headquarters. He is a fine tennis and bridge player and a nice cricketer.

In 1929, on his appointment as Honorary Magistrate, he shifted his headquarters to Fatehgarh. As an able and conscientious Magistrate he is equally popular with the Bar and the public. His appointment as Magistrate at Fatehgarh is very helpful to the public as the town is at a great distance from the headquarters. In 1925 he was made a Divisional Durbari and in 1934 was nominated a Member of the Gurdaspur District Board.

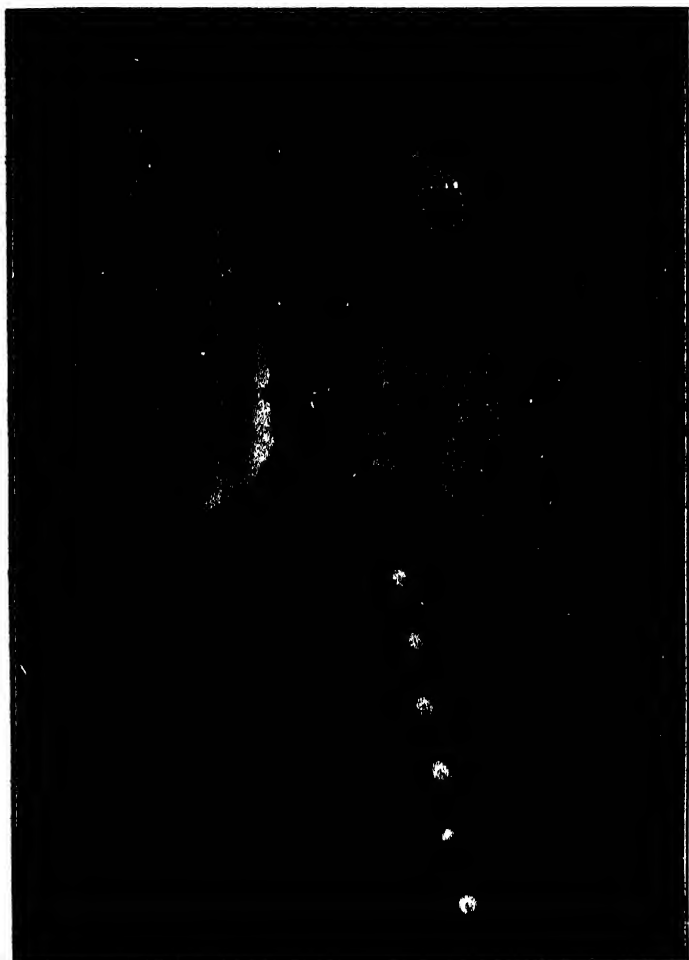
On the occasion of King-Emperor George V's Silver Jubilee he donated Rs. 3,550 out of which Rs. 1,000 was for the Central Fund, Rs. 2,000 for the King George Silver Jubilee.



Diwan Dilbagh Rai, Fatehgarh, Distt. Gurdaspur

Hindu Girls' School, Fatehgarh, and Rs. 550 for Diwan Dilbagh Rai Silver Jubilee Pavilion at Batala. He is immensely popular in his *Ilaga* and is held in great esteem by the officials. He has ever been serving the Government loyally and in his charitable donations he tops the list.

His only son and heir, Kanwal Kishen, is in his teens and is being coached by a private tutor.



Maharaj Dileepsingh, of Thikana Khawasa



ATMAD UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR COLONEL DIWAN DINANATH, Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore State. Born in 1884. Educated at Government College, Lahore, and Exeter College, Oxford. Is a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. Entered Indore service in 1914 as Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and soon rose to be Huzur Secretary. Joined Patiala State service in 1920 as Judge, High Court. Appointed Foreign Minister in 1923. Appointed Superintendent of Mandi State in 1924 and Chief Secretary and Chief Minister, 1925-30. Rejoined Indore State service, 1930 as His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy and served in this capacity till the 31st August, 1933, also serving as a Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy as a Representative of Holkar Government. Rejoined Patiala Government service as Minister of Public Health and Education, 1933. Rejoined Indore State in 1937 as Minister-in-Waiting to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. He was made Finance Minister and then Prime Minister in 1939.

MAHARAJ DILEEPSINGH, belongs to the Ruling Family of the Jhabua State. His Thikana, Khawasa, lies in the north of Jhabua. In 1826 A.D. Raja Bhim Singh of Jhabua gave Khawasa to his second son, Motisingh. Motisingh was succeeded by Raghunath Singh. Raghunath Singh had three sons, viz. Himnatsingh, Udaisingh and Kesarsingh. Himnatsingh died without any male issue. Udaisingh, the present Raja of Jhabua, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh of Jhabua in 1895 and Kesar Singh died in 1934, leaving two sons, Maharaj Dileepsingh, and Maharaj Bahadur Singh. Maharaj Dileepsingh had his education at Agra and Aligarh. He was placed at Indore for training in Revenue and Settlement work and for Judicial training he was placed in the District Court at Mhow. For some time he worked as Railway Magistrate and was thereafter appointed Kamdar of Ratanmal by the Malwa Political Agency. In September 1934, H. H. Raja Udaisingh, Raja of Jhabua, retired from the Administration of the State and Maharaj Dileepsingh, being his nephew, was appointed President of the Council of Administration by the Government of India.



Atmad-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Colonel Diwan Dinanath, Prime Minister, Indore State.

KUNWAR DIWAKAR PRAKASH SINGH, Yuvaraj of Kasmanda Raj, District Sitapur, Oudh, was born in October, 1903. His grandfather, Thakur Jawahir Singh Sahib, who lived up to the venerable age of ninety (90) had received from the Government a grant of several villages in recognition of his loyal and meritorious services during the Mutiny of 1857. His father, Raja Bahadur Suraj Bakhsh Singh Sahib, O.B.E., Taluqdar of Kasmanda-Basaudih Estate was a Member of the First Legislative Assembly. He is well known for his munificence. He has contributed one lakh of rupees to the Benares Hindu University and one lakh to the Lucknow University and about two lakhs to War, Medical and other charities. He was for many years President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh. The Kunwar Sahib has Taluqdar and non-Taluqdar property in the districts of Sitapur, Hardoi and Allahabad with an income of about five lakhs a year.

The Kunwar Sahib is an assiduous scholar. He has made a special study of the political history of India in particular and of European countries in general. He was Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif till 1937. He takes keen interest in tennis, billiards and *shikar* of big and small games. He holds liberal views and has been a Member of the Council for nine years.

He was blessed with three issues. The surviving two are -- Yuvarajkumar Dinesh Pratap Singh, aged fourteen years, and one daughter, Yuvarajkumari Savita Kumari *alias* Abha Raja, aged eighteen years.



Kunwar Diwakar Prakash Singh,
Yuvaraj of Kasmanda Raj

DIWAN CHAND JOLLY, Inter B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, Lahore, better known as the Managing Proprietor of Messrs Jolly Brothers, Lahore, a firm which, under his able and expert guidance, constitutes an outstanding factor in the industrial and commercial development of the Punjab. Starting an hardware establishment at Rawalpindi in 1900 he



Diwan Chand Jolly Bar-at-Law, Lahore

went to England and qualified himself for the Bar and Engineering. On his return home he devoted his talent and energy to his firm and soon raised it to a high level of efficiency with flourishing Head Office at Lahore and branches in several Indian States. For the high standard of its contracts the firm was awarded excellent contracts by high Army Officers at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Jullundur. Under his skilful management and supervision this firm has also made its mark in the manufacture of bar soaps, jhools, ropes, buckets, petrol-drums, durries, etc. All these products were recognised as "above the average for stores supplied by local contractors."

During the Great War Mr. Jolly served the Empire with exemplary energy and devotion. Along with his brothers he supplied over 100 recruits and also helped the authorities in various other ways.

He has also singularly succeeded as a lawyer and is a model of integrity in his public and private life.

DOWLATGADH ESTATE, is one of the first class *Jagirs* in Idar State. This *Jagir* was awarded to Thakore Setansinghji by His late Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Dowlatsinghji Sahib Bahadur of Idar State, for he saved the Maharaja from an assault of a ferocious panther. Thakore Setansinghji was a Medtia Rathod Rajput by caste. He was a native of Dhanoli in Budsu Jagir under Jodhpur State, (Rajputana). At the age of fourteen he was taken up on the personal staff of His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Shree Sardarsinghji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, through the kind help of Maharaja Shree Dowlatsinghji Sahib Bahadur.



Thakore Moolsinghji of Dolatgarh Estate (Idar State)



Major Thakore Setansinghji of Dolatgarh Estate (Idar State).

When Maharaja Shree Dowlatsinghji Sahib came to Idar with His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Pratapsinghji Sahib Bahadur, Thakore Setansinghji escorted them. Here in Idar he was retained in the Staff. He strained every nerve to satisfy Maharaja Shri Dowlatsinghji Sahib Bahadur.

After some years, he had to face an accident when the late Maharaja was mauled by a wild panther. Thakur Setansinghji not caring for his own life, threw himself in between the panther and the late lamented Maharaja and fought with the hefty panther hand to hand and showed his heroism, trust and fidelity. In recognition of such a loyal service and brave deed His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Dowlatsinghji Sahib Bahadur graciously awarded him the *Jagir* of Jamla Village but the name was changed into Dowlatgadh after the name of His Highness. He was also given double *Tazim*, Gold and with great honour made him one of the first class *Sirayat Sardars* of Idar State.



Kumari Magansinghji of Dolatgarh Estate (Idar State).

Thakore Setansinghji then became the most trusted man of His Highness and held the posts of Military Secretary, Private Secretary, Revenue Commissioner and Home Minister of the Council. He was appointed as an Honorary Major. He served loyally throughout his whole life.

He improved his *Jagir* and built a bungalow at Dowlatgadh, as well as a big bundh at the tank Kahansar, for irrigation. He died in 1925. He left three Kumars, Moolsinghji, Padamsinghji and Roopsinghji. The eldest, Moolsinghji, succeeded to the *Jagir*. Thakore Moolsinghji had his education at Scott College, Sadra and Mayo College, Ajmer. After finishing his studies he served the State as a Staff Officer, Household Comptroller, Military Secretary, and Private Secretary. He is also an Hony. Captain. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Shri Himmatsinghji Sahib Bahadur, the present

Ruler of Idar is highly satisfied with his work and takes him with him as *Sardar-in-Waiting* when he goes out on tour or to other States. He is always punctual in his State duties. He is very trustworthy and faithful to his Ruler, whom he respects as his father. He has improved his *Jagir* a good deal having built many new buildings, a Guest House and a School at Dowlatgadh, also has improved the land and the agriculture. He still has many ideas for improving the *Jagir* further.

His younger brothers, Padamsinghji and Roopsinghji are also educated. Padamsinghji is Personal Secretary and Roopsinghji is on the Personal Staff of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar. The Maharaja is very kind to both of them, who are performing their duties faithfully.

Thakore Moolsinghji has three Kumars- Magansinghji, Naharsinghji and Prem-singhji. The eldest, Magansinghji, is being educated in Ahmedabad and the younger two are also receiving their education. His Highness Maharaja Dhuraja Shri Hummatsinghji Sahib Bahadur has great regard for this loyal family and always helps them in different ways.

DONGAR SINGH, RANA, Jagirdar, Burwaha, Holkar State, Central India, was born at Burwaha in 1900. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. His father, Rana Nahar Singh, died in 1914 and Rana Dongar Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* the same year. He was invested with full powers by the Indore State in 1921. The family came on transfer to the Indore State in 1868 in territorial exchange of the Burwaha Pergunnah.



Rana Dongar Singh of Burwaha (C.P.)

The *Sanad* in the Rana's possession is of the Central Provinces Government. In the Central Provinces he is a Zamindar of Burwaha Pergannah. His is a Tuwar Rajput. His forefathers ruled in Delhi before the Mohammadan period. During the Moghul period a forefather of his, Rana Soorajmal, founded Burwaha, receiving a *Sanad* for the same from the Moghul Emperor, Shah Alam. The title of Rana was conferred on his forefathers by the Moghul Emperors.

The income of his *Jagu* is Rs 30,000 a year, and he pays *tanka* to the extent of Rs 950 to the Indore Durbar.

Rana Dongar Singh was married in 1920 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur's uncle of the Raoti family, grand-daughter of Maharaj Fateh Singhji. His second marriage took place in the Piploda State in Malwa.

Rana Dongar Singh is a First Class Jagirdar of the Indore State. His ancestors rendered important Zamindari services under British Government. He is a fine tennis player and is a Member of the Burwaha Club.

MESSRS. DORAISAMY IYENGAR AND BROS., 134, China Bazar Road, Madras.

RAO RAJA DOULAT SINGHJI, of Jodhpur. Born in Samvat 1963. Ancestor, Rao Raja Sajjan Singhji, was seventh son of Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur. Enjoys Hath-ka-Kurb, Deori Tazim and a seat in the Durbar. Is very social and deeply religious. Devotes much of his time in prayers. Enjoys universal respect.



Rao Raja Doulat Singhji,
Jodhpur



SRI SRI DURGAMADHAB PRASAD SINGH DEO, Zamindar Sahib of Madanpur-Rampur, Eastern States Agency, was born in 1896. He is one of the prominent notables of the Orissa States. It was during the minority by the Kalahandi State. It is an agricultural Estate but its prosperity depends upon the proper exploitation of forest and mineral resources and development of industries.



Sri Sri Durgamadhhab Prasad Singh Deo, Zamindar of Madanpur-Rampur. It is connected with the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway line.

Sri Sri Durgamadhhab Prasad Singh Deo is the 27th in the order of the family. He is the only-son of his father, Raja Chaudramoni Singh Deo, who died in 1900. Durga Madhab had his early education under the care of his capable widow mother. He had eight years of education at Rajkumar College, Raipur. After a special administration training the management of the Estate was handed over to him in 1918. Since then the Estate has been progressing economically and educationally. The Estate is 421 square miles in area, consists of 5 Sub-Divisions, comprising 274 villages, with a population of 35,000 and average annual revenue of Rs. 1,15,639. It pays an annual Peskis of Rs. 12,804 to the Kalahandi State. The Zamindar Sahib exercises Magisterial and Judicial powers over his Estate. His Estate liberally contributes annually to the Kalahandi State Educational Scholarship Fund, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Contribution Fund, Hospital Fund and various other funds. There are higher grade Primary Schools in the Estate and a well furnished Hospital. It is

The Zamindar Sahib is married to the highly accomplished and well read third daughter of the late Sri Maheswar Singh Deb, Pithpatidar of Icham Singhbham District, Behar. They are blessed with 8 sons and one daughter. The Zamindar Sahib is an able Administrator and takes keen interest in the educational and social uplift of his people, more particularly the aboriginal section thereof.

His first son, the Yubaraj, is studying in Intermediate of Arts in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. The second son is in Senior Cambridge Course at Cuttack.

The Zamindar Sahib has liberally contributed to the King George Jubilee Fund, Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and the recent War Purposes Fund. He is religiously disposed.



Rai Sahib Durga Prasad,
Honorary Magistrate,
Nasirabad



DURGA PRASAD Rais and Banker, Bati, P. O. Pukhrayan,
Distt. Cawnpore

(Photo and Biography not received)



DURGA PRASAD, RAI SAHIB. Born at Nasirabad, 4th April, 1874. Title conferred, 1931. Awarded Gold Medal for services to Central India Boy Scouts. Retired in 1932 from Malwa Bhil Corps, Indore Residency after 40 years' loyal services to the Government; Manager, Bandanwara Estate, 1933-34. Honorary Magistrate, Nasirabad, since 1937. Sons ---Jagmohan Lal, Laxmi Narain and Bishamber Dayal.



R. B. Loknath Prasad
Dhandhania, Karera (Mewar)

DURGA PRASAD PARIKH, M.A., Secretary and General Manager, the Mewar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Karera (Mewar). Born, 1909. Had a very brilliant academic career. First Manager who actually erected and initiated the concern, interested in the labour welfare. In the Mills there are suitable arrangements for education, sanitation and housing, etc. for factory labour. Address.—136, Cotton Street, Calcutta.



Rai Bahadur Bansidhar
Dhandhania, Karera (Mewar)

Dhandhania, R. B. Bansidhar and R. B. Loknath Prasad, Bankers and Commission Agents, Managing Directors, The Mewar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Karera (Mewar). Businessmen of keen sight and own several firms of repute in Behar and elsewhere, amongst them are Bhudarmal Chand Prasad, Harchandrai Anand Ram and Sri Hanuman Sugar Mills, Ltd., besides a dozen other firms.

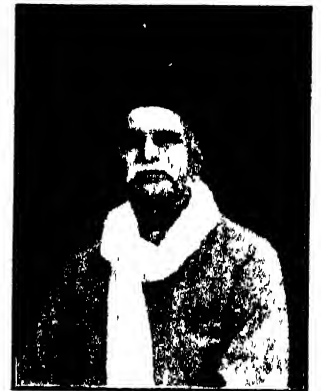
Address -- Bhagalpur (Behar)



D. M. Parikh,
Manager, Mewar Sugar Mills,
Karera (Mewar)

DURGA SHANKER DIKSHIT, Proprietor of the firm Ganesh Prashad Durga Shanker, Bankers and Merchants, Collector (Cantonment), Cawnpore. Born, 1940 (V.S.)

Educated at Holkar College, Indore. One of the Chief Founders of Shakkai Committee in 1921. Remained for several years its President and Vice-President. Managing Director, Burhwal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Burhwal.



Durga Shanker Dikshit
Cawnpore



Acharya Durgashanker
Diveshwar, Chief Medical
Officer, Ratlam State

ACHARYA DURGASHANKER DIVE-
SHWAR, M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer
Ratlam State (C.I.), Audichya Brahmin
of Limbdi. Born, 1895. Educated at

Limbdi, Kathiawar, St. Xavier College and Grant Medical College, Bombay. Was Palace Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Bansda in 1922-23. Casualty Officer and House Surgeon in King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay, 1925-26 and for the past 10 years Chief Medical Officer in Ratlam State. A self-made man rose to this position by sheer labour and self-support in study. He had the honour to receive and conduct Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon in the New State Hos-

pital Building in 1932. Has only one daughter, Indoomati.



Thakur Durjan Singhjee, of Dasphan

THAKUR DURJAN SINGHJEE, of Dasphan, Champawat Rathore, is 10th in descent from Rao Bhagwan Dassjee. The latter had two sons, Pratap Singhjee and Mah Singhjee. The former got Dasphan and the latter Pokran. The late Thakur Mangal Singhjee of Pokran was adopted from Dasphan and he was the real elder brother to the present Thakur of Dasphan, Shriman Thakur Durjan Singhjee. Thakur Sahib was at a time Guardian to Maharaja Sumar Singhjee and the present Maharaja Umed Singhjee. Thakur Durjan Singhjee is in every way a worthy descendant of his noble family and is widely respected for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.



Lala Dwarkanath Seth, Taluqdar,
Maurawan, Unao

LALA DWARKANATH SETH, Taluqdar, Maurawan, Unao. Born, 1898. President, Shri Khatun Upkarni Sabha, Lucknow. Vice President, Oudh Seva Samiti, Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow. Government Treasurer, Pratapgarh; Trustee, Kalicharan High School and Moolchand Rustogi Trusts; Member, Lucknow University Court and Managing Body of Laxmi Pannalal Women Hospital, Unao, etc. Is the son of the late Dharma Bhushan Rai Bahadur Lala Ganesh Prasad, M.L.C., and great-grandson of Raja Gaunishanker of illustrious memory, the founder of the permanently-settled Maurawan Estate. He has for a long time been Honorary Special Magistrate, Lucknow, Honorary Assistant Collector, Unao, Sen or Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Lucknow, President, District and City Hindu Sabhas, Lucknow, Vice-President Provincial Hindu Sabha, etc. He is liberal minded and public-spirited and is literally adored by his tenants for selfless interest in their welfare. He has two promising twin sons—Ran Kishore Seth, B.A. and Hari Kishore Seth, B.A. The family now resides at Dwarka Bhawan, Lalbaoh, Lucknow.

EDMUNDS, HENRY RAYMOND, M.B.E., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle, Bengal, Government Farm, Kalimpong, Darjeeling District. Born 1885. Has been Secretary, Kalimpong Mela and Exhibition for twenty years. Served on various public committees. Has landed and house property in Kalimpong. Fond of games and sports. Has two sons—Frederick Raymond and Arthur Bertram and one daughter, Anita Nilhe.

ELABI BUX, son of Allahbux, Sole Proprietor of Commercial Syndicate Bank, Firozabad, District Agra, U. P. Born in September 1890 at Firozabad. Shrewd businessman. Started business in his early life with great success. In addition to banking business he is the sole representative for India of several foreign manufacturers. Income-tax paid Rs. 2,349/6/- in 1940-41. Subscription to War Fund paid Rs. 101.



Elahi Bux, Firozabad
District Agra



K. R. Elenkath, B.A.,
Travancore.

KR. Elenkath, B.A., Member, Sri Chitra State Council, Travancore. Born in 1901. Is a grandnephew of the late Diwan N. Nanoo Pillai of happy memory. Evincing great enthusiasm for public work even while a student. Was for sometime Headmaster, English Middle School, Colachel and N. S. S. English School, Palakulangara. Is a sound politician and social reformer. Took prominent part in the agitation for partition of Nayar Tarwards, Agriculturists' debt redemption, in Vaikom Satyagraha, etc. Returned unopposed to Travancore Legislative Assembly in 1933 and with a sweeping majority to the Legislative Council in 1937. Was elected from the Legislature to Public Accounts Committee, Agricultural Board and Standing Finance Committee.

THE EMAR MATH at Puri was founded by Shree Ramanuj Acharyya, Founder of Ramanuj Section. The present Mahant, Shree Gadher Ramanuj Das, is an ideal Mahant and was awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal. The Raghunandan Library attached to the Math contains a large number of books and rare manuscripts of Palm-leaf and was visited by H. E. Lord Linlithgow in 1939.



Shree Gadher Ramanuj Das, Mahant of
Emar Math, Puri

KHAN BAHADUR KHAN FARID KHAN, Honorary Magistrate, Khanewal, was born in 1892. He belongs to the well-known class of Rajput Dahas of Multan District. The original home of the Dahas was in Dhar State, whence they migrated to Bahawalpur State, and thence to a place near Pakpattan and finally settled at Khanewal. They held positions of high distinction during the rule of the Moghuls. When Dewan Sawan Mal ruled at Multan Khan Ziadat Khan, the then head of the family, was placed in chief charge of Kot Kamalia,



Khan Bahadur Khan Farid Khan,
Hony Magistrate, Khanewal

Tulambha, Tibbi and Luddan and was granted a proportion of the revenue of this territory. At the advent of British rule in the Punjab the head of the family was Khan Shah Mohd. Khan (son of Khan Ziadat Khan) who was made Zaildar and Divisional Durbari. He greatly assisted the British authorities during the capture of fugitive mutineers in 1857. On his death he was succeeded by his son, Khan Karam Khan. He was Zaildar, Divisional Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff. He rendered notable services to Government in the Frontier and Malakand Expeditions of 1897. It was chiefly due to his energy and example that the 57th Camel Cadre at Multan was raised in spite of the fact that the people there had no military traditions behind them. His services as a Zaildar and Honorary Magistrate and his charitable works were duly appreciated by the grant of *Sanads* at the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911.

Khan Karam Khan left four sons, namely, Khan Ziadat Khan, Zaildar, Magistrate and Divisional Durbari; Khan Bahadur Khan Farid Khan, Zaildar, Honorary Magistrate, Divisional Durbari, Member of District Board and Municipal Commissioner; Khan Haibat Khan, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Member, District Board and Municipal Commissioner; Khan Gul Mohammad Khan, District Durbari.

The family rendered very loyal and outstanding services during the Great War (1914-18). Khan Ziadat Khan was District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Muzaffargarh. During the course of his duty he fell ill and died at the age of 32 years in 1918. In addition to his splendid recruiting services he supplied to the Government camels free of cost and contributed to War Loan. For his many conspicuous services a *Sanad* and a *Khilat* were awarded by the Government after his death.

Khan Bahadur Khan Farid Khan was Honorary Risaldar in Supply and Transport Corps and was deputed on camel purchasing duty during the War. He accepted no remuneration for his services, but his salary was credited to St. Dunstan's Fund, Calcutta. Apart from that he gave a large number of recruits for the Army and was awarded "Jangi Inam" for two generations.

The Khan Bahadur has been a consistent supporter of the Administration in all its branches and especially the Remount Settlement and Police. In recognition of his various loyal services he was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in 1920 and Khan Bahadur in 1937. He gave assistance to the authorities to prevent the disturbances during the year 1915. He rendered services in 1919 during the Non co-operation days by putting several hundreds of men for the protection of railway line and wire poles within an area of about 20 miles. He gave much help to check the disturbances of Multan in 1927. He also gave assistance in connection with the protective measures for the safety of the approvers in the political case of 1930 and energetically suppressed Civil Disobedience in Khanewal. He subscribed liberally towards the Royal Silver Jubilee Celebrations in May 1935, and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.

Khan Haibat Khan Member, District Board, and Municipal Commissioner, carried on the work in the two Zails of his brothers when they were away on recruiting duties during the War. He completed his quota of recruits first of all in the whole district. His assistance to the Administration has always been greatly appreciated by the authorities, especially in connection with the political agitation of 1931. He was elected to the Punjab Legislative Council twice and is now a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.



Khan Haibat Khan, M.L.A., Khanewal



Khan Gul Mohammad Khan, Khanewal

Khan Gul Mohammad Khan is a District Durbari and has been always helpful to the Police authorities. He is a keen youngman of thirty and has greatly improved agriculture on his lands and commands influence in the surrounding *Ilaga*

Khan Haq Nawaz Khan, who died at the age of 29 years, was the eldest son of the late Khan Ziadat Khan. He was Zaildar, Divisional Durbari and Municipal Commissioner. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He rendered services to the authorities.

Khan Ata Mohammad Khan, eldest son of Khan Bahadur Farid Khan, passed out of Sandhurst and is at present a Lieutenant in 1st Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment.



Khan Haq Nawaz Khan Daba, Khanewal

KHAN BAHADUR AL-HAJ CHOUDHURI FARID UD-DIN AHMED SIDDIQUI, of Bahadri, District Dacca, (Bengal). Born, 22nd December 1882. He is the 35th descendant of Hazrat Abu Baker Siddique (father-in-law of the Holy Prophet of Arabia) whose descendants are known as "Siddiquis". Emperor Jehangir granted *Jaqui* of

3 Parganas to Siddiqui family in Bengal. Being a son of an ancient and orthodox Zamindar family of Eastern Bengal he was educated mostly at home. He is the 1st person in the traditional historic Siddiqui family of Bahadri to have received English education in addition to other Oriental languages.

In 1923 he was elected Hon'y. Secretary to the Sir Sahibullah Muslim Orphanage, Dacca, which was then in moribund condition and was almost extinct. Since he took over charge of the institution it has been steadily progressing. The Khan Bahadur has made the Orphanage his life's mission. About Rs. 2,500 is the monthly recurring expenditure of the Orphanage. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal is the Patron-in-Chief of the Orphanage which has turned to be one of the most useful institutions of its kind in India through the single handed efforts and exertions of the Khan Bahadur. The Governors of Bengal and other high officials who visited the institution unanimously appreciated the working of the Khan Bahadur. He is the Founder President of the Farid ud-Din Siddiqui Polytechnic Madrasah, Dacca, an Hon'y. Magistrate and connected with as many as 18 other educational, religious and social institutions. He is also recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1940.

His family is ever loyal to the British Crown. Address: "Ar-Raihan," 9, Abul Khairat Road, Dacca.



Farrokhsah Kothawala, Jodhpur

FARROKHSIAH KOTHAWALA, District Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur. Born in Surat, 1901. Is the 3rd son of Khan Sahib Phirozeshahji Ratanji Kothawala of the well-known Kothawala family who has served Jodhpur State loyally for 48 years. In 1921 Farrokhsiah was appointed Inspector of Police. He has arrested a number of Minas, Sansies and other notorious dacoits. The Court has highly commended his work in many important cases. Having worked very successfully, he was transferred to Railway Police in 1926 where he worked for 7 years, during which he brought down the total number of crimes to one-third. Also, he has rounded up 4 gangs of Nuts numbering 37 with stolen property worth Rs. 4,500. He was promoted as Superintendent of Police in 1933 and is now holding the charge of District Superintendent.

He has received a sum of Rs. 780 as reward and 35 *sanads* for the good work done in various important cases and capacities. Married in 1930 to Perm, eldest daughter of Bejorji Ratanji Kothawala, late Superintendent, Water Works, Agra, and has three daughters.



Khan Bahadur Al-Haj Choudhuri Fariddin Ahmed Siddiqui, of Bahadri, District Dacca



MEHTA FATEHLALJI, and his family history, Udaipur, (Mewar) — A detailed and graphic account of this illustrious family is traceable in a treatise named "Karam Chandra Chitra," edited by Jati Jyvesom, who lived near about 1593 A D or about the 38th year of the reign of the great Moghal Emperor Akbar. He writes that "There ruled a branch of Chauhan Rajputs called Deora in the city of Dewal Watak the present Delwara, which is situated at a distance of four miles from Ekling Jee's temple in the Udaipur State. Rana Sagar, the ruler of this place was a Noble in the court of Maharawal Ratan Singh, the Ruler of Chittor in the 13th Century, A D. After Sagar his son, Raja Bohit, also remained loyal to the Fort of Chittor and has been mentioned to have sided Maharawal Ratan Singh along with 1,100 of his choicest men in a battle against Alauddin Khilji and finally laid down his life in the strife. Raja Bohit's son, Shri Karan, was also a brave soul who fought many battles against the Muhammadan rulers of the time and as a consequence thereto had to lose his independence. Finally his sons had to migrate towards Gujarat, their mother's place and accepted Jainism and began to call themselves 'Oswals'. There the family gained a fair



The late Rai Mehta Panna Lalji, C.I.E.

reputation for their charity and pious deeds. In the 5th generation after Shri Karan, a male member of the family by the name of Kadwa came to the Durbar of Maharana Kheta at Chittor, where he was greatly honoured and was admitted to the order of the courtiers. In the 5th generation after Kadwa we find Mehta Bachh Raj, after whose name the family began to be called as Bachhawats (as formerly these people were called Bahotias). He first entered the service of Rao Ridmal of Mandor (the ancient Capital of Jodhpur) who made him one of his officials. Rao Ridmal was succeeded by Rao Jodha, who founded the present Capital of Jodhpur. When Bikajee, the son of Rao Jodha, conquered Bikaner and founded the present city of the same name, Mehta Bachhraj was with him as his Councillor. On the death of Mehta Bachhraj his son, Karam-Si, was also recognised to his father's post and was made a trusted counsellor of Rao Loon. Karan who once sent him to Chittor to settle the marriage of the Princess with the Maharana of Chittor. Karam Si's son, Nag Raj, also remained a Mashur-Khas of the Durbar and so was his grandson Sangram Singh who was very capable and rose to the position of the Prime Minister of Bikaner. He too came to Chittor at the time of Maharana Uday Singh and was duly honoured."

To bear a living testimony of the above facts we have to this day the villages of Bachhasar, Karnasar and Nagasar in the State of Bikaner named and populated after the well-known personages Bachhraj, Karamsi and Nagraj respectively. We also find a Jain Temple in Bikaner built by the members of this family.

In the famous battle of Haldi Ghatee Mehta Jai Mal Bachhawats is shown to be with Maharana Pratap Singh yet another scion of this family Mehta Narwad was granted the *Kiledari* (the charge office) of Kumbhalgarh, the well-known fortress of Mewar and Mehta Maha Singh, son of Mehta Mukan Dass was in the service of Maharana Jai Singh and Amar Singh II.

From the above narrative it is clearly evident that the connection of this family with the ruling house of Mewar dates back to Maharawal Ratan Singh's time, i.e. from the Thirteenth Century A D.

Sangram Singh's son Karam Chand is remembered as one of the most enlightened and capable Prime Ministers of Bikaner. The present fort of Bikaner is a living monument of this Diwan's artistic taste and sagacity. It was completed within a span of 5 years. Bikaner owes a debt to this Diwan's loyal services, and history repeats it with honour and pride. He was also in good books of Emperor Akbar, who granted him many honours and honoured his ladies by granting them the right to wear gold ornaments on feet, even to-day one can see his portraiture in the Raj Mahals of Bikaner where he appears with Emperor Akbar. Diwan Karam Chand's name is synonymous with courage, love and virtue even to-day. He has been mentioned in Persian books as well and that one of his reasons why Akbar liked him was the game of chess which he knew very well. Akbar used to hear his discourses on Jainism and valued his opinion very much. But as ill-luck would have it, for one reason or the other, he fell in disfavour of the Maharaja of Bikaner and he had to remain in Delhi where he died.

On the death of Diwan Karam Chand, the then Maharaja of Bikaner summoned his two sons Bhag Chand and Laxmi Chand to Bikaner and made the elder one the Diwan of his State, but later on contrived to completely annihilate the house. Fortunately one child escaped his clutches and thus we find this family at Udaipur. This survivor of the old stock came to Udaipur via Ajmer at the time of Maharana Jai Singh. Later on Mehta Prithvi Raj was given high post in the State. His sons Agar Chand and Hans Raj rose to distinction and obtained *jagirs* from the Maharana for their loyal services and the former was made Pardhan or Prime Minister of the State. After him his son Devi Chand and yet some other members of the family Mehta Sher Singh and Mehta Gokul Chand were raised to the positions of Pardhans who performed commendable services to the Maharanas and the State and elaborate mention of which is made in Tod's Rajasthan and the State History "Vir Vinod". Agar Chand's younger brother Hansraj's son Deep Chand also fought by the side of Maharana Bhim Singh in the Mahratta War and defended Jawad for some time. Deep Chand's son Moti Ram subdued the rebellious Jagirdars and Menas of the Jahazpur District and received *Jagir* from the Maharana Sahib.

Mehta Pratap Singh, the younger brother of Mehta Moti Ram, was deputed with a contingent of hundred soldiers by Maharana Bhim Singh to escort his grand-daughter Bai Roop Kunwar to Jaisalmer after her marriage to the Maharawal of Jaisalmer. He stayed there for some years and there had had the occasion to come across the Resident of Rajputana and even the Governor-General of India at Delhi. Maharawal of Jaisalmer also rewarded him with a sword of honour for his faithful services. When Lord William Bentinck the Governor-General came to Ajmer and Maharana Jawan Singh was to go to see him, it fell to the lot of Mehta Pratap Singh and the Vakil Chiranjilal to arrange for the customary ceremonies precedent of the meeting. Maharana on this occasion presented him with a dress of honour, which amongst other things included a Kashmiri Shawl. Maharaja Kunwar Amar Singh also awarded him a sword. These two swords and the shawl of honour are still preserved in the family as heirlooms and souvenir of the family loyalty. Mehta Pratap Singh was also present in the Court of Maharawal Gaj Singh of Jaisalmer which fact is corroborated by a painting of the time hung up on the walls of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta. Mehta Murlidhar son of Mehta Pratap Singh was Hakim of Jahazpur and was granted gold anklets and other honours.

Rai Mehta Panna Lal, C.I.E., son of Mehta Murlidhar, was born in 1843 A.D. when Maharana Swaroop Singh was on the throne. He received education in Hindi and Persian. He married the daughter of Rai Kothari Chagan Lal, the Revenue Minister and elder brother of Kothari Keshu Singh, the Prime Minister of the State under Maharana Swaroop Singh and subsequently under Maharana Sambhoo Singh. Rai (the title of Rai conferred by the Governor-General in 1877) Panna Lal was appointed Judicial Officer in



Mehta Panchdip, Udaipur (Mewar)

1860 by Maharana Swaroop Singh who being succeeded by Maharana Shambhu Singh in November 1861. He continued to serve the State in different capacities until 1865 when Maharana Shambhu Singh termed his Court as Kachheri Khas of which Kothari Keshu Singh was Chief Minister and Panna Lal as his deputy. From this time dates his connection with Mehakma Khas. In 1869 Maharana Sahib changed the name of the court to Mehakma Khas and Panna Lal was appointed Executive Officer with limited powers, as two other officers, namely Mehta Gokul Chand and Pandit Laxman Rao were to look to the Administration and to report to the Mehakma Khas of which the Maharana was the President and Panna Lal the Working Officer.

After a year, however, the double arrangement ceased and the work was brought directly under Mehakma Khas, in which subject to the Maharana's authority Panna Lal held absolute charge. He introduced various useful reforms in the Administration on modern lines for which the reign of Maharana Shambhoo Singh is conspicuous. Maharana recognised his efforts and granted him three villages in *Jagu* and gold anklets as well as several other honours befitting his rank and position. Undoubtedly Panna Lal's regime was *par excellence* the best of the time.

Following is an extract from an authoritative history of Mewar written by an experienced Officer of the Political Department :-

"On the death of Kothari Keshu Singh the former Prime Minister who had latterly been taken back into favour with the consent of Government in 1871, which was the first year of the rise of Mehta Panna Lal who to quote an authority though never formally rose to the rank of a Praধান yet as the Chief Executive Officer under three Maharanas exercised for many years a strong and salutary influence over the destinies of Mewar."

It will be interesting to quote a letter from Col. Hutchinson, the then Political Agent, addressed to Rai Panna Lal. From Bombay, dated 20th March 1874.

"I must send you a line before leaving India to tell you that in my opinion you discharged the onerous and important duties entrusted to you by His Highness the Maharana faithfully and well. I trust you will continue to merit the confidence of His Highness and that you will remember that your acts are watched by both friends and enemies, any failing therefore will pain the one and give the other an opportunity which they will not be slow to use against you. I also hope that you will endeavour to bring the measures introduced during my incumbency to perfection and not to let them become merely nominal. Remember that the great aim of life is to succeed, not to commence a good work and leave it unfinished."

Mehta Panna Lal continued to work well. Major Bradford, the Political Agent, wrote to him, on the 9th June, 1874 as below :-

"Mehta Panna Lal occupies the most important position amongst the officials of the Udaipur State, and during the time I have officiated as Political Agent in Mewar I had constant opportunities of writing him on matters of business, as well as privately, and have always found him most keen and anxious for the welfare of His Highness the Maharana and the State generally. His position is beset by many and great difficulties, and he certainly displays ability and tact in the manner in which he surmounts them. I shall always be glad to hear of his welfare."

Thus the prophecy contained in the above letters came to be true. It ended abruptly, with dire consequences and Panna Lal had to live aloof in one of the rooms of the palaces under a guard. This was the result of the court intrigues, the influence of which hardly any powerful Minister can afford to boast.

At one time or the other, they had been the victims of such poisonings Maharana Shambhu Singhjee became seriously indisposed and breathed his last on the 7th of October 1874.

The following is an extract from above History —

“ It was just before His Highness' death that Panna Lal fell in disfavour of him (His Highness the Maharana Shambhu Singhji) of course due to court intrigues. He was accused of accepting bribe and being concerned in sorcery though he cleared his conduct very successfully, but the atmosphere was pollute against him so much so that an attempt was made on his life at the time of the funeral ceremony of the Maharana and he was persuaded by the Political Agent, Colonel Wright, to absent himself from Udaipur for a time. He stayed in Ajmer for a while ”

Maharana Shambhu Singh was succeeded by Maharana Sajjan Singh being only 16 years of age the supreme authority was vested in a Council of Regency under the presidency of the Political Agent about which the following is mentioned in the same History —

“ The minority Administration which lasted two and a-half-years upto September 1876 under the direction of Colonel Herbert was a time of quiet progress

“ It was not, however, free from embarrassments and difficulties which required at the hands of the Council prompt and satisfactory settlement. Fortunately for Udaipur, Mehta Panna Lal, who was permitted to return to the State in September 1875, resumed his appointment as Junior Minister, and threw the whole weight of his influence and experience on the side of the Administration ”

Another authority writes —

“ In the year during which Mehta Panna Lal was out of office the administration of State was not in satisfactory condition so that on his return his aptitude for business was at once in requisition ”

It would not be out of place to quote the opinion of certain Political Officers on the return of Mehta Panna Lal to Udaipur

Colonel Wright wrote to him —

“ I am very much pleased to learn that you have been reinstated as Minister at Udaipur and I am sure that the State will gain and Colonel Herbert will be saved much trouble by your appointment ”

Colonel Herbert also wrote ,

“ The Durbar has, agreeably to my wishes, appointed you a Junior Minister in charge of Mehkma Khas for this I am much pleased ”

Not long afterwards several important matters were to be dealt with. The reduction of Bagoi— then held by Sohan Singh, the uncle of the Maharana in defiance of Durbar Authority—(2) The visit of the Maharana to Bombay to meet H R H the Prince of Wales and the visit of H E Lord Northbrooke the Governor-General of India to Udaipur (3) The deportation of Goswamiji Girdhariji, the spiritual Head from Nathdwara to strengthen the State authority which was opposed by him. All of them occurred one after the other in quick succession and were accomplished admirably well under the control of Mehta Rae Panna Lal. Lord Northbrook was the first Governor-General to visit Udaipur. There were no railways or motor cars in those days and His Excellency travelled from Jodhpur to Udaipur and from Udaipur to Ratlam in carriage Dak, but arrangements were so perfect that H E was not only pleased but really enjoyed it. For which Col Herbert in his letter to Rae Panna Lal said —

“ You have taken much trouble in perfecting the arrangements of the reception and entertainment of His Excellency the Governor-General of India at Udaipur and all this has been successfully carried through by your carrying out my wishes quickly even at some trouble to yourself. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, have expressed themselves pleased and satisfied with all your arrangements, and you will also accept my best thanks ”

On relinquishing the office of Political Agent, Col Herbert wrote to him —

“ I am unwilling to quit the office of Political Agent in Mewar without writing a few lines to acknowledge the valuable services you have rendered to the State. I have been at the head of the Administration during the minority of His Highness. You are well qualified for the high position you hold ”

In 1878 after the death of Senior Minister Mehta Gokul Chand, Mehta Panna Lal was confirmed as Chief Minister

Mewar was the first State in Rajputana to initiate land revenue settlement in the rural areas. At first there was a very hostile attitude put up by the cultivators and a great agrarian trouble seemed imminent on which Rai Panna Lal and Mr. Wingate—the Settlement Commissioner were deputed in the districts where the agitation sprung, to explain to the cultivators the true sense of the work and the usefulness of the innovation. The result was that the settlement was very successfully introduced. In his very first report Mr Wingate, the Settlement Commissioner wrote —

“ The Prime Minister has the true interest of the people at heart. His capacity for administration, his physical endurance, his unwearied patience and his influence with officials and people entitle him to full confidence. The firmness of His Highness and the influence and support of Col Walter, the Political Agent

were of course the real reasons why success was gained but without the Prime Minister's tact and determination we should now probably be involved in a struggle the issue of which would be doubtful, and in which victory could not be gained without much sacrifice."

In the year 1877 the title of 'Rai' was conferred upon him by His Excellency the Viceroy for his loyal services.

In 1881 there was a Bhil rising and Mehta Panna Lal with his inherent tact and ability put down the same very successfully for which he received Governor-General's and H. H. the Maharana's expression of satisfaction and commendation.

In 1881 Lord Ripon visited Chittor and was much pleased to observe the excellent reception accorded to him. After this His Highness' health deteriorated and the burden of work was heavy on the Prime Minister. The Political Agent of that time writes :—

"Last time I left Udaipur I had the pleasure of writing to you to thank you for all the ready and intelligent assistance you had given me. Now leaving this place I wish to tender you my thanks. During this time several most important cases have been settled and which owing to the unfortunate illness of His Highness the Maharana the whole burden of work has fallen on your shoulders, specially was this the case with regard to the settlement of the Boera Estate the satisfactory and speedy conclusion of which I attribute mainly to your tact and energy. I have not failed to acquaint the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana with my sense of very valuable nature of your services."

Maharana Sajjan Singh breathed his last in December 1884, and Maharana Fateh Singh succeeded him. On this occasion Col. Walter wrote to Rai Panna Lal :—

"It is with pleasure that I enclose for your information extracts from the letter from the Secretary to Government of India in the Political Department of India and of the Agent to the Governor-General of the services rendered by you on the occasion of the death of the late Maharana and in doing so beg on my own behalf to thank you for the cordial assistance and support you rendered me on that melancholy occasion."

Extract from a letter from the First Assistant, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident in Mewar, No. 24-P, dated 9th February, 1885.

"In communicating to Mehta Panna Lal on behalf of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council an acknowledgment of the excellent services rendered by that officer on this occasion you will be good enough to add an expression of Colonel Bradford's personal recognition of Chief Minister's support and assistance."

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, No. 2041, dated the 27th January, 1885 :—

"His Excellency is also sensible of the services rendered by Mehta Panna Lal, the Chief Minister of the State, in assisting and supporting the Resident, and I am to request that you will acknowledge those services in suitable language on behalf of the Governor-General in Council."

In 1885 His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy visited Udaipur and laid the foundation of the New Walter Zenana Hospital. In 1890 His Excellency Lord Lansdowne the Viceroy paid a visit to Udaipur and opened the Victoria Hall. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Udaipur and laid the foundation-stone of the Connaught Bund and named the lake to be called "Fatehsagar" after the name of his distinguished host Maharana Fateh Singh whose request was that the lake should be called Connaught Sagar as also His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor unveiled the marble statue of his grandmother late Queen Empress Victoria the good in 1889. All these visitors were very much pleased with the arrangements of the Minister. The Duke of Connaught was pleased to send him signed photographs of himself and the Duchess. In 1887 Rai Panna Lal was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and the Insignia was conferred upon him at a special Darbar held for the occasion in the Shambhu Niwas Palace by His Highness the Maharana Sahib. When Maharana Shambhu Singh died thousands of Brahmans were fed and ten rupees were given to each man. But when Maharana Sajjan Singh died Rs. 2 were paid instead of a sum of Rupees Ten and thus two lacs of rupees were saved, which amount was spent in opening Hospitals and Schools in the districts. Rai Panna Lal retired in 1894 serving 4 successive Maharanas after thirty-five years' loyal and conscientious service. Colonel Trevor the then A. G. G. wrote on this occasion :—

"Rai Mehta Panna Lal, C.I.E., has been the Chief Minister of Udaipur for about 25 years and has been highly praised for his abilities by successive residents. He now retires from office having been held in high estimation by the Government and to the regret of many friends in Mewar my best wishes attend him. I trust he will find peace and repose after his long distinguished career."

Though Rai Panna Lal was not raised to the position of Pradhan according to the ancient custom but Maharana Sajjan Singhji and Fateh Singhji conferred on him some honours similar to the position of a Pradhan. In a photograph taken of Maharana Sajjan Singhji with his Nobles, Officials and Courtiers, Panna Lal has been mentioned as Pradhan in a poem inscribed on the Photograph compiled by Kaviraj Shama'dass, the State Historian, and approved by His Highness.

The family is most ancient, respectable and loyal and their connection with the house of Mewar is for over 600 years.

They have given five Prime Ministers to the State who had not only performed the Civil Administrative duties but had also performed commendable Military services.

Mehta Panna Lal had two brothers—Mehta Lachhmi Lal and Mehta Tukhat Singh, who also had important posts performing Civil and Military services for which they were the recipients of the honour of wearing gold anklets on their feet

Mehta Panna Lal had one son named Mehta Fateh Lal and two grandsons and two great-grandsons. Thus he was able to see four generations.

Rai Panna Lal was invited by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Minto, when His Majesty the Amir of Kabul visited Agra to attend the Chapter of the "Star of India and the Indian Empire". He attended the Chapter with his son Mehta Fateh Lal, Lord Minto cordially shook hands with him as the Senior Member of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Maharana Sajjan Singh and Maharana Fateh Singh used to grace his house by their visits almost every year and twice on the occasion of marriages in the family, they were accompanied by the Maharanees. Mehta Panna Lal's son, Fateh Lal, was honoured of the privilege of wearing gold on feet at the tender age of 14.

Mehta Panna Lal performed extensive All-India tour in connection with pilgrimage, he had been to all the four corners of India when he was given rousing receptions by his friends and admirers, parties and addresses were given in his honour and he was very much revered.

The religious outlook of the family is liberal and though really Jains they respect all the religions and are devotees to Vaishnavism.

He built a garden on a plot granted to him by His Highness the Maharana near the Sujjan Niwas Gardens and dedicated the same to the temple of Shri Nathji at Nathdwara. It is a lively place and has been visited by the Maharanas including some Indian Princes and distinguished British officials.

A great Educationist too, Mehtaji imported a learned Pandit of Benares to educate his son on modern lines. He established a Sadavrata at Nathdwara in memory of his late lamented father where food is supplied free to poor people daily.

Raja Ravi Varma, the famous Artist of India when visited Udaipur, was very much impressed by his personality and himself set down to paint a life-size bust of his and presented it to him.

He introduced several important reforms in his own community specially in regard to the curtailment of marriage and the last rite expenses which were very heavy.

To the regret of a multitude Mehta Panna Lal breathed his last on the 31st March, 1919 at the sacred town of Nathdwara at the ripe age of 76 and was mourned by a host of his relations, friends and officials in Mewar, Indian States and British India. His son being the recipient of many letters of sympathy.

Now comes the subject of our present sketch, Mehta Fateh Lal. A real chip of the old block who imbibes in him the true spirit of the old order encased in the up-to-date and modern style adapting himself to transient environments of the age and proving himself equal to all occasions, to put in a nutshell Mehtaji is a politician, philosopher, scholar and philanthropist at once one in all and all in one. His activities are many and he is very popular in Udaipur.

Born in the *Samvat* year 1924 he received his education privately and then at the Government College, Ajmer, from where he passed his Matriculation in the 1st Division. He wanted to prosecute his studies further but his services were much in requisition by his father at Udaipur and he had to discontinue. He worked as Private Secretary to his father—the Minister of Udaipur—and assisted him in English work. He used to compose speeches on several occasions and read them, on behalf of His Highness, on ceremonial occasions. When H. E. Lord Lansdowne the Viceroy, opened the Victoria Hall at Udaipur, he had the honour of reading the translation of His Excellency's speech.

In 1888 he wrote a book by the name of "Hand Book of Mewar and Guide to its Principal Objects of Interest" which is the first book of the kind published at Udaipur. When His Majesty the late King-Emperor George the Fifth visited Udaipur as Prince of Wales, the author was presented to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were pleased to shake hands with him and thanked him for the copies of the "Hand Book" which Their Royal Highnesses were kind enough to accept. Beside this the books were presented to the Members of the Royal Family and the Viceroys and the Governor-Generals of India who were highly pleased with them. His Excellency Lord Minto kindly granted him an interview at the Residency and accepted the book. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was so pleased that he wrote his opinion in his own handwriting. The book was also favourably reviewed in an English monthly magazine by Mr. Frederick Pincott. The author had received many letters from British High Officials, Indian Princes and learned personages. If these opinions together with many certificates from Political Residents and officers testifying to his ability be published, they will cover more space.

He used to read newspapers to the late Maharana Sahib and was his Confidential Secretary for some years.

He is a lover of books and very valuable books are seen in his private library which is not of a mean order. It also contains certain valuable books presented to him by the Maharana Sahib, Maharaja of Idar and other European and American friends.

As early as 1882 when he was only 15 years old he sent a memorial to the Hon'ble Sir William Hunter, Kt., C.I.E., LL.D., President of the Education Commission suggesting a Vernacular medium of instruction in Indian Schools who in reply thanked him for the suggestion with a remark that it would receive careful consideration.

He established a Primary School named "Harish Chandra Arya Vidyala" in Udaipur in memory of the late Babu Harish Chandra, the famous Hindi poet and Scholar of Benares. The Resident, Colonel Pinhey, (afterwards Sir Alexander Pinhey) visited the School and spoke very highly of his love of education and the filip he was giving to its cause.

A fond Cricketeer he founded the Cricket Club at Udaipur and won appreciations from the Political Residents, etc., and a Dress of Honour from H. H. the Maharana, when His Highness graced the prize distribution ceremony of the Cricket Club with his presence.

The Duke of Connaught was pleased to send him a jewelled seal with His Royal Highness's initials for the services rendered on the occasion of the Royal Visit.

Rudyard Kipling, the famous author thus remarks about him in his book the "Letters of Marque" "A curious instance of the old order giving place to the new is in process of evolution and deserves notice that the Prime Minister's son Fateh Lal has been educated at the Government College, Ajmer and speaks and writes English. There are few native officials in the State who do this and the consequence is that the lad has won a very fair insight into State affairs, and knows generally what is going forward both on in the Eastern and the Western spheres of the little court. In time he may qualify for direct administrative powers, and Udaipur will be added to the list of States that are governed on English fashion."

He is now a Member of the Mahendraj Sabha, the highest Judicial Court which he regularly attends.

Their Highnesses the late Maharanas Sajjan Singhji and Fateh Singhji conferred on him many honours and the present Maharana Sahib Bhopal Singhji, G.C.S.I., conferred on him the honour of Tazim which is considered the highest honour amongst the officials.

As regards his interest in religious matters he follows the footsteps of his illustrious father. He made pilgrimage to the most important shrines of India from the source of the Ganges and the heights of Darjeeling and Cherapunji to Cape Comorin and many Indian States where he was cordially received. His knowledge of Hinduism and religion is sound as Sir Johan Marshall the Director-General of Indian Archaeology put it —

"I would rather sit at your feet while you expound the truth of Hinduism and the methods of Yoga."

His Highness the late Maharana Sahib deputed him to Delhi to attend the Chief Organisation of the Chamber of Indian Princes under the direction of Colonel Sir K. N. Haksar, who paid a tribute to his able assistance he received from him.

Mehta Fateh Lal was able to attend the informal meetings of the Indian Princes and Ministers.

Mehta Fateh Lal was married at Shahpura in Samvat 1927 and had two sons. The elder, Devi Lal B.A., is no more and the second son Udal Lal who is District Officer in the State has been adopted by his uncle Mehta Takhat Singh. Mehtaji has been able to see the 4th generation, the children of his grand-daughter. He sent his two grandsons to England where the elder Kanhya Lal passed the competitive I.C.S. Examination and has been admitted to the Bar. He is the first I.C.S. in the whole community of Oswals in India and the younger one Gokal Lal is a Bar-at-Law.

Recently he built a fountain in the Government College, Ajmer in memory of his three generations receiving education in the College. The fountain is named Ogilvie Fountain in honour of Sir George Ogilvie the late Resident of Rajputana, who was much interested in the welfare of the College. He also subscribed liberally to the Sports Pavilion Fund of the College. He was Vice-President of the Temperance Club as well and his photo appears in an English magazine "Abkari". Established the Sanatan Dharm Sabha in Udaipur. Is the Life Member of Nagri Pracharni Sabha and had the honour to preside once. Attended Vaish Conference at Ajmer and spoke on social reforms.

He installed the marble Bust of his father by Mr. Mahatre of Bombay in his garden which was unveiled by Sir Sukhdev Prasad, Musahib Ala of Mewar, who paid a tribute to late Mehta Panna Lalji for his services to the State and made a mention of Mehta Fateh Lal as "Worthy son of a worthy father." The bust was seen by His Highness the Maharana, Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian, Resident of Rajputana and Sir George Ogilvie, the late Resident.

Lord Sinha, the first Indian Baron, was entertained at tea in the garden.

Mehta Fateh Lal has not only got friends in India but even in Europe and America. He has got autograph letters from Lord Baldwin, the ex-Prime Minister of England, late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Lords Roberts and Kitchener, Lord Lytton, Lord Reay, Sir Mount Stuart Grant Duff, Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir George Cunningham, the Governors of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Behar and N.-W. F. Provinces respectively. His late Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, T. R. H. the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, late Lords Dufferin and Willingdon and many distinguished personages kindly sent him their signed photographs. Besides this he has in his possession the signed Photographs of H. H. the Maharana.



Kanhya Lal Mehta, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law

Sahib Bahadur Sir Bhopal Singh Sahib of Udaipur, Their Highnesses the late Maharajas of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Rewa and Kotah as well as those of the Maharajas of Partabgarh, Sailana, Sitamau and Alirajpur

He has been mentioned in Indian papers as well as in the travel books of Italian and Russian personages, some books even having his portrait

Mehta Fateh Lal had the honour of being introduced to the Viceroys from Lord Ripon to the present Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, with the exception of two or three. He was often deputed to show them round the places and other sights of Udaipur to explain to the distinguished visitors their historical aspect

The garden has often been visited by the late Maharana, the present Maharana Sahib and some Indian Princes and other distinguished personages including high and respected religious heads and his hospitality is proverbial to his many guests who stay in his garden. It is also open to the public for picnics which are enjoyed very much as there is no other private garden with fountains, etc., similar to it in Udaipur



Gokul Lal, Mehta, B.A., Barrister-at-Law



Major Aga Khan Faruquee, Assistant Military Secretary, Rampur State

MAJOR AGA KHAN FARUQUEE, Assistant Military Secretary, Rampur State.

Born, 1908. Joined Rampur State Forces as Cadet in 1931, after receiving Infantry and Cavalry training transferred to personnel Staff of His Highness as A.D.C. He traces his descent from the family of Nawab Asmat Ullah Khan, Governor of Moradabad during Moghul rule. *Games -- Tennis, Polo Club.* --State Club, Rampore.

FATEH SINGH, the late Kunwar Sahib of Bisalpur Estate, Jodhpur, served Jodhpur Infantry as 2nd Lieutenant, was a popular Officer and a keen sportsman. After his death Bisalpur Estate is being managed during the minority of his son, Prithvi Singh, by Court of Wards, Jodhpur, under the *Zimmerman* of Thakur Madhosinghji of Sankwas



The late Kunwar Fateh Singh of Bisalpur Estate, Jodhpur



Rao Sahib Thakur Fateh Singh, Dungarpur.

FATEH SINGH POWAR, THAKUR, RAO SAHIB, Superintendent, Police, Dungarpur State. Retired as Deputy Superintendent, Ajmer-Merwara, Railway Police, 1st July, 1939. Born at Nasirabad, 1st July, 1884. Passed Allahabad High Court Criminal Law Examination, 1914. Appointed Sub-Inspector of Police, 1909, Inspector, 1919, Jailor, Ajmer (Gazetted), 1925, Inspector, 1st Grade, 1935. Made Rao Sahib, 1930. Has two sons—Kanwars Mahendra Singh, B.Sc., and Surendra Singh

FAZAL HAQ KHAN, B.Sc. (Eng.) C.P.E. (Glasgow), A.M.I.E. (Scotland), Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Irrigation Department, Bannu. Born, 1905. Owns big landed property in Hazara District. Belongs to the very loyal Swathi family of Manshara which has helped British Government during various disturbances in the Frontier Province. Was the first man from Frontier Province to get a degree from Glasgow. Played hockey for Glasgow University. Was offered a job in Railway at a very high pay and prospect but was compelled to serve in his own province by the late



Fazal Haq Khan, Bannu.

Sir Abdul Qayyum. Secured double promotion and thanked for good work during the floods of 1929 and did good work in River Protection work in 1931. Promoted as Executive Engineer in 1934. Employed to look after newly-constructed head works of Paharpur Canal. Officiated as Executive Engineer Hazara, 1935. Collected Rs. 1000 for Quetta Relief within two or three days and was thanked by the Viceroy.

FAZALUL HAQ, THE HON MR ABUL KASEM, Chief Minister, Government of Bengal, 88/2 Jhantola Road, Calcutta. Born, 1873. Graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, with triple honours in 1894, M A, 1895 in Mathematics, B. L., 1897. Professor, Rajchandra College, 1903-04, Editor, *Balak*, 1901-06; Jt. Editor, *Bharat-Surhid*, 1900-03; Assistant Registrar, Co-operative, Bengal, Bihar and Assam, 1908-12; resigned Government Service and joined Bar. elected to old Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-20, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1920-35; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-37, General Secretary, Indian National Congress 1918, Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, 1913-16, President, Muslim League, 1916-21; President, All-India League Session, 1918, Member, Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1931-32; Founder, Leader and President, Krishak Proja Party since 1927, Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36, Member, Working Committee, All-India Muslim League and President, Provincial Muslim League 1937-41, Chief Minister, Bengal, since June 1938, resigned Membership of All India Muslim League, September 1941



The Hon. Mr. Abul Kasem Fazlul Haq,
Chief Minister, Bengal, Calcutta

MIAN FAZAL HAQ SAHIB, son of Mian Abdul Majid Sahib, Landlord and Rans, Jullundur City, was born in 1903. He was educated in the Forman Christian College, Lahore, up to the B A standard, and later proceeded to England where he qualified for the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. at the University of Reading. He is at present serving as Assistant Marketing Officer in the Government of India. He owns considerable landed property



Mian Fazal Haq Sahib, Jullundur City

and valuable house property in Jullundur District and the Kapurthala State. He represents the family of Snokh Damishmand and Sheikh Niazmand, the name of his great grandfather. Mian Damishmand Sahib held high and responsible offices in Kapurthala State in the reigns of Maharaja Nehal Singh and Maharaja Randhu Singh. After his death his family continued to hold responsible posts in the State. Mian Fazal Haq's uncle, Diwan Sir Abdul Hamid, C.I.E., C.B.E., a nominated Member of the Central Assembly and a grandson of Mian Damishmand Sahib, served as Prime Minister of Kapurthala State for twenty years. Mian Fazal Haq's maternal grandfather, the late Diwan Aziz Bakhshi, was a Member of Council, Kapurthala State, and rendered valuable services to the State. His paternal grandfather, Mian Rahim Bakhshi, also served the State with distinction.

His father, Mian Abdul Majid Sahib, joined Government Service as Naib Tahsildar and served as Tahsildar. He held certificates of loyal and faithful services from the Government. His services during the Rowlatt Act Disturbances were highly commended in appropriate quarters. For his Recruiting and War Loan services during the Great War he was awarded a Gold Watch with a *Sanad* and a Certificate. He, with his father, subscribed liberally to the different War Funds and the War Loan. Mian Abdul Majid Sahib was a greatly respected and well-loved citizen of Jullundur. Mian Fazal Haq Sahib is blessed with two sons, Mian Fazl Ahmad Karim and Mian Niazul Haq and a daughter, Fanda Begum. Mian Fazl Ahmad Karim is being educated at the English House in the Muslim University School.

KHAN BAHADUR MIAN FEROZE SHAH SAHIB KAKA KHEL, Provincial Durbari, Rais-i-Azam, Nowshera, District Peshawar, was born in 1895. He is a leading landlord of the district. He is well-versed in Urdu, Pushto and Persian. The founder of the illustrious family, of which he is a worthy scion, was Hazrat Kaka Sahib, 24th in descent from Hazrat Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Prophet Hazrat Mohammad. He possessed immense spiritual powers and was the greatest Pir of his time. The last remains of the Pir Sahib are enshrined under an imposing dome at a hilly station six miles from Nowshera, where, after his death, a village was founded under the command of Emperor Aurangzeb and named Ziarat after the Ziarat or Tomb of Hazrat Kaka Sahib. At the annual *Urs* of Pir Sahib, celebrated for twelve long days, people come and join in thousands and lakhs, not only from the surrounding *Ilaga*, but from distances of hundreds of miles from every direction, especially from the independent tribes outside the boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province.

It was Khan Bahadur Mian Rahim Shah, C.I.E., father of the subject of this sketch, who brought the family into its present prominence. He was called in his time the Prince of timber merchants. He had earned in this business millions of rupees by taking contracts of jungles from H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral and Nawabs of Dheer and Swat. Moreover, he has got his relations with these rulers cemented with marriage ties, or in other words these rulers were pleased to give their daughters in marriage to the noble sons of the illustrious House of Hazrat Kaka Sahib.

He was intensely loyal to the British Raj, eagerly serving the Government in various ways whenever called upon to do so. During the Chitral Campaign of 1895, when the services of Mian Sahib were requisitioned in the Political Department, he astonished all the officers in charge of the expedition by his extraordinary ability and profound influence over the independent tribes, which was due, firstly, to his being the head of the family of the respected Pir Kaka Sahib, secondly for his personal good treatment with thousands of these men employed by him in his jungle contract work and thirdly for his relationship with the rulers. These officers praised Mian Sahib's services in the highest possible terms. Mr B Blood, Brigadier-General, Chief Staff Officer, remarked:—"His services have been of the utmost value. He is a man of exceptional energy and determination and has proved himself to be thoroughly trustworthy. It was a most fortunate circumstance that his services were secured for the Chitral Relief Force." As a reward for these services a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 yearly was awarded to him and for his other valuable services he was made progressively Provincial Durbari, Khan Bahadur and C.I.E.

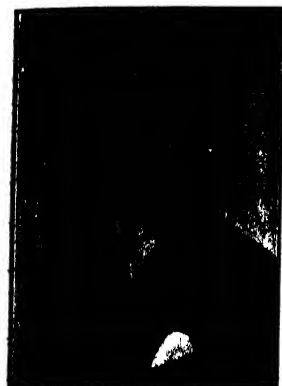
Khan Bahadur Mian Feroze Shah, the subject of this sketch, is the second son of the deceased Mian Sahib. He is endowed with all the noble qualities of head and heart of his illustrious father on account of which he has become, in the true sense of the term, a worthy son of a worthy father. He leaves no stone unturned to follow in the footsteps of his noble father in each and every direction for maintaining the family honour and traditions. The timber business is still going on in his name, and under his personal supervision and guidance, in full swing. Out of his business he has earned lacs of rupees and has nearly doubled the landed and house property he got in inheritance. He has further consolidated the friendly relations of his father with the rulers of the surrounding territories, more specially with the Nawab of Dheer, on account of which the wood jungle contract work of his State is still going on in the name of Mian Sahib. He is in no way behind in taking the keenest interest in the Ziarat affairs of Hazrat Kaka Sahib. He spends thousands of rupees for feeding the public in the days of *Urs* and on all other occasions when necessity arises. He recently erected at Ziarat a hospital building with quarters which cost him about Rs. 20,000 including the price of land.

His services to the Crown are no less conspicuous. In times of need, like his illustrious father, Mian Sahib always takes a leading part. During the Great European War, Mian Sahib spent Rs. 60,000 for enlistment of some 800 recruits and for other purposes. For these loyal services his name was specially mentioned in the *Government of India Gazette*, dated the 3rd June, 1918 and 29th July, 1919. He was also awarded for the same a Sword of Honour and a Recruiting Badge besides *Sanads* and certificates as well as the title of Khan Sahib in June, 1918. He spent about Rs. 20,000 for crushing the Red Shirt Movement and was granted H. E. the Governor's *Sanad*. He also spent Rs. 10,000 to combat malaria fever and again got the Governor's *Sanad*. Besides these he received from time to time a number of certificates and *Sanads* for his loyal help to the Administration. In recognition of these loyal personal services he was made Provincial Durbari and the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1933.

For the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund he subscribed Rs. 1,000 in cash in addition to supply of timber of the value of Rs. 500. On the Jubilee day he sumptuously fed thousands of poor people including prisoners and orphans. At night he illuminated his bungalow with 2,000 electric

bulbs. For such a great entertainment he got, in addition to the Silver Jubilee Medal, letters of thanks from H. E. the Governor and the Home Member. He is the President and a great Patron of the local Islamia High School, to which he gave two buildings free of rent of about Rs 25 monthly—one for school and the other for boarding house, besides giving donations of thousands of rupees on different occasions. He is blessed with a promising son, Mian Mohammad Janial Shah, a young lad of about nine years of age.

DOCTOR CUSTODIO JOAQUIN FERNANDES, G.B.V.C., F.G. (Bombay), F.R.H.S. (Lond) F.Z.S. (Scot.) Head Inspector, Bombay Municipality Markets and Slaughter Houses Department. Veterinary Surgeon, Army Service, Baroda State. Veterinary Surgeon and Superintendent, Paddocks, Gardens, Grass Farms Departments, Wankaner State, and



Dr. Custodio Joaquim Fernandes

Veterinary Adviser, Morvi State. Chief Veterinary Surgeon and Superintendent, Stables, Paddocks and Cattle Farms Junagadh State. Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Jodhpur since 1936. Publications "Plea for Better Veterinary Education in India," submitted to Royal Agricultural Commission in 1926, and "Marwari House," published in the "Indian Veterinary Journal," 1937. Relayed four Talks on Animal Husbandry topics from All-India Radio, Bombay. Read papers on "Veterinary Assistance and Agricultural Development," "Organization of Veterinary Services," "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and "Development of Veterinary Education" at the second, third and fifth Provincial Congresses of Portuguese India under the Presidentship of His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India. Enjoys the respect and esteem of all classes of people for his many esteemable qualities of head and heart.

SULTAN MOHAMMAD FERROZ-UD-DIN KHAN, Ilaqadar of Dopatta, Kashmir, was born in 1897. His ancestors came from Arabia. Formerly they were the sole masters of the *Ilaga* but owing to political changes became Jagirdars. Their faithful connection with the British Government laid the foundation of the present secure position of the family in Kashmir. The entire family is entitled to a revenue amounting to about two lakhs of rupees.

The present Sultan was being educated at Lahore, but the untimely death of his father compelled him to leave Lahore. He has since qualified himself thoroughly in Urdu literature and in the Tib-i-Unani system of medicine. He has a library of all precious books of Tib-i-Unani and Urdu literature.

He is one of the biggest Ilaqadars of the Kashmir Province and the greatest landlord of the Muzaffarabad District. For his sound reasoning and efficiency of judgment the Jammu and Kashmir Government often call him up to its help. He worked energetically in the State Subjects Definition Committee and was selected a Member of the Glancy Constitutional Conference. He has also been nominated by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur, a Member of the Legislative Assembly. He also helped the British Government with men and money



Sultan Mohammad Feroz-ud-din Khan, Ilaqadar of Dopatta, Kashmir.

during the Great War. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur, during a Birthday Durbar, also conferred upon him the title of Double Tazimi Sardar.

His big *Ilaga* is populated both by Hindus and Muslims and he treats them equally. During unrest and political disturbances he protected the minority from all sorts of mischief and molestation. He freely distributes medicines to the poor during epidemic diseases. His pet hobby is hunting. He is a reputed good shot. He has two sons—Mohammad Ilyas Khan and Zaffar Omar Khan

He has given his brothers an up-to-date education. His younger brother, Khan Mohammad Nasir-ud-din, B.A., LL.B., is Assistant Secretary, Legislative Assembly.

FIELD, LIEUT-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE, kt, C.I.E., Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Jodhpur. Born, 19th November, 1881. Educated at Tonbridge School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Served in the Indian Army, 1900-07; attached to the Political Department, Government of India, 1907-35; served as A.G.G., Madras States. Appointed Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, 1935. Awarded C.I.E., 1935 and Knighted, 1937.

FISHER, LT.-COL. GERALD THOMAS, C.I.E., Resident for Central India, Indore. Born, 27th August, 1887. Educated at Bradfield and Lincoln College, Oxford. Is attached to the Political Department, Government of India, since 1915; served in N.-W. Frontier, Central India, Baluchistan, Persia, Aden, Kathiawar and Hyderabad. Served as Chief Minister, Kapurthala State, 1935-37; Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Benares and Rampur, 1937-40; Resident for Central India since 1940.



Dr. G. L. Le Floch, O. F.
Cap., Bishop of Ajmer

DR. G.L. LE FLOCH, O.F. Cap., Bishop of Ajmer since September, 1939. Has personally subscribed to the War Loans, whilst the High Schools under his management at Ajmer (St. Anselm's Boys School, the Convent High School, Sophia School for high class Indian girls) have made substantial donations out of concerts and fancy sales, and by foregoing their annual prizes, the cost of which was subscribed to the War Fund.

THE FIRM OF MESSRS. FRAMJEE & SONS is perhaps the oldest in Nasirabad, being established in the year 1872 by the late Mr. Framjee Munchejee Edul Kaka, who was the founder of the firm who was succeeded by the late Mr. Cursetjee to whom truly

speaking the credit is due for putting the firm into its present position.

The firm is reputed and noted and is very famous in Rajputana for its philanthropic work and charitable disposition

The firm has various activities and from a small beginning it has expanded itself into general business, Government Contracts, running of Motor Services, etc.

At present the concern is run chiefly by the sons of the late Mr. Cursetjee Framjee viz., Khan Bahadur Rustomjee C. Framjee and Messrs. Framjee, C. Framjee and Eduljee C. Framjee, to whose joint efforts the firm began prospering and maintains its present position. The Senior Partner of the firm, Khan Bahadur Rustomjee, was the Member of the Board continuously for years and for his loyal services the Government was pleased to confer on him the title of Khan Sahib and subsequently Khan Bahadur. He is also an Honorary Magistrate and still enjoys the position as Chairman of the Bench of the Honorary Magistrates. He is very popular both in the official circle as well as with the general public and we wish him further prosperity and honours. We wish the firm all prosperity in business and trust that it would continue its various charitable activities as upto now.



Late Mr. Cursetjee Framjee



Ganda Lal Agarwal, Ajmer

GANDA LAL AGARWAL, Merchant, Contractor and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer Born, 1888. Is a Railway Contractor and Proprietor of Bansiwala Distilled Water Ice Factory, Ajmer. Was Vice-President, Municipal Committee, 1934-36 and of Agarwal Pathshala, is Member, Indian Club, and ex-Member, Masonic Lodge. Son, Mr. Balsaroop Agarwal, is a student of Government College, Ajmer.



CHOUNDHRI GAJRAJ SINGH Rais and Zamindar, Village Baripal, Tahsil Ghatampur, District Cawnpore. U P Born, 1880 Family connected with

that of Ch. Behari Singh of Baripal, whose loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857 was illustrious, whose certificates are preserved by Ch. Moti Lal

of Baripal In 1907 Choudhri Gajraj Singh did excellent famine work. During Great War took War Loans worth Rs. 2,000 His brother, late Choudhri Narain Singh, was awarded a revolver for meritorious War Services, transferred on his death to his brother, Choudhri Shanker Singh Choudhri Gajraj Singh pays Rs. 5,000 annually as land revenue Is Member, Aman Sabha and a Village Sarpanch. Of his three nephews the sons of Choudhri Shanker Singh, the eldest, Choudhri Ran Vijay Bahadur Singh, is looking after Zamindari affairs, and the other two, Choudhri Hanuman Prasad Singh and Choudhri Ram Chander Singh, are minors



Ch. Gajraj Singh, Baripal District Cawnpore



GANDAI PANDARIA ESTATE -- Lal Dogendra Shah, Zamindar of Gandai Pandaria Estate, District Drug, C. P., is a worthy scion of a Dhimuv Gond Dynasty His ancestors were suzerain Rulers of Mandla, from where they migrated to Raigarh in the Balaghat District.

The Zamindari of the subject of this sketch comprises eighty six villages in the Bemetara Tahsil, Drug District It is one hundred and fifty-eight square miles in area and has an approximate population of twenty thousand souls The Estate pays a Takoh of sixteen thousand and five hundred rupees to the Government



Lal Murat Singh Kushrao, Late Zamindar of Gandai Pandaria Estate, District Drug

Originally this was one of the biggest Zamindaries in the Division The subsequent division of Barbaspur and Silhati Zamindaries was done during the Bhonsla Government.

Lal Murat Singh Kushrao, father of the present Zamindar, died on the 9th August, 1939 He was connected with the affairs of the Estate for nearly ten years and was known to be a very generous and broad-minded Administrator. He was an ideal Taluqdar, the happiness and prosperity of his tenants being always his first consideration He took keen interest in all movements aiming at public good, whether started by the Government or by public and always tried his level best to maintain family traditions of loyalty to British Raj. Lal Dogendra Shah, the present Zamindar, is keeping up the traditions. Special facilities are available in the Estate for medical aid, veterinary services and agricultural assistances.

The Estate has an experienced Diwan in the person of Thakur Jeorakhar Singh who is intensely alive to the progressive news of the times



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Wardha

India; retired from Congress, 1935. Has started a campaign for social and religious upliftment of Harijans; started fresh Satyagrah campaign in 1940, is the virtual Dictator of Indian National Congress and his word is law with millions of Indians



Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Wardha

GANDHI, Mrs. KASTURBAI, wife of Mahatma Gandhi, Satyagrahashram, Wardha, C P. Took active part in the South-African Satyagrah, was imprisoned and released almost at the point of death. In the absence of her husband in jail looked after the welfare of the inmates of the Phoenix Settlement in Africa. took active part in the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience Movements suffering imprisonment several times

THE LATE LALA GANESH PRASAD DALAL, General Ganj, Cawnpore. Dealer in Yarn and Cloth; Commission Agent and Selling Agent for several Cotton Mills; well-known through Messrs. Ganeshprasad Dalal, Hanumandass Keshriprasad,

Phoolchand Gajanand. Was a specialist in yarn business, supplying yarn all over India. Subscribed to almost all useful funds. Brothers and grandson, Mr. Raghunath Prasad, are looking after the business.

GANESH PRASAD SHARMA, Manufacturing Jeweller, Landlord and Banker, Vishwanath Ghat, Sat Chowk, Benares City.

(Photo and Biography not received)

GANDHI, MOHANDAS K A R A M-CHAND, (Mahatma), Satyagrah Ashram, Wardha, C. P. Born in a devout and wealthy family on the 2nd October, 1869. His father was the Diwan of Porbandar State for about 25 years. Educated at Rajkot and London. Started practice as Barrister in South Africa. Helped Government during Boer War, Zulu Rebellion and the last European War. Led Indians in South Africa into a course of Passive Resistance and was imprisoned with his wife and son. On returning from Africa set up practice in Bombay, which he soon gave up. Started Satyagrah Movement, 1918; Non-co-operation Movement, 1920, helped in Khilafat agitation. Was jailed in 1922, but released in 1924, undertook a fast of 21 days on account of Hindu-Muslim Dissensions, 1924; elected President, Indian National Congress, 1925, inaugurated Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930, was interned in 1930 and released after a few months after negotiating an agreement with the Viceroy, attended Indian Round Table Conference as the Sole Representative of Indian National Congress, 1931, again interned in 1932 after returning to



The late Lala Ganesh Prasad, Dalal Cawnpore

LALA GANGA SARAN, an outstanding figure in the public life of the Punjab, was born on the 26th July, 1906. He has descended from a line of ancestors, who originally migrated from Delhi to Lahore in 1862. He is the head of the famous firm of Dinanath Sheopershad. The founder of the firm was Lala Sheopershad, who first started the business in the name of his father—Lala Dinanath. He was also doing private banking business



Late R. B. Narsingh Dass

Punjab. He was of very philanthropic habits and donated about half-a-lakh of rupees for charitable purposes.

Lala Ganga Saran is the owner of immense property in Lahore and elsewhere. He is a Director of the Kangra Valley Slate Co., Ltd. He also takes a good deal of interest in public



Late R.B. Bindasaran.

affairs. His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He is a Member of the Executive Committee of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Honorary Financial Secretary to Sanatan Dharma College and School Society, Member of the Executive Committee to the Punjab Hindu Sabha and a Member of the Kangra Temple Restoration and Administration Committee and Honorary Treasurer to King George V Memorial Fund, Punjab.

Lala Ganga Saran may well be said to be one of the supporting pillars of the Hindu Society in the Punjab. He is a sincere and selfless worker in the cause of the Hindu community. His public spirit is on

par with his loyalty to the Crown. He is always ready to serve in every way both the public and the Administration. He always subscribes liberally to all useful funds.

and acquiring and building house property. In 1889 he joined Sir David Masson in founding the Punjab Banking Co., Ltd. He was elected its first Director. After his death in 1897 his son Rai Bahadur Narsingdas, was elected in his place. Rai Bahadur Narsingdas nursed and developed the estate left by his father and added very largely to its extent by acquiring more lands and properties. He was appointed by the Government of India as Treasury Contractor to the Postal and Railway Departments. Before his death in 1930 he constructed the magnificent building known as Masson Narsingdas Building in partnership with his friend, Mr W Mun Masson. He left behind three sons—Lala Binda Saran, Radha Saran and Ganga Saran. In 1931 his sons, in accordance with his wishes, built a beautiful temple in his sacred memory at a considerable cost.

After his father's death Rai Bahadur Binda Saran, M.L.A., carried on the business with his brothers in the same manner as it was being done during the lifetime of his father. For his various public services he was made Rai Bahadur in 1934. Besides being Treasurer to the Postal Department for the Punjab, N.W.F., Kashmir, Delhi, United Provinces, Sind and Karachi Circles and North-Western Railway, he was also appointed Treasurer to the Imperial Bank of India in 1934. He died in February, 1940. His loss was mourned by a wide circle of friends and the entire commercial community of the



Lala Ganga Saran



Gangadhar Nath "Farhat,"
B.A., LL.B., Cawnpore

GANGADHAR NATH "FARHAT," B.A., LL.B., Rais and Zamindar, a leading Member of the Local Bar, a renowned Urdu Poet and Journalist, formerly General Secretary, Local Congress Committee, also of first All-India Poets' Conference, Urdu Department and various other organisations. Was Honorary Chief Editor, *Desh*, and is a regular contributor to leading journals of Northern India. General Secretary, All-India Urdu Conference in 1940 held in Cawnpore.

DR. GANGA RAM UBANA, D.C.H.M., Vaidya Shastri, Proprietor, Bholaram & Sons, Nasirabad and Ajmer. Born, 1891. Is President, Arya Samaj and Yuwak Pathshala, Nasirabad. Ex-Director of two local Co-operative Banks, ex-Secretary, Arya Pratindhi Sabha, Rajputana and Malwa and President, All-India Jangid Brahman Mahasabha, Ujjain. Is running his own "Rishi, Free Dispensary." Is author of several treatises. He has one son Rishi Datt Ubana.



Dr. Ganga Ram Ubana,
Nasirabad and Ajmer



Rai Bahadur Dr. Gangesh
Chandra Dass, Imphal,
Mamrup State, Assam

RAI BAHADUR DR. GANGESH CHANDRA DASS, Assistant Surgeon (retired), Imphal, Manipur State, Assam. Born, 1882. Gave Rs. 3,000 as War Loan and Rs. 1,000 for a dispensary. Made Rai Sahib, 1920. Rai Bahadur, 1938.

KUNWAR GANPAT SINGH, born in June 1904, is the third son of Thakur Durjan Singhji, of Daspan, a hereditary and Tazimi landlord of Marwar State.

His ancestors fought in many battles from generation to generation for Jodhpur Durbar.

He passed "Higher Diploma" from Mayo College Ajmer, in 1928. He is a First Class Magistrate and has been appointed many times to try special cases. has two sons.



Kunwar Ganpatsingh

SRI SRI SRI VYRICHERLA NARAYANA GAJAPATI RAJU BAHADUR GARU, M.L.A., Sri Lakshmi Mahal, Uplands, Waltair, District Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency, was born at Waltair on the 23rd August, 1900. He is the second son of Sri Sri Sri Rajah Vyricherla Virabhadra Raju Bahadur Garu, Raja of Kurupam, Vizagapatam District. He is one of the wealthiest Zamindars in the Vizagapatam District. By reason of wealth, culture and



Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati
Raju Bahadur Garu, M.L.A., Zamindar
of Chemudu, Humma, etc. and
Proprietor of Anakapalli, etc. Estates.

antiquity the family, which he so worthily represents, has an outstanding position in the aristocracy of South India. He is Zamindar of Chemudu and Humma Estates in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts respectively and Proprietor of Anakapalli etc. Estates, besides being the owner of other landed property consisting of Inam villages and Minor Inams in the Vizagapatam, Ganjam and Godavari Districts. Partible and unpartible Estates and other immoveable properties fetch him an annual income of nearly 4 lakhs. He pays to Government Peishcush, Quit-rent and Cesses of nearly a lakh-and-a-half of rupees. He is known for his character and earnest public spirit. He is of an intensely charitable disposition. His relations with his tenants are as happy as can be desired. He is doing everything possible to promote their moral and material well-being and is literally adored by them. He is an elected Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly. He has liberally contributed to War Funds. He is a Member of the Waltair Club and the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

THAKUR GANPAT SINGHJI, the present Thakur of "Rivan," a premier Estate amongst the Mertia Rathors of Marwar, was adopted from Thikana Mardas in the month of January, 1930. The Thikana was placed under the management of Hawala for two years approximately and was then transferred to the Court of Wards in 1933. The Thakur received full powers in 1938. The Thakur was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is a modernised gentleman of progressive views. He married in 1936 the grand-daughter of Raja Sajan Singhji of Khandela, Chotta Panna, a distinguished Chief of Jaipur State.



Thakur Ganpat Singh, Thakur of Rivan (Marwar)

The Thikana of Rivan represents the descendants of Rao Dudaji, the founder of the Mertia Sect, who belonged to the family of Rao Jodhaji, the head of the reigning family of the chiefs of Jodhpur State. The Thikana is one of the eight Saravats in the Jodhpur State and the Thakur is entitled to the first seat in the first row on the left side of the Ruling Chief.

In Samvat 1651 a grant of 72 villages, 36 in Hindun and 36 in Jewair Districts, yielding an annual income of three lakhs of rupees, was made by Akbar. Thakur Gopal Dassji sixth in descent from Rao Dudaji, was granted by the Emperor, in recognition of his loyal services, Rampura and the distinction of "Chandrawat." In Samvat 1699 Thakur Gopal Dassji received the honour of "Oardangi" from Maharaja Jaswant Singhji I.

Thakur Sher Singhji, the eleventh descendant in generation from Rao Dudaji, was a brave man of great celebrity. In Samvat 1792 Malhar Rao ransacked a great part of Marwar with a force of 50,000 men, and besieged Mertia whereupon Thakur Sher Singhji with the other Mertia Nobles opposed him, and killed some 4 or 5 Deccan warriors. By his hard opposition the strong force of Deccanis took to flight, and he achieved a great fame by successfully fighting with his adversary. Maharaj Abhey Singhji of Jodhpur was succeeded by Maharaj Ram Singhji. This succession greatly incensed the Nobles of Marwar including Thakur Kushal Singhji of Ava. They all took the side of Maharaja Bakht Singhji. The fight that took place terminated in the death of various Nobles in the army of Maharaja Bakht Singhji.

In Samvat 1957 Thakur Bijaya Singhji of Rivan had gone out for six months to England with His Highness the late Maharaja Sahib. In 1901 A. D. he was appointed Joint Judge, Court Sardaran, and Officiating Superintendent in 1905. He was also appointed Guardian to the minor Maharaja in 1902 and resigned this post in 1906. He was appointed Member of the Council on the 15th May, 1903. He worked as a Joint Judge, Court Sardaran, and Joint Superintendent, Haisiyat Court, till 1912, and also worked as Judge of the Chief Court, Marwar State.

The present Thakur gives every promise of proving in due course an eminently worthy representative of this historic family.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, AJMER. Established in 1907, progressing remarkably. Financial position exceptionally strong. Assets exceed Rs. 1,00,00,000. Sound investments. Business in force over Rs. 3,70,00,000. Bonus Rs. 22½ on Whole Life and Rs. 18 on Endowment per annum per thousand. Low premiums. Policies issued suiting all needs. Paid over Rs. 62,00,000 in claims promptly. Contributed handsomely towards Silver Jubilee Fund of His late Majesty and invested Rs. 50,000 in Defence Bonds.



Brahma Datta, General Manager, General Assurance Society, Ltd., Ajmer

Mr. Brahma Datta, B.Sc., LL.B., F.S.S. (London), is General Manager, General Assurance Society, Ltd., to whose efficient and untiring efforts the phenomenal progress made by the Society is largely due. Born, 1904. Securing top positions in his academic career, he distinguished himself as a successful lawyer. A keen businessman on Board of Directors of leading business concerns in the province. Elected Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society (London) in 1938. A well-known social worker, especially connected



The General Assurance Society Ltd., Head Office Building at Ajmer

with orphanage and educational institutions. On the Executive Committee of the Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association. Rendering able service to the Government. Honoured as an Honorary Magistrate in 1940.



St. George's College, Mussoorie, Northern Facade

ST. GEORGE COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE, U.P., was founded in 1853 by the Italian Capuchin Fathers and entrusted to the Irish Brothers of St. Patrick (Patrician Brothers) in 1893. Its object is to give the sons of Catholic parents in India, Burmah and Iraq the advantages of an education such as could only be obtained otherwise, at much greater expense and with the evil of long separation from their parents, at Colleges or Schools in the British Isles. It is, therefore, conducted after the best models of the English College system and its teaching staff is mainly composed of teachers and professors who have been trained in the Home Colleges and Universities. The formation of character and the inculcation of religious principles are regarded as paramount to all other considerations. Present Principal is Rev Bro. R. M. Phalan.

RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHURY GHANSHYAM SINGH, Rais of Chandsina, District Muzaffarnagar, claims descent from Maharaja Arjuna, hero of Mahabharata. His ancestors served as Army Ministers since the reign of Shah Temur upto the reign of Shah Alam and the present Estate is in the possession of the family since then.

The Rao Bahadur is highly respected by all classes of people for his qualities of head and heart. All through his career he has always been at the disposal of the district authorities and the public whenever needed. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur.



Rao Bahadur Chaudhury Ghanshyam Singh Chandsina, District Muzaffarnagar.

GHATAK, NARENDRANATH, M.B.E., Bar-at-Law, Master and Official Referee, High Court, Calcutta. During Great War was an Assistant Recruiting Officer, Bengal, Temporary Hony. 2nd Lieutenant; M.B.E., 1918, mentioned for valuable services in India. Awarded Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals.



Narendranath Ghatak M.B.E.,
Bar at Law, Calcutta



Ghisoo Lal Dhanopiya, M.A., Ajmer

GHISOO LAL DHANOPIYA, M.A., Advocate, Ajmer. Was Headmaster, A.V. Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Abbottabad, 1907-08; and Lecturer, Ancient History and Logic, Agra College, 1909-13. Has been Advocate since 1914. He is also part-time Chief Judge, Shahpura State in Rajputana. Enjoys the respect and affection of all classes of people for his high character, scrupulous honesty, extreme suavity of manners and nobility of soul.

GHOLAM RASUL, MOULVI MOHAMMAD, Pleader, Rajmahal, Santhal Parganas. Home Address: Darius Salam, Taljhari, Santhal Parganas. Educated at Sahibganj, St. Xavier's and City College, Calcutta. Passed Law from Patna and commenced legal profession in 1925. Commands respect and high



Moulvi Mohammad Ghulam
Rasul, Rajmahal Santhal
Parganas

position in public life. Represents as President, Secretary, Member and Councillor in innumerable public and educational institutions. As a lawyer kind to poor clients. Discourages litigation. Introduced justice panchayat in his village. Rendered valuable services in the Bihar Earthquake, during Floods and other distresses in the localities. Loyal to the Crown and country. Gave valuable suggestions when examined by Santhal Parganas Enquiry Committee and pleaded for better administration of the district while interviewed by the Premier and H.E. the Governor in 1938. Great patriot, charitable, sociable and a zealous worker. Helpful to officials in the Administration and maintaining peace. God-fearing and staunch Muslim. Recipient of Coronation Medal in 1937.

GHOSE, SRI AUROBINDO, Pondicherry. Born, 15th August, 1872. Educated at Cambridge. Served in Baroda State for about 12 years in various capacities, Principal, National College, Calcutta, 1906; took prominent part in National Movement, 1907, arrested on charge of treason and conspiracy in 1908 but released after a protracted trial of one year when he was found not guilty, now leading life of a Yogi at Pondicherry, author of numerous publications on Yoga and religion.

SARDAR HAJI GHULAM HASSAN KHAN, retired E.A.C., Landlord and House Proprietor of Khanpur, District Dera Ismail Khan. Born in February 1883. Descended from Ismail Khan Hot Baloch, the founder of the city of Dera Ismail Khan, who ruled the District in ancient days. Is the President of the Serai Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. Is the Managing Member of the Islamia High School. Founded a religious school in his village, mosque built by him at good expense. Commands immense influence in the whole District. Owns landed property in Kurra Agency, Mianwali and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. Joined service in settlement in 1901, promoted as Naib-Tahsildar in 1907, Tahsildar in 1917, E.A.C. in 1923 and retired in 1937. He was granted Afghan War, Waziristan and Silver Jubilee Medals. He has been twice to Islamic countries in 1932 and 1937. Is respected by all communities for his intensely religious temperament as well as broad-minded and generous nature. Is blessed with two sons—Khan Ghulam Rabbani Khan, getting education in college, and Khan Mustafa Kamal, a minor.



Sardar Haji Ghulam Hassan
Khan, Khanpur, District
Dera Ismail Khan

MAKHDUM SYED GHULAM AKBAR SHAH MASHHADI, Landlord, Zaildar, Member, District Board, Shershah, District Multan, was born in 1901 and educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He is the present head of the well-known Mashhadi Syed family of Shershah, being the descendant and Sajjada-nashin (custodian) of the Durgah of the Great Saint, Hazrat Shershah, whose shrine lies about 10 miles from Multan and after whose name the town of Shershah came to be established. The Saint was directly descended from the Prophet's daughter. He came to India during Moghal rule and settled in the Multan District. His fame for piety and miracles, especially his learning, was so great that people flocked around him from far and near and became his disciples. Many of his disciples and pupils afterwards became renowned Pirs and settled in different parts of the country. The disciples of other Pirs consider the *Gaddi* of Shershah as the origin of learning and the Makhdum at the Shrine is accordingly greatly venerated not only in the different districts of the Punjab but in the province of Sind also.

Since the advent of the British Raj (1848-49) the family has been serving the benign Government loyally and faithfully. In 1854 the Governor-General in Council was pleased to grant a *Jagir* of Rs. 1816/8/- to Makhdum Shah Ali Mohammad, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with the remark that it was not distributable but was meant for one person who became Sajjada Nashin of the Shrine. Makhdum Shah Ali Mohammad was a Viceregal Durbari. He died in 1902, leaving behind three sons. According to his will his second son, Syed Pir Shah, succeeded to the *gaddi* as Sajjada Nashin. The eldest son, Syed Mubarak Shah, who died childless, had voluntarily retired in favour of his younger brother and withdrawing his claim from the family estate, had left the *Ilaqa* and settled in Rawalpindi Division. He was a saint in its true sense. One of his miracles was witnessed by hundreds in a court-room when a lady witness, cursed by the Saint for giving false evidence, died there and then.

Makhdum Syed Pir Shah was a Provincial Durbari and was granted numerous certificates for helping the local officials in almost all departments. During the last Great War he rendered conspicuous services to the Crown, but before taking share of the reward died in 1918 at the age of 37 years, deeply mourned by his relations and disciples, friends and admirers.

He was succeeded to the *gaddi* by his only son, Makhdum Syed Ghulam Akbar Shah, the subject of this sketch. He is trying his utmost to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers. He is Zaildar of the *Ilaqa* like his father and grandfather and has been returned unopposed as a Member of the District Board. He has got certificates and commendatory letters from the local officials for services rendered to the Police and also for assistance given to the authorities during the Multan riots.

Unfortunately he had to clear a heavy debt of certain lakhs incurred by his grandfather on account of which the management of the Estate remained with the Court of Wards for years together. Moreover, litigation had also broken out with his uncle, Syed Pir Amir Haidar Shah. Hence, he could not get the seat of the family in the Provincial Durbar. Now by the grace of God the debt has been almost cleared, the Estate has been released from the Court of Wards and the struggle with his uncle has been ended by the latter having separated by taking his share of the Estate. It is, therefore, hoped that the Government will grant him the family privilege of the seat of the Provincial Durbar which he fully deserves.

He has recently erected a magnificent bungalow near the Durgah at Shershah to be used as a rest house for officials and the public who come to pay respects to the Shrine of the great Saint.

He is blessed with one son, Syed Alamdar Hussain, a child of 6 months.

SARDAR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN RAJPUT SYAL, Divisional Durbari, Member, District Board, and Rais, Narhal, Tahsil Kabirwala, District Multan, was born in 1887 in an old and respectable family of high military traditions. The family also has to its credit a proud record of meritorious services to the Crown on all critical occasions. Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan's grandfather, Khan Pehlwan Khan, rendered in his time valuable



Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan Rajput Syal, Rais, Narhal, District Multan

services to the Government. His father, Khan Mohammad Khan, was a Zaildar, and in that capacity rendered various services, especially in supplying to the Army many animals for transport service.

On Khan Mohammad Khan's death in 1907 his eldest son, Khan Ghulam Hussain Khan, was appointed Zaildar and has since proved, by his deeds, an eminently worthy representative of the family. He is well-versed in Persian and Urdu and is a prosperous Zamindar, possessing with a younger brother, Khan Rahim Bakhsh Khan, about 5,000 *bighas* of land and paying more than Rs. 5,000 as land revenue and water-rates.

On the outbreak of the Great War Khan Ghulam Hussain Khan joined the Indian Army as a sepoy and was attached to the 50th Rifles. This splendid example on his part had a great effect on the local populace who had no military traditions to uphold, and many recruits were obtained from amongst them for the Indian Army. In fact, in a very short time two companies were formed of men of the Sardar's own class. In his capacity as a Zaildar also he rendered untiring services to the Army Department in various directions, especially in that of recruiting and supplying 215 recruits from his immediate circle. He also subscribed Rs. 4,000 to the War Loans and an equal amount to different War Funds. When he

entered the Army, his only son, Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, being a minor, he entrusted his civil and household duties to his younger brother, Khan Rahim Bakhsh Khan, who discharged the same creditably thereby indirectly assisting the Army. For his recruiting services Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan received two rectangles of land from Government and certificates from the Commander-in-Chief and various high officers. He was also made a Divisional Durbari in recognition of the "splendid example he set by enlisting." In his certificate dated the 12th November, 1917, Mr. P. Thompson, Commissioner, Multan Division, describing Sardar Ghulam Hussain as a well-educated young man, observes: "When recruiting for the special companies of South-Eastern Punjab Mussalmans began, he was one of the first to come forward and enlist as a sepoy. By doing this he incurred the displeasure of several other leading men of his tribe, who considered that his conduct was derogatory to their *Izzat*."

Lieutenant W. Cranswick, Commanding Depot 2,69 Punjabis, in his certificate dated 27th February, 1920, writes:—"This Indian Officer came forward during the national emergency and by his splendid example many others followed his lead. I know him to be an exceedingly hard-working and trustworthy officer." Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan is also recipient of various certificates and *Sanads* from high officers for useful public services, such as towards vaccination, cattle-breeding and education especially for valuable assistance to the Police and the Administration on various important occasions, particularly during political agitation. On presenting a *Sanad* on February 28, 1931, Mr. T. B. Deck, Deputy Commissioner, Multan District, spoke of him as a "staunch supporter of the Government who did much to give the quietus to Congress in Kabirwala."

He took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May 1935, and subscribed Rs. 500 to the Jubilee Fund. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal and a special certificate from H. E. the Governor in appreciation of his splendid Jubilee work.

His worthy son, Khan Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, after matriculating joined the Army Department but left service after some time to assist his father in the management of the Estate.

Khan Rahim Bakhsh Khan also is helping his brother in the management of the Estate. His son, Khan Mohammad Aslam Khan, has left college on account of indifferent health. He takes keen interest in agriculture.

KHWAJA GHULAM MOHAMMAD HAZIR, Military Contractor, Dehradun. Born, 1887 Member, District War Committee, President, Anjuman-Nisat-ul-Isha, Islamia Middle School and District Mushin League. Is in business as Military Contractor and General Merchant since 1925 with branches at Chandausi, Lakshar, Lucknow, Lalamsa, etc. Has five sons, the eldest, Khwaja Isharulqayum, being graduate in science.



The Late Raja Ghulam Mohammad Khan

THE LATE RAJA GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN, Chief Haqadar, Tahsil Uttor, Mochhipura (Kashmir). He came from the famous Bamba family who ruled for long in Syria, Arabia and Egypt. One of the ancestors, Sultan Muzaffer, came to Kashmir and founded Muzafferabad as an independent Chief. One of his sons, Sultan Kam Bakhsh, was given Tahsil Uttor, Mochhipura, whose descendant, Sultan Safder Ali Khan, passed his time on the field as a soldier while his son, Raja Muzaffar Khan, was religiously minded.

When Maharaja Gulab Singh was given the rule of Kashmir the rights of Bamba Jagirdars were protected by a treaty.

The subject of this sketch was loyal to the Kashmir Ruler. He had been Honorary Magistrate in his Tahsil for a long time. He was popular both with the authorities and the public. He had four sons, the eldest being Raja Mohammad Inayatullah Khan, Haqadar, who is holding the *Jagu* of his deceased father now. Raja Ghulam Mohammad Khan died at an age of 55 years.

CHAUDHRI GHULAM MUSTAFA KHAN, Pensioner Dafadar-Major, 5th Probyn's Horse, Sarai Alamgir, District Gujrat, represents a well-

known Jat dynasty of Gujrat District, that is noted for its earnest loyalty to Government since the Mutiny of 1857. His ancestors founded the present town of Sarai Alamgir during the time of Great Moghuls, and they also served as headmen of the town on the advent of the British rule in India. His father served for three years in the Police Department and for twenty-one years in military line. He fought four famous Frontier wars and was awarded four medals. During last Great War Chaudhri Ghulam Mustafa served in 12th Bengal Cavalry and his brother, Chaudhri Sham Ali, in 1/113th Regiments, with gallantry and loyalty. He retired after eighteen years. Chaudhri Ghulam Mustafa has a son known as Sardar Mohammad and his younger brother, Sham Ali, has two sons who are named as Nur Mohammad and Mohammad Ayyub. Family has promised all possible



Chaudhri Ghulam Mustafa Khan, Sarai Alamgir, District Gujrat

help during the present War. Family also gave great assistance during Kashmir Agitation in 1931. The family is serving in Police, Education, Revenue, Railway, Post Office and the Canal Departments. Chaudhri Ghulam Mustafa Khan is immensely respected in the town.



Sir Abdul Halim Abul Hussain Khan Guznavi, Calcutta

GUZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM ABUL HUSSAIN KHAN, M.A., M.L.A., Zamindar and Merchant, Calcutta. Born, 1876. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Honorary Magistrate, 1901-03, Vice-Chairman, Tangail Municipality, 1901-03, Joint Secretary, Calcutta Industrial Exhibition, 1901. Elected Member of Legislative Assembly since 1926; Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London; Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Member of the Advisory Board to the Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933; Sheriff of Calcutta for 1934-35; Knighted, 1935; Member, Governing Body of the I.M.M.T.S., "Dufferin."

MAHANT GIRDHARI DASS, B.A., M.L.A., was born at Bhuman Shah, District Montgomery, in December 1898. Passed B.A. from F. C. College, Lahore. From the very beginning he was a brilliant student. Wherever he went to prosecute his studies his teachers appointed him the monitor of his class. He was always popular with his school mates and won their admiration. He captained his school sports teams. In his College he joined the College Cricket Team and was one of the best bowlers of the University.



Mahant Girdhari Dass, B.A., M.L.A.

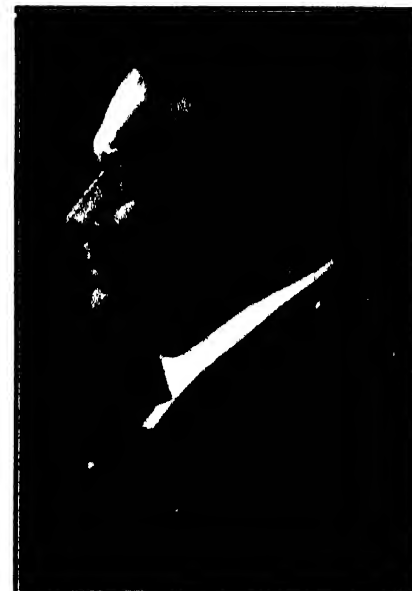
He was made *Gaddi-Nashin* of the *gaddi* of Bawa Bhuman Shah by his Guru, the late Mahant Harbhajandass, during his life-time in the year 1925. Since then he is carrying on the duties of a *Gaddi-Nashin* very successfully. He is one of the biggest and popular Zamindars of his District and takes keen interest in mitigating party disputes in his *Ilaga*. He is known to be a justice-loving good-natured man and takes good care in the welfare of his tenants. He is well-versed in classical music.

At the desire of the public and his friends he contested the South East-Multan rural seat of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and came out successfully with an overwhelming majority of votes. At present he occupies a seat on the independent benches of the Assembly.

He has been awarded the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. He is a big asset from amongst the non-officials to the Government in matters of administration in his district.

He is the tenth Mahant in the line of the successors of Bawa Bhuman Shah, a saint of Udasi order, who founded the Dera of Bhuman Shah during the time of Emperor Aurangzeb.

GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN, KT., LT.-COL., I. M. S. (retired), F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.R.S.A., (London), D.P.H., (Cantab), M.L.A., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon, 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta Born, 9th June, 1873. Joined I. M. S., 1898 Served in China Expedition, 1900-01; N. E. Frontier, 1913, N. W. Frontier, 1914-15, and European War, 1914-18. President-in-Chief, All-India and Burma Anglo-Indian and Domestic European Association; Member, Indian Committee, Military College; Anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences in London, Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933, Member, Defence Advisory Committee and Member, National Defence Council since July 1941



Lt-Col Sir Henry Albert John Gidney, Calcutta

GILLAN, G. V. B., Lieut Colonel, C.I.E., Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Rampur and Benares, the Residency, Gwalior Born, 1890 at Moradabad, U. P., son of Sir Robert Gillan, K.C.S.I. Educated, Fettes College, Edinburgh and Pembroke College, Cambridge, B. A. (Hons), 1912. Joined service in Indian Army, 1912, served in last European War 1914-18 and during Arab Rebellion, 1920. Made C.I.E., 1934



Col Bakshi Girdhar Singh, Officer, Junglat and Shikar, Bharatpur State.

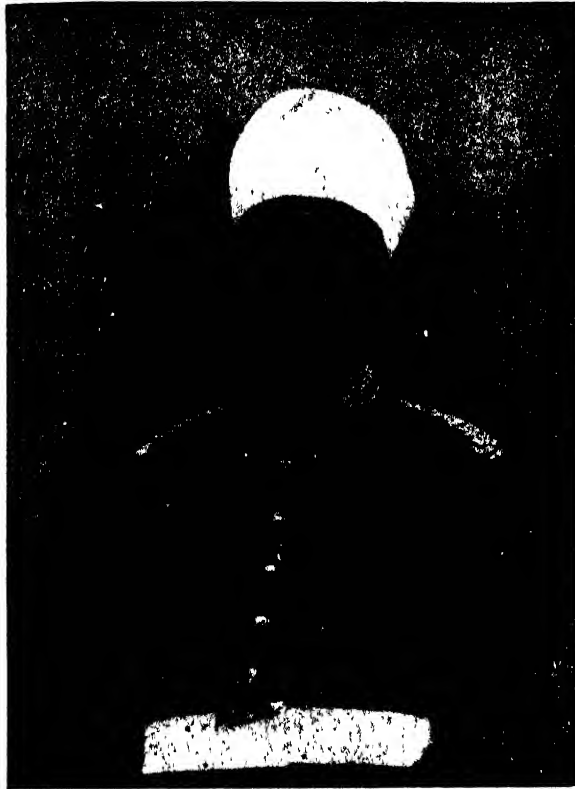
COLONEL BAKSHI GIRDHAR SINGH, Officer, Junglat and Shikar, Bharatpur State Born, 1893. Obtained Post Diploma from Mayo College, Ajmer. Went to England in 1910. Was in service in Bharatpur State as Military Member, State Council, Inspector-General of Army and Police, Companion and Chief of His late Highness' Government; and Commandant of Gurchara Forces, I. H. I. Was in-charge of all Military and Police arrangements during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Bharatpur and was awarded State Gold Medal. Owns many villages and *Jagir*. Grandfather, Bakshi Ganga Singh, rendered great help during Mutiny. Father, Bakshi Nisbha Singh, once went to England with His late Highness

VIDYAVACHASPATI MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA MAHAMAHOPADESHAK PANDIT GIRIDHAR SHARMA, CHATURVEDI SHASTRI VYAKARAN-ACHARYA VIDYANIDHI VIDYARATNA VYAKHYAN VACH-ASPATI, Principal, Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Jaipur Born, 1881. Is also hereditary Raj Poet, Jaipur State

Educated at Sanskrit College, Jaipur. Passed Vyakaranacharya Examination at Jaipur and Shastri Examination with English Test from Punjab University, standing first. Organiser of Rishikul, Haridwar and of Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit College, Lahore. Obtained title of Mahamahopadhyaya in 1924. Established Varnasharam Swarajya Sangha. Is acknowledged Indian philosopher, leader of Sanatan Dharm Hindu and orator, critic, writer and poet of all-India fame. Edited Sanskrit Ratnakar, Hindi Brahmachari and Chaturvedi. Is author of Mahakavya Sangraha. Is Court Member, Benares Hindu University. Has two sons--Devi Datt, reading Shastri, and Shiv Datt, a child of seven years.



Vidyavachaspati Mahamahopadhyaya Mahamahopadeshak Pandit Giridhar Sharma, Chaturvedi Shastri Vyakaran-acharya Vidyavidhi Vidyaratna Vyakhyanvachaspati, Jaipur.



The late Raja Bahadur Giri Rao

THE LATE RAJA BAHADUR GIRI RAO, an orthodox Vaishnava Brahmin, a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Hyderabad (Deccan) State and late Judge of the Hyderabad High Court, was born in Ganjedragad State, District Dharwar. In appreciation of his abilities as High Court Vakil he was elected twice to the Legislative Council Hyderabad, and for a couple of years to Municipal Commissionership. Was appointed a Junior in Glancey Commission in Sarf-i-Khas *versus* Pagah Case and was then appointed a Member of a Commission in the Ecclesiastical Department. While so working he was appointed Judge of the High Court and honoured with the title of Raja Bahadur on H. E. H. The Nizam's birthday celebrations in 1930.

RAJA BAHADUR KUNWAR GIRWAR SINGH OF JAGDISHPUR, District Muttra, pays Rs 36,000 land revenue. He gave loans to the cultivators during the Famines of the years 1928-29-30, and did not realise

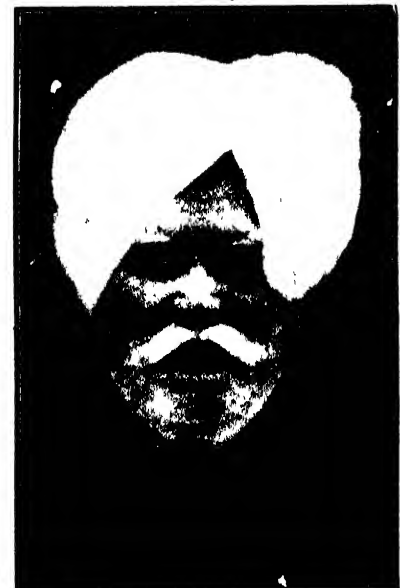
rent from his tenants. His services during flood of 1924 were very much appreciated both by the Muttra public and the Government. This was possible by means of an elephant on whose back rations and foodstuffs were carried through water upto the refugees staying on trees and also they

were brought back to the places of safety. His work during Civil Disobedience also remained very creditable throughout and was much appreciated by the Government. He built a gate at the Exhibition Grounds at Muttra entirely at his own cost. His father, Kunwar Gajadhar Singh, helped the Government with men and money during the War of 1914-18 and was awarded a watch for the services. He was also a Member of the District Board and donated towards the construction of the famous Dampier Park. He also built a temple at Jagdishpur and constructed a room in the Sanadh Ashram at Agra.



Raj Bahadur Kunwar Girwar Singh of Jagdishpur, District Muttra

Kunwar Girwar Singh gives scholarships to poor students of all communities. He was elected to the Council



K. Jagadhar Singh, of Jagdishpur

by an overwhelming majority of votes. Was Chairman, District Board, Muttra for many years. Is Trustee to Agra College, Patron of Maternity and Child Welfare, Member, Zamindar Association, U. P. His services during the visit of Prince of Wales to Agra in 1921-22 and G. I. P. Railway Strike in 1928-29, cattle breeding fair, Silver Jubilee, etc., have been very much commendable. Has contributed handsomely towards Viceroy's War Fund 1941.

He was the Member of the Muttra Tent Club and at the time of the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Muttra he rendered commendable services. His services in the Rural development in his estate were highly appreciated by the Commissioner when he visited Jagdishpur. He has purchased War Bonds and War Certificates worth Rs 20,000 each.



Rai Bahadur Seth Gadhmal
Lodha

RAI BAHADUR SETH GADHMAL LODHA, Banker, Honorary Magistrate and Treasurer is the Head of the well-known Lodha family firm Kanwalnain Hamirsingh Ajmer, which is 175 years old having branches at several places in India. He is State Treasurer for certain States and B. B. & C. I. Railway (Meter gauge), also Chairman and Managing Director, Edward Mills, Ltd, Beawar and a Tazimi Sardar of Mewar.

GOIL, MAJOR-GENERAL DWARKA PRASAD, M.B., CH. B. (Edin), F.R.C.S. (Edin), F.S.M.F. (Bengal), I.M.S., (Retd). Hony.

Physician to His Majesty the King-Emperor 1934-38. Born, 1879. Educated in the University of Edinburgh and

Graduated M.B., CH. B. with Honours in 1902. I.M.S., Military (1903), Civil (1907), Great War 1914-1920. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, 1930-37. Retired 1938.



Major General Dwarka Prasad Goil
I.M.S. (Retd)

RAI BAHADUR GOPAL CHANDRA, PRAHARAJ B.A., B.L., Advocate, Cuttack. Born, 1874. Government Pleader, Puri, 1912-16, Honorary

Magistrate for some time at Bhubneswar, Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1933, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, Rai Bahadur, 1937. Author of many publications, compiled in collaboration with his sister-in-law a quadrilingual Oriya dictionary in seven volumes of 9,000 pages. In 1941 appointed Additional Oriya Translator to Government of Orissa



Rai Bahadur Gopal Chandra
Praharaj, Cuttack

THE LATE RAI BAHADUR PROHIT SIR GOPI NATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., M.R.A.S., Vidyaratna, Sahitya-bhushan, Jaipur. Born 17th March, 1863. Graduated 1888, M.A. (Calcutta) 1890, entered Jaipur State service 1890 as State Representative at Rajputana Residency, promoted to a seat in the Council 1907, appointed Cabinet Member 1920, retired in Dec. 1932, Titles Rai Bahadur 1907, C.I.E., 1918 and Knight Bachelor 1928. Adopted son Kumar Dwarkanath in 1916 who has one son Bhanwar Jagannath.

RAO GOPAL SINGH BAID MEHTA, Bikaner. Born, 1892. Belongs to Mutsadi family, having behind history of distinguished loyal services since foundation of Bikaner and before. Entered service 1925. Is at present Abu Wakil. Family enjoys hereditary Jagirs, Gold Karas, Tazims, titles of Rao Maharao, etc. Hindumalkot Railway Station named after Maharao Hindumal, grandfather of Rao Gopal Singh. Has eight sons--eldest Kunwar Goverdhan Singh.



Rao Gopal Singh Baid Mehta,
Bikaner.



The late Rai Bahadur Prohit Sir Gopinath
Jaipur.



Maharaj Gordhan Singhji

MAHARAJ GORDHAN SINGH, of Arnod (Partabgarh State, Rajputana) comes from well-known Sisodia Rajput family connected with the house of Mewar and Partabgarh.

He is the only son of His late Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Partabgarh. He was born at Pisangan in Ajmer-Merwara in September 1900. He was educated in Mayo College, Ajmer and passed Diploma Examination with credit when he was still in his teens. He is very fond of gardening, horse riding and sports so much so that he wrote a book on horse riding. He is a first class Noble entitled to the 'Tazeem'. Jagir of Arnod was granted to him. He is the uncle of the present Ruler of Partabgarh. His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who succeeded to the *qaddi* on demise of his grandfather His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singhji (father of the subject of the sketch)

His son, Kumar Gopal Singh received his education in Mayo College at Ajmer and passed Diploma Examination from there.

His son, Kumar Bhim Singh, is receiving his education in Daly College at Indore.

LGORI SHANKER SAHIB, Rais, Zamindar and Banker, Firozabad, Agra. Born in 1897 at village Datta ka Nagla in Agra District in a Vaish Agarwala honourable and renowned family. Started glass bangle manufacturing business at Firozabad (Agra) 1920. Always took very keen interest in business line and earned extraordinary fame in public. Now proprietor of two Glass Bangle Manufacturing Factories "Gauri Shanker Ram Gopal, and the Gopal Glass Works" at Firozabad on a very high scale and brick kilns, etc., at Firozabad. He has served the Firozabad public as a Municipal Commissioner of the same Municipality for a long time very sincerely.



L. Gori Shanker, Firozabad, Agra



Sir Hari Singh Gour, Nagpur

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, Kt., M.A., D.Litt., D.C.I., LL.D. Bar-at-Law, Nagpur. Born, 26th November 1872. Educated at Government High School, Saugor, Hislop College, Nagpur, and Downing College, Cambridge. Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1921-34, President, Nagpur Municipality, 1918-22, first Vice-Chancellor, and Honorary D. Litt., Delhi University; Member, Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party and Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, 1927-31, Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933.

GOTHI, NARAYAN DAS, M.A. i.T. F.R.G.S., Deputy-Inspector of Schools, Cawnpore. Born 15th March, 1901, at Benares. Permanent

resident of Aligarh owning property there. Joined service on 17th October 1930. Is Assistant Commissioner of the S. S. Boy Scouts Association. Was recipient of a *Sanad* presented by His Excellency the Governor, U.P. in 1933 for meritorious public service.



Narayan Das Gothi, M.A. L.T., F.R.G.S., Cawnpore.



Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, District Nazim, Patiala



IAN SINGH RAREWALA, SARDAR, District Nazim (Deputy Commissioner), Patiala State, was born in 1901, is a Bachelor of Arts. Comes of a very respectable old family of Jagirdars of Patiala State and is closely related to His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mahinder Bahadur, Ruler of Patiala. Owns land in villages Rara Ghaloti and Bahal in Patiala State and Safewala in Ferozepur District. Enjoys a hereditary jagir of Rs. 2,000. Entered Patiala State service as Magistrate 1st Class. Worked as Under Secretary Foreign Department, Officiated as Revenue Commissioner for one year. Is now Deputy Commissioner, Patiala and President, Municipal Committee, Patiala. Is Member, Khalsa College Managing Committee Council and of Managing Committee, Khalsa Polytechnic, Patiala. Was awarded highest honour of Tazim in 1991 B.S., Coronation Medal. Is a Chairman of the District War Committee and Member of Improvement Board.



RAI GOVIND CHANDRA ESTATE—This well known Estate, with its headquarters in Benares, is one of the largest in India. It lies scattered over the United Provinces, Behar and Orissa with a population of over 1,00,000

souls. Its proprietor, Rai Govind Chandra, M.A., M.R.A.S., Honorary Magistrate, Hastings House, Benares Cantt., a singularly cultured and talented youngman of twenty six, is the second largest landholder in Benares, the first being His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. The family

which he so worthily represents is known far and wide as the Rai Family of Benares. It is of hoary antiquity. The title of Rai, as a hereditary distinction, was conferred on Rai Ram Pratap, along with the title of Ah Khandan, by Akbar the Great, in whose Court he held posts of distinction. One of his descendants, Raja Indrman was a famous Minister under Moghul Rule. Raja Bahadur Kheali Ram, grandson of this renowned Minister, lived to be an outstanding figure in the history of his times. He was appointed Diwan of the Hon'ble East India Company at Patna and later on the province of Behar was settled with him along with Maharaj Kalvan Singh by the Hon'ble Warren Hastings.

Rai Bal Govind's son, Raja Patnmal Bahadur, had a big hand in the settlement of the treaties with the King of Oudh, the Maharana of Gohud and the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior. He worked with Sir Arthur Wellesley in the Settlement of Rohilkhand. He was renowned for his piety and charity. He settled in Benares.

Raja Bahadur's grandson, Rai Bishunchand, grandfather of Rai Govind Chandra, was appointed a Commissioner to put Act 260 of 1850 in force in the city and suburbs of Benares in 1867. He was Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner.

Rai Govind Chandra is in every respect an eminently worthy Member of this great family. He graduated from the Benares Hindu University in 1928 and after giving up his studies for two years passed the M.A. Examination in English with credit in 1932. He is universally respected for his high character, boundless generosity and earnest spirit. His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He is Honorary Magistrate, Chairman, Benares Bank Ltd., Chairman, The Ratna Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Director, The New Insurance Co. Ltd., Secretary, Ram Krishna Mission Home of Service, Benares, Treasurer, Kashi Anathalaya, Secretary, District Zamindars' Association, Benares. He is also a Member of P. N. Club, Kashi Club, Free Masons' Lodge, etc. He has four sons— Rai Prem Chandra, Rai Girish Chandra, Rai Bimal Chandra and one infant.



Rai Govind Chandra, M.A., M.R.A.S., Benares



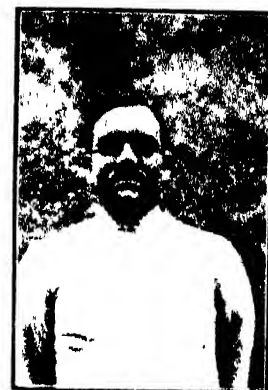
Wazirzada Sardar Gul Mohd Khan, B.A., LL.B., Bannu

WAZIRZADA SARDAR GUL MOHAMMAD KHAN, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Bannu. Born, 1897. Belongs to Saddozu family, premier Pathan family of the Province and ex-Ruler family of Afghanistan. Owns landed property in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Was Municipal Vice-President, Bannu, and President Bar Association. Was Honorary, Secretary Silver Jubilee Committee and Quetta Earthquake Fund. Awarded Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Has four sons—Abdul Qayum, Mohammad Yaqub, Mohammad Ayub and Mohammad Idria.

GULZARILAL MATHUR, Deputy Collector Khetwara in Mewar (Rajputana). Born 1906. B.A. (Agra College, 1924), 1927, LL.B. (Allahabad), 1929. Joined

Udaipur State Service in 1929 as Magistrate, promoted District Officer in 1932. Held in high esteem by his Officers. Father Dr. Heeralal retired as Government Sub-Assistant Surgeon while grandfather Lala Tribhawan Lalji rendered valuable services to Udaipur State.

GULZARI LALL, s/o LALA HIRA LAL, Rais and Zamindar of Marchra, District Etah. Originally comes from Khetri, Jaipur State, where they are called as Sah. Is Ex-Hon. Magistrate, Member, Notified Area Committee. Helped considerably in the last and present War. Pays Revenue Rs. 9,000. Subscribed Rs. 550 to War Fund. Has two sons, Lala Moti Lal and Lala Chandra Sen. Address—Marchra, Etah (U.P.).



Gulzarilal Mathur, Khetwara, Mewar

MAHARAJ GUMAN SINGH, is the eldest son of Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji Sahib, who was the youngest son of H. H. Maharajah Sir Takhat Singhji Sahib Bahadur, Ruler of Jodhpur. Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji Sahib held various respectable posts in the State, was Assistant Musahib Ala in the reign of H. H. Maharajah Sri Jaswant Singhji Sahib Bahadur, and H. H. Maharajah Sri Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur. Vice-President and Senior Member of the Regency Councils of the State during the minority of H. H. Maharajah Sir Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur and H. H. Maharajah Sir Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur, the present Ruler of Jodhpur.

Maharaj Guman Singh was born in the year 1887, and was educated in the Elgin Noble School, Jodhpur. He was married to the eldest daughter of Raja Sahib of Nimrana State. He served the State in different capacities, was companion to H. H. Maharajah Sri Sumer Singhji Sahib Bahadur from 1911 to 1914, and accompanied His Highness to England where His Highness received training for two years, was Private Secretary to His Highness from 1914 to 1918, was Commanding Officer Sumer Camel Corps and Sumer Infantry from 1918 to 1926, and was appointed A.D.C. to His Highness Maharajah Sir Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur, which position he is still holding. He succeeded to the Jagu of his father consisting of five villages with a rekh of Rs. 23,500. He has three sons Raj Kunwar Narpat Singh, Raghunath Singh and Amar Singh, they are receiving education at the Mayo Chiefs' College, Ajmer. The eldest son has passed the Diploma Class, and is studying in the second year class. In the present European War, he has contributed Rs. 1,250.



Maharaj Guman Singh

GUPTA, THE HON. MR GHANSHYAM SINGH, B.Sc., LL.B., Speaker, Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly, Drug. Born, 1886. Member, C.P. Legislative Council, 1923-39. Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C.P. Legislative Council 1926-29, Member All-India Congress Committee, 1921-36, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37, President, Arya Samaj of C.P. and Berar, 1920-37, President, International Aryan League 1937.



The Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Drug

SARDAR GURBACHAN SINGH, R.S., Rangar Nangal, District Gurdaspur.

(Photo and Biography not received)

MAJOR GURDIAL SINGH, Officer Commanding, Patiala Horse Artillery, Patiala.

(Photo and Biography not received)

LIEUTENANT GENERAL Sardar Bahadur GURDIAL SINGH HARIKA, O.B.E., I.D.S.M., Hon'y. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Crown Representative, Chief of the General Staff, Patiala Army, was born in 1893. He belongs to a very distinguished family of Sikh nobles. His ancestors helped Baba Atta Singh, the founder of the Patiala State, in fighting many battles.



Lt.-General Sardar Bahadur Gurdial Singh Harika, Patiala

His grandfather S. Bassawa Singh Bakhshi, rendered meritorious services during the Mutiny of 1857 and his father, Sardar Bachittar Singh, ex-Minister of Works, supplied a good number of recruits during the last Great War and contributed handsomely to the War Loans.

During the last Great War Lieutenant-General Gurdial Singh Harika served in Egypt and Palestine as a Company Commander of the 1st Rajinder Sikh Infantry and was awarded Distinguished Service Medal.

He attended Peace Celebrations in London and accompanied His late Highness to the Afghan War of 1919 and worked in the Headquarters' Staff.

He was awarded *Jang-i-Inam* for three generations and admitted to the 2nd Class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur.

He attended Coronation Durbar in 1937 and was promoted to 1st Class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur.

The Patiala State also has conferred many distinctions on him.

He is a keen sportsman and has done a lot to inculcate sportsman's spirit in Patiala State Forces.

SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH MANN, B.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Magistrate 1st Class, Rawalpindi. Born, 28th December, 1910. Permanent residence at Mananwala, District Sheikhupura. Passed Diploma from the Chiefs' College in 1928, LL.B. of the Punjab University in 1934 and joined the Provincial Civil Service as Extra Assistant Commissioner on the 28th April, 1936. His father Sardar Sahib Sardar Sahib Singh Mann, helped the Government during the last Great War and rendered services to every Department. Was awarded the title of Sardar Sahib in 1934 for good services. Sardar Sahib Sardar Sahib Singh holds landed property in the Sheikhupura and Gujranwala Districts. Sardar Gurdial Singh has one son, Harimohinderpal Singh, aged five.



Sardar Gurdial Singh Mann, Rawalpindi



KUNWAR GURU NARAIN, B.A., Taluqdar, Maurawan, Unao District, belongs to an old and historic family noted for its inherent nobility, boundless magnificence, and unquestioning loyalty to Government. For important Military service, his great-grandfather, Raja Gauri Shanker, was awarded the title of Raja along with a Robe of Honour and a Medal and his estate was recorded under the Permanent Settlement with a remission of 10% Land revenue.

Kunwar Gauri Narain is the eldest son of the late illustrious Raja Shanker Sahai Sahib, known as the Great War Raja Sahib. Sahib furnished 121 recruits and subscribed liberally to the War Loan and various War Funds. For these valuable services, he was awarded the title of Raja, a Sword of Honour, *Sanaad*, and remission of Rs. 100 in land revenue.

Kunwar Sahib has inherited in full all the estimable qualities of the family and always endeavours to keep up the traditions of his race, regarding public spirit, charity, and firm allegiance to the Crown. He is a graduate of the Lucknow University. Heavy three months were let for the B. A. Examination

Kunwar Gauri Narain, B.A., Taluqdar, Maurawan, District Unao, Oudh.

when his revered father, all of a sudden departed from this world. The courage and patience he displayed at this unfortunate moment was exemplary. The irreparable loss forced him to discontinue his studies and take up the reins of the Estate in his own hands. It was a life-long desire of his revered father to see him a graduate and, in respect to his memory, the Kunwar Sahib did not rest till he achieved this much-desired goal the following year. He continued his studies and at the same time looked after the Estate, a fact which testifies equally to his intellect and energy. These were the troublous days of the Civil Disobedience Movement, but the Kunwar Sahib steered the ship of the Estate with remarkable ability and success.

He has landed property in the Unao, Rae Bareilly, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Cawnpore, and Fatehpur Districts, and pays about Rs. 67,000 as land revenue. He is keenly anxious for the moral and material welfare of his tenants. His purse is always open to the poor and the needy. He maintains a Sanskrit Pathshala, a Thakurdwara, and a Dharamshala at Unao, and Sadabart is distributed to all without distinction of race or creed.



Kunwar Hudey Narain, B.A., Taluqdar, Maurawan, District Unao, Oudh

Being the eldest in the senior-most line of Raja Gauri Shanker, Kunwar Sahib has been made a Durbari. He is also a Special Magistrate and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Taluqdars Association, Oudh.

Kunwar Hriday Narain, B.A., Taluqdar, Maurawan, District Unao, is an enlightened and most prominent figure among the Oudh aristocracy. He is the second son of the late Raja Shanker Sahai Sahib of Maurawan of revered memory. As a student he was famous for his uncommon intelligence and power of eloquence. While at school he freely participated in all manly games and social functions. He graduated from the Lucknow University in 1931. At the University he was a prominent Member of the University Union and was very popular among the students.

To mention a few of his public services, he is an influential Member of the Unao District Board, to which body he was elected only three months after leaving the University by an overwhelming majority of votes. As a Member he is selfless, patriotic and independent. Just after he came out of the University he was also created an Honorary Assistant Collector with second-class powers. He does his work with keen interest and remarkable ability. Kunwar Sahib is a profound scholar of Sanskrit and Hindi languages. He is a Member of various Hindi Sabhas and tries always his level best for the promotion of his mother-tongue. His estate extends to six Districts.

Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Unao, Barabanki, Cawnpore and Fatehpur. He always follows in the footsteps of his father in loyalty to the British Crown.



Pt. Guru Dutt Sharma

chayets and also a model Village Panchayet at Shakawali. This fact has been recognised by the Government of Mysore in their Administration Report. Was elected to District Board in 1933 at 25 and Mysore Representative Assembly in 1937 at the age of twenty-nine from the Sorab Taluk General Constituency, winning his seat against four competitors. Has landed property which he always keeps in good condition, being keen on agricultural improvement. He is also Member, Shimoga District School Board; Member, Shimoga District Rural Water Supply Committee, and Director, Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, for two years. The Public Service Gold Medal was presented to him by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in 1938.

PANDIT GURU DUTT SHARMA, Ayurved Shastri, Proprietor, Arya Aushdhalaya, Vijaigarh, District Aligarh. Born, 1950 Bikrami. Is a leading Vaidya of Northern India. President, Local Arya Samaj, Member, District War Board, Aligarh. Contributes liberally to all public and Government Funds, Gives free treatment to nearly 10,000 patients every year. Has three sons.

GURUNATHA KRISHNA NADIGAR, Zamindar and Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, for three years and District Board, Shimoga, for seven years. Born at Sorab in 1907. Residing at Shakanawalli, Taluk Sorab, District Shimoga, Mysore State. Is Member of various other institutions, associations and organisations. Created mass awakening by holding public meetings of Ryots. Organised Village Panchayets.



Gurunatha Krishna Nadigar, Shakanawalli, Mysore

MR RY KUMARA GURUPATA RAMUNATHA, MALAYANDI ERRAPPA, GOUNDAR AALI, Proprietor, Rampatnam Zamin, District Coimbatore (Madras Presy.)

GUSHTASP DARASHAH ZAI, of Pheerozeshaw & Coy., General Merchants, the oldest firm in Central India, and Rajputana, Established 1837 at Neemuch and at Udaipur in 1868 at the express desire of His Highness Maharana Shambhoosinhji with a grant of permanent exemption of all customs and other duties and a free premises.



Gushtasp Darashah Zai, Neemuch and Udaipur



GWYER, THE HON. SIR MAURICE LINFORD, M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon), K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Chief Justice of India and President, Federal Court, New Delhi. Born, 25th April, 1878. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902-16, Lecturer in Private International Law, Oxford, 1912-15; Solicitor to Insurance Commissioner, 1912-16, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19, Solicitor and Legal Advisor to Ministry of Health, 1919-26, Member of Royal Commission on London Squares, 1927-28; first British Delegate to Hague Conference on Codification of International Law 1930, Member of Indian States Inquiry Committee 1932. H.M. Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury, 1926-33, First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, 1934-37.



The Hon. Sir Maurice Linford Gwyer, Chief Justice of India etc., New Delhi



Lala Gyaniram Beriwal



LALA GYANIRAM BERIWAL born in 1902. Proprietor, M/s Gyaniram Gopikishan, Commission Agents to J. K. Cotton Mills, Partner and Selling Agents to Messrs. Karlish & Co., and Sole Selling Agents of the Atherton West & Co., Messrs. Kishangopal Laxminarain, Bankers and Salt Traders and Commission Agents, Sambhar Lake, Ex Member U.P. Chamber of Commerce, Member, Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore. He is a worthy son of a Kishan Gopal, a great personality and highly influential in the Marwar Society and Cloth Wholesale Dealers. Took keen interest in education and had started a private school at Beri. In the last Great War he helped the Government with men and money.



LEUTENANT-COLONEL M. HABIB, A.D.C. to His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal, was educated at the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and entered Bhopal State service in 1919. He was a distinguished cricket player at Aligarh in his school and college days. He belongs to an old and respectable family of Oudh. He is a popular figure amongst State officials. He is A.D.C. in charge of H.H.'s Armoury and Shikar Department. He has proved himself a capable and useful officer.



Lt. Col. M. Habib A.D.C. to H.H. the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal State



MAULVI MIRZA ABDUL HAFIZ, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Tangail, District Mymensingh. Permanent Address: Dublapara, P.O. Binnafar, Tangail, Mymensingh, Bengal. Son of late Maulvi Mirza Amuddin Ahmed. Born at Dublapara on 1st July of 1901. Member, District Board, Mymensingh. Vice-President, Shiksha Prachar Samity, Mahakma Krishak-Praja Samity, Muslim League, Muslim Institute, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Tangail, Assistant Secretary, Bengal Assembly Praja Party, Member, Provincial Muslim League, Bengal, Nikhil Banga Krishak-Praja Samity, etc. Elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly defeating Mr. I.S.K. Ghuznavi, Lt. Syed Mohammad Hussain Choudhury and two others by an overwhelming majority of votes. Children: Reza, Mustafa, Ruby, Rosy.



HAN HAFIZ HABIBULLAH KHAN KHOWGANI, Rais, Landlord and Divisional Durbari, Multan, was born in 1872. He is a worthy scion of the well-known Khowgani family, whose services to the Empire remain unsurpassed in the South-West Punjab.

A detailed account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note" published in 1910. The family belongs to the Khowgani clan of Pathans living, according to Elphinstone, partly at Kandhar and partly mixed with the Nurzais. In a *Sanad* granted by



Khan Hafiz Habibullah Khan Khowgani, Rais, Landlord and Divisional Durbari, Multan, with his sons and grandsons

Tamim Shah and bearing the seal of the King's Court still preserved in the family there is a reference that Hafiz Fatch Khan, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, held a *Jagu* of 250 Tomran (Rs. 5,000) consisting of *Mouza* Sarai Sidhu and *Mouza* Mohammadpur-wand, besides Raddani rights. In this *Sanad* the owner of the *Jagu* is distinctly mentioned as Fatch Khan Durrani Khowgani. This definitely contradicts and corrects the term Khukam or Khakwani which generally occurs in the accounts of the family in English histories and current official records.

The family of Hafiz Habibullah Khan has ever been noted for its steadfast loyalty to the Crown. His grandfather, Hafiz Hakumat Khan, rendered conspicuous services to Government in Sind during the Mutiny of 1857, while he was a prominent figure in the Mir's State in that province. He helped the benign Government in saving the Government Treasury when it was being removed from one place to another. His services in this respect were duly acknowledged by the Bombay Government through the Commissioner who sent to the Hafiz Sahib a *Khullat* of Rs. 300 with a certificate through the Collector, Hyderabad (Sind). In the course of a certificate regarding his Mutiny services a high military officer wrote - "He assisted the Baloch Battalion in every way during its

progress from Hyderabad to Rossee in June, 1857, and the European officers of the Battalion are very much indebted to him for the handsome manner in which he provided for their comfort and attended to their wishes. He also rendered equally conspicuous services during the Waziristan Expedition of 1860. He rendered those services at the express desire of the Commissioner, Loralai (then a Headquarter of the Commissioner, Punjab), who granted him a certificate in recognition of the same. He was Provincial Durbari and equally respected by the Government and the public.

For his distinguished services he received a number of *Sanads* and certificates, was exempted by the Punjab Government from the operations of the Arms Act and was further allowed the privilege of retaining, along with ten attendants, seven guns, seven pistols, seven swords and seven spears.

Hafiz Habibullah's father, Hafiz Mohammad Afzal Khan, also served the Government in various ways. He also was a Provincial Durbari and was universally respected for his many high qualities of head and heart. On the death of his father the privileges in regard to attendants and arms were transferred to him.

Khan Hafiz Habibullah Khan Khowgani is in every respect an eminently worthy representative of his noble and illustrious family, having fully inherited all its distinctive virtues,

particularly piety and theological learning, for which the family is famous. The term 'Hafiz,' applied to its members, means one who has learnt the whole Holy Quran by heart. The privilege and honour of being called Hafiz belongs to the members of the family for six generations, namely, from Hafiz Fatch Khan Khowgam down to the sons of Hafiz Habibullah Khan Khowgam, the subject of this sketch. Naturally on account of its spiritual eminence the family is universally respected. The senior branch of the family, settled at Dera Ismail Khan, enjoys the distinction of having produced men like Nawab Ata Mohammad Khan, an outstanding personality in his time with a unique record of Mutiny and other political services to his credit. Nawab Ata Mohammad gave his daughter in marriage to Hafiz Mohammad Afzal Khan, thus the subject of this sketch is Nawab Ata Mohammad's daughter's son and son-in-law of the Nawab's real brother, Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan. Of the Multan branch of the family Khan Mohammad Amin Khan, real brother of the renowned Khan Bahadur Han Ghulam Mustafa Khan gave his daughter in marriage to Hafiz Khan Hakumat Khan, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On the occasion of the said marriage about 1,000 acres of land named Kassi Aamwab was given to Khan Hafiz Hakumat Khan on behalf of Khan Mohammad Amin Khan. 2,284 acres of more land was given by K. B. Ghulam Qadar Khan, son of K. B. Ghulam Mustafa Khan who was cousin and brother-in-law of Khan Mohammad Amin Khan's daughter.

Khan Hafiz Habibullah Khan is universally respected for his high character and deep piety and is equally esteemed by the public and the Government for his selfless public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown.

Though by nature, temperament and habit a spiritual recluse, scrupulously avoiding the limelight of publicity, he never hesitates to come out to help and serve the Government whenever an occasion arises for the same. During the Great War he yielded his quota of recruitment as desired by the Commissioner of the Division. He celebrated the Royal Jubilee in his village by sumptuously feeding the poor.

He owns more than 3,000 bighas of land paying about Rs. 7,000 as land revenue and water rate, and considerable house property.

He is blessed with two worthy sons—Khan Hafiz Afzal Hasan and Khan Hafiz Lutfullah Khan. Both of them are assisting their father in the management of his Estate. There are four grandsons—Khan Mohammad Aslam Khan, Khan Haqnavaz Khan, Khan Mohammad Moizam Khan, and Khan Mohammad Iqbal Khan.



Standing (from left to right) (1) Shahid Ullah
(2) Rafiq-ud-Din
(3) Saif-ud-Din
Sitting (from left to right) (1) Farid-ud-Din
(2) Waheed Ullah
(3) Zahid-ud-Din

All of Ferozabad Happa Glass Works

SHEIKH HAFIZ LATIF HAFIZ
DAWOD Rana, C. P. Proprietor, Shivan Soap Works and Oil, Dal and Rice Mills, approved Contractor on the lists of Director of Contracts, Army Head Quarters, New Delhi, Indian Stores Department Government of Punjab, United Provinces and Mysore State also on the list of P. W. D., C. P. and Berar. Stockist of Ground Nut, Castor Coconut Mustard, Mohowa Oils and Manufacturer of Raw Genuine double-boiled and pale-boiled Linseed Oil, Tilseed Oil also boiled Rice, Dal, etc.

HAPPA GLASS WORKS—
Proprietors Sheikh Zahid-ud-Din and Rafiquddin, Ferozabad. One of the inventors of the Hollow Bangles Glass Work and devised methods for using Silver Nitrate in the manufacture of Glass Bangles. (Used now for polishing and enamelling the Bangles).

Member of the Bangles Association, Ferozabad and contributed towards the War Fund.

CAPTAIN SULTAN RAJA HAIDAR ZAMAN KHAN, M.B.E., Sword of Honour. Chief of Gakhars of the Frontier and the Punjab, Khanpur, Hazara District, was born in 1892. He is a descendant of the ancient noble family of Nowsherwan, Kayani King of Persia, who is usually remembered for his justice. The Khanpur Estate is 600 miles in area and comprises 81 villages. Raja Haider Zaman completed his education at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh and finished his training at the Imperial Cadet Corps Dehradun in 1912.



Captain Raja Sultan Haider Zaman Khan, M.B.E., Chief of Gakhars, Khanpur (Hazara)

He attended the Delhi Durbar in 1911 and got Delhi Durbar Medal. Took over the charge of the Estate in 1916 from the management of the Court of Wards. In 1917 contributed Rs 75,500 to War Fund. Got the Sword of Honour in 1919. Joined A.I.R.O., in 1928 and was attached to 7th—Light Cavalry, receiving the King's Commission. In 1922 got the Reception Badge from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Peshawar. For helping the Government during the Hazara border disturbance with armed horseman and a camel corps, received a Golden Sanad from His Excellency the Governor, N.W.F.P., Sir Ralph Griffith, on June 22, 1936. Got Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of valuable assistance in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebration in 1935 and also Golden Sanad the same



K.B. Sultan Jahandad Khan, C.I.E., late Chief of Gakhars

year. In 1937 got the Coronation Durbar Medal and in 1938 the title of M.B.E. For the first time Sultan Haider Zaman Khan was elected Chairman of the Hazara District Board in 1936 in spite of Congress opposition.

His late father, Khan Bahadur Sultan Raja Jahandad Khan, C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind, had been sent by H.E. the Governor-General at the head of the deputation for condolence over the death of Amir Abdul Rehman Khan and also to congratulate the new Amir Habibullah Khan on behalf of the British Government. He had also invited the late Amir Habibullah Khan to Khanpur and his invitation was accepted by the Amir, but unfortunately shortly after His Majesty breathed his last. Sultan Jahandad Khan had married in the Royal Family of Amir Sher Ali Khan of Kabul. According to Major E.G. Barrow, Commanding Hongkong Regiment Sultan Raja Jahandad Khan "has been of great help to me in interesting himself in the matter of recruiting Gakhars for the Hongkong Regiment."



Raja Rukan Zaman
Young Chief

When Raja Haider Zaman Khan's forefathers had emigrated from Persia, through Kabul, to India they had 60,000 infantry and 15,000 Cavalry. According to 'Punjab Chiefs,' "no Punjab Tribe is more frequently mentioned in Indian History than the Gakhars who for many hundred years were the possessors of great power and a wide extent of country." Sultan Sarang, a Gakhar Chief, had given shelter to King Humayun when he was defeated by Sher Shah Suri. Sultan Mukarab Khan was the last independent Gakhar Chief. When Ranjit Singh conquered the Punjab the Gakhars were not united. So the next Chief, Sultan Fateh Khan, emigrated to Hazara and founded the Khanpur Estate. Captain Sultan Haider Zaman Khan's grandfather, Sultan Raja Haider Bakhsh Khan, in 1857, assisted in capturing some of the Mutineers who had escaped from Rawalpindi.

Raja Rukan Zaman Khan, son of Sultan Raja Haider Zaman Khan, born in 1921, was sent to Cambridge School, Dehradun and is now being educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Sultan Sahib's uncle, late Sardar Bahadur Risaldar-Major Raja Abdul Aziz Khan, D.S.O. of 19th Bengal Lancers served in the Great War 1914.

RAI BAHADUR HALDHAR PRASAD SINGH, Bhagalpore, was born in 1893. Belongs to an ancient Rajput family tracing its descent from King Vikramaditya. His ancestors had migrated from Dharnagar, Malwa. Many of his forefathers held titles of Rajas and Maharajas. He owns considerable landed property in Bhagalpore, Dubhanga and Muzaffarpur Districts. Served for many years on Local Board, District Board, Union Board, Schools and Hospitals and in Behar and Orissa Legislative Council. Received a Sanad from Government and a letter of appreciation from the Inspector-General, Police, for services against Civil Disobedience Movement. For work in academical institutions has received a letter of thanks from Director, Public Instruction. Has two sons Babus Chandra Prasad Singh and Tribeni Prasad Singh.

HALDIA ESTATE, Khurda Sub Division, District Puri Orissa is an ancient estate paying Rs. 255 peshkash to the Government, which is fixed in perpetuity.

The Zamindar traces his descent from Mayurbhanj royal family. One of the ancestors having married the daughter of Raja of Puri got Haldia in the dowry.

The present Zamindar, Shree Raghunath Bhanu Babu, Esq., was born in 1907. He is also proprietor of Rorang Estate in Puri Sub-Division. He is educated, cultured and a sportsman. Through matrimonial alliances he is connected with the Rungta families of Eastern States Agency and the nobility of Ganjam. He is loyal to the Government and takes active interest in War efforts. He is blessed with two sons and two daughters.

The law of primogeniture governs succession to the Estate.



Shree Raghunath Bhanu Babu, Jagdeb Zamindar, Haldia Estate

HALLOWES, BASIL JOHN KNIGHT, C.I.E., I.C.S. Commissioner, Ajmer. Born 1881. Educated at Mill Hill and Cambridge. Awarded C.I.E., 1941.



Hamidullah Khan Yusafzai, Ajmer

HAMIDULLAH KHAN, YUSAFZAI, Professor of Persian, Government College, Ajmer. Born 1887. Was Honorary Magistrate for twelve years. Was President and Organiser of Mushanah on a grand scale on occasion of Silver Jubilee 1935. Has been Honorary Secretary for Advisory Committee, Momia Islama High School, Ajmer for the last four years. His book on Philology has been prescribed for M.A. Examination.

RAIZADA HANS RAJ BAI, Manager, Civil and Military Bus Service, Rawalpindi. Born, 1897. Is a Mohyal Brahmin. As an employee in S.N.T. rendered valuable services in France, Mesopotamia and Afghanistan during Great War.



Haraprasad Das, B.A., B.T., Hailakandi, Assam

HARAPRASAD DASS, B.A., B.T., Retired Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hailakandi, (Assam). Born February 1884 of Mahishya (Patni) community. By personal contribution and other means helped Government during the Great War.

HAMIDUZZAMAN KHAN, MOULVI, Postmaster, Head Post Office, Cawnpore—Resident of Shahjehanpur, U.P. Born 1881 in Hyderabad (Deccan), where his father was tutor to H.H. the present Nizam's father. Joined Postal Department in 1907. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal in 1937. Is a Persian Poet. Author of four books and three pamphlets.



Moulvi Hamduzzaman Khan,
Cawnpore



Raj Gopal Singh, M.L.A.
Jullundur

RAJ G. RAIZADA, M.L.A., Jullundur is a worthy scion of the famous Raizada family and occupies an unique position in the country. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1931 and has ever since taken an active part in the deliberations of the House. Deputed by the Government to proceed to Andamans to enquire into the condition of the prisoners, 1936.

SIRDAR HARBANS SINGH BRAR, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotli State, was born in 1905 so that he is only thirty-six years

old, a fact which stands out in agreeably surprising contrast to the many high distinctions he has already achieved in public life. After studying in the Forman Christian College, Lahore, he joined the Middle Temple (London), and was called to the Bar in June 1927. He also took training in Railway Traffic on the L.N.S. (England). While still young he was elected M.R.S., F.R.C.T., F.R.S., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., and a Governor of the Royal Agricultural Society in England. He was President, Khalsa Jutha, British Isles. He led a deputation of the Sikhs in Britain to the Maharaja of Patiala in 1925. The same year he led a Debate at the Scottish Y.M.C.A., Edinburgh, on Indian Home Rule and taking the positive side, won by an overwhelming majority.

Since 1930 he has been a Member, Ferozepore District Board, and as its Senior Vice-Chairman has been responsible for many important schemes of development. Was also Chairman Standing Committees on Development and Rural Reconstruction, 1931-37. Was a member, S.P.G.C., 1930-36. In 1933 was elected to the statutory Gurdwara Committee, Muktsar, defeating the President of the Shiromani Malwa Khalsa Diwan by a large majority.

In 1930, at the age of 25, he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly by a large majority of votes. Was a Member, Standing Finance Committee, 1931-34, and Railway Finance Committee, 1932-1934. Also served on the Central Advisory Council for Railway and on the Assembly House Committee. Took active part in debates on the Press Bill, the Reserve Bank Bill, Indian Army Bill, and Protective Tariff and Excise Duty Bills, specially on Indian States Protection Bill. In 1934 was elected by Legislative Assembly to the Court of Delhi University.

After practising for five years as an Advocate in Ferozepore was appointed Judge, Patiala High Court, at the age of twenty-seven, and since 1936 has been Chief Justice and Judicial Minister in Malerkotli State. Is responsible for considerable improvement in all the Departments. His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects.

On the outbreak of the War in September 1939 Sardar Harbans Singh placed his personal resources at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy.



Sirdar Harbans Singh Brar

He owns large landed property in the Ferozepore and other Districts. He has married Jaswant Kaur, M.R.S., F.R.G.S., the only daughter of Rai Bahadur Sardar Bishen Singh, Executive Engineer, New Delhi. Is fond of tennis, golf, riding, bridge and gardening.

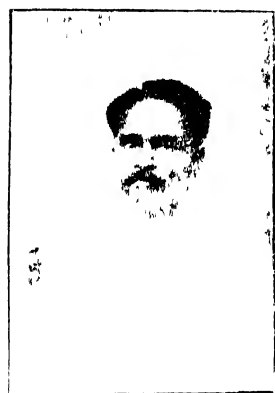
His grandfather Sardar Jhandi Singh, received a grant of land and other rewards for numerous important services to Government from the Mutiny to the Great War. The equally meritorious services of his uncle Sardar Kishan Singh were recognised by the grant of a *Jagir*.



SARDAR HARDAYAL SINGH HARIKA (M.A., F.E.E.) Municipal Engineer and Secretary, Patiala Municipality. Born 1901. He is the scion of a noble family well known for its devotion and loyalty to the State. His great-grandfather was the Commander in Chief of the State Forces during the Mutiny of 1857 and achieved undying fame for his able and heroic conduct therein. His father was Minister of Public Works and has retired after a service of 33 years, is ranked as one of the best statesmen of the State. He owns a number of villages and other landed property in Patiala State. His elder brother is the Chief of the General Staff, State Forces.



Sardar Hardayal Singh Harika, Municipal Engineer and Secretary, Patiala Municipality.



LAL HARIBANSA SINGH DEO Zamindar of Jharsuguda, western Orissa, presents a family which are direct descendants of Chouhan Rajput Kings of Sambalpur. It is amply proved by authentic Government record and geneological proof that but for internal feuds and treachery this family could still have continued to be the Rulers of Sambalpur.

The Mutah Estate was first conferred by Raja Mahant Khandu Deva, widow of Maharaj Sir Kipth of Sambalpur, in 1829 by way of proprietary free hold in perpetuity and this grant was confirmed by the British Government in 1850 and uptill now the Estate is revenue free.

Lal Haribansa Singh Deo
Zamindar of Jharsuguda

Lal Haribansa Deo is a man of wide culture, of a progressive outlook and habits. He takes a very keen interest in the educational progress of his Estate and also takes an active part in Civil matters as a Member of various local bodies.

The family helped the Government in quelling the infamous rebellions of Sambalpur in 1876.

He has married the only sister of the present Zamindar of Midampur Rampur Estate in Kulahandi Feudatory State of Eastern States Agency.



Shri Mahant Hari Dass (Hari Sharan Devacharya),
Ajmer



SHRI MAHANT HARI DASS (Hari Sharan Devacharya) born in 1895. Disciple of Mahant Govind Dass, Mahant of Shri Narsingh Temple at Holidara, Ajmer, the oldest temple of Ajmer, Merwara and the head of six other temples at Ajmer, Pushkar and Ransar. The temple receives a political pension from the Government since the times of Mughals and a 'Tag' from certain villages in the District. Is Pecthadrishi of Nimbark Sampradaya Tattvacharya. President of Shri Sanskrit Hiteshu Pathshala, Ajmer and also of the local Hindu Mahasabha, is Honorary Magistrate and commands great respect in Hindu public.



Late Mahant Govind Dass

DIWAN HARDYAL SINGH, Zamindar of the Bilaigarh and Katgi Estates, District Raipur, C. P., represents an ancient and well-known Ruling family of the Central Provinces.

The ancestors of the Houses of Bilaigarh and Katgi were once the suzerain Rulers of Hiragarh, the present Panna State in the Central Provinces. The chivalrous Gond warriors had migrated to C. P. during the suzerainty of the House of Ratanpur and established a principality of their own by sheer dint of bravery.

Diwan Hardyal Singh, the present Zamindar, is an educated, energetic and cultured nobleman of about thirty years of age. He is married in the Sonapur Jagir in the Chhindwara District and is thus connected by marriage relations to the Jagirdars of Harari and Pratapgarh Estates. He is blessed with one son. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and is a first-class big game hunter and all-round sportsman. He takes keen interest in agriculture, gardening and the general welfare of his rayets. He personally attends to every affair of the Administration.

Every assistance is rendered by his Estates to the Government and to all progressive and philanthropic movements started officially or by the public. The Estates have always been intensely loyal to the Crown. Rs. 14,000 are paid to Government as Takoli.

HARI PRASAD, RAI BAHADUR, B.A., B.Sc., P.C.S., Vice-Principal, Government College, Ajmer, was born in 1885. Formerly was Professor of Chemistry, Patna and Gwalior. Was educated in Punjab and Manchester Universities. Has been Dean, Faculty of Science, Agra University, since 1930.



Kunwar Harisingh, of Hariadana, Jodhpur.

Is Member, Ajmer Board. Married niece of Sir Ganga Ram of the Punjab. Is holder of Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Recreation*. Tennis.

HARISINGH, KUNWAR, of Hariadana, Jodhpur, was born on September 17, 1898. He is Diplomat in agriculture of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur. He joined State service as Grass

Preserve Officer in 1921, was appointed Assistant Superintendent, Haiseyat Court in 1934. He worked with consummate ability on the Customs Tariff Committee in 1936 and his work was highly appreciated by His Highness. His Estate enjoys the honour of Gold, Tazim and Baon Pasao Kurab. He is a Member of the Umaid Club.



Rai Bahadur Hari Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., P.C.S., Ajmer.

THAKUR HARI SINGH of Gundoj, Marwar. Born, 1969 Samvat. The Thikana was originally granted to Thakur Roop Singhji in 1765. His father, the late Thakur Gopal Singhji, who passed the Cadet Corps Examination from Dehradun, was Guardian to H. H. Maharaja Sumer Singhji. He was also at a time Police Superintendent and then D. I. G., Police. Thakur Hari Singh has three villages with a Rekh of 6,950. Has two sons—Kr. Rajendra Singh and Kr. Devi Singh.



THAKUR HARI SINGH son of Naharsingh, Kuchaman, was born on 26th September, 1912 A. D. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Married in 1925 to the daughter of Bera Thakur. Has got two daughters. Succeeded his father in 1983 B.S according to English era 1919. His Estate remained under Court of Wards from 1919 to 1931.

Released from the supervision of Court of Wards on 1st May, 1931. The term "Sportsman" finds

its full import in him as he is well-versed in hockey, tennis, riding, swimming, cycling and shooting. Many tigers, panthers, bisons and crocodiles were victims to his powerful attack. Every year added to his progress and skill therein. Winner of many prizes of Club tournaments and heats. Attendant as Sardar-in-Waiting to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. Creates new life and vigour by his dash and skill in hunting. Takes interest in the pig-sticking with the State Guests and Officers. In polo he wins all possible laurels

Thikana Kuchaman owes its origin to Thakur Zalim Singhji, who placed the foundation of Kuchaman on Katik Badi 14 Sambat 1781 B.S. His grandfather, Rathor Rughnath Singh, acquired the Gorawati tract from the Goid Rajputs. Rughnathsingh had a number of sons from his many Thakuramis. From his fourth Thakurami he begot two sons, viz. Hatisingh and Kishoresingh. Thakur Zalimsingh was the son of Kishoresingh. Kishoresingh and Zalimsingh lost their lives in a battlefield at Lodas in Sambat 1807. The latter was succeeded by his son, Sabhasingh, in Sambat 1821 Katik Badi 4th, and then as follows — Surajmal 1821, Shivnathsingh 1849, Ranjitsingh 1883, Kesarsingh 1917, Shersingh 1948, Naharsingh 1977

This Thikana has always rendered loyal, meritorious and sterling services to Sri Durbar and has likewise been loyal to the Government of India and always earned golden opinions for its well distinguished services and whole-hearted co-operation. This Thikana has had its connection by

marriage with some of the houses of the princely order. This Thikana has had the unique distinction of working its own mint from the time of the Moghul Emperors until the British Currency came into vogue. This Thikana was the first in Marwar to receive the distinction of Rai Bahadur and C.I.E. The Thikana possesses a fortress and Top-khana which are well worth inspection and are looked upon with envy by other Thikanas. This Thikana has been mentioned in terms of high praise in authoritative State publications. It has been privileged to receive many Khas Ruqqas from the Ruling House of Marwar. Kuchaman proper is exempted from all *lags* such as Rekh, Chakri, Hukamnama etc., otherwise payable to the State. This also shows an unique distinction. It stands unrivalled among other Thikanas of Marwar. It used to get about Rs. 30,000 per annum from the State as compensation. This Thikana has 26 villages with a population of over 1 lac souls *in toto*. Rekh Rs. 53,083 and income is over Rs. 1,00,000.

Thakur Hari Singh, Kuchaman



Dewan Th. Hari Singhjee Sahib

DEWAN TH. HARI SINGHJEE SAHIB of Bilara, was born on Asarh-Sudi 1st, 1772 B S and educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. He is the 27th in descent from Rao Chandra Paljee, the second son of Rao Dhuharjee. He owns a *Jagir* worth Rs 50,000 and enjoys double *Tazim* both in Jodhpur and Indore States. He is the Head of the Sirvi sect which numbers about a million. The House of Bilara is one of the 2½ houses in Marwar, so-called by the late Maharaja Jaswant Singhjee when questioned by Emperor Aurangzeb about it. The following couplet corroborates the same:—

*Aek Ghar Rigan Shah Ro, Dugo Bilare Dewan,
Adha men Marudhar Awar Sri Jaswant Mukh Ferman.*

The title of Dewan was conferred upon him by Emperor Akbar. He maintains a family Goddess Temple (Aijee) where an eternal flame burns throughout the year all the 24 hours; and also the flame instead of yielding usual suit leaves behind a *Kesar* mark on the disk overhanging the same. The Dewans of Bilara had ever been held in very high esteem by the Government and the public alike and all of them had been the men of highly developed taste for art and artifices and were public-spirited persons.

SZ HASAN, SAIYED, Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, comes of a distinguished family of Delhi. Son of the late Saiyed Talazzul Husam. Received education at Delhi and also at European High School, Mount Abu. In 1923 he joined the Loco Department, Ajmer, as Head Clerk, Loco Millwright Shops. In 1933 was transferred to Loco Time Office as Head Time-keeper and



Munshi Harsahai Saxena, Cawnpore

in 1936 was deputed to organise Allocation Section and is now in charge of that Section. He has risen to the post by dint of his ability and hard work. He is President, Committee of Management, Dughah Muan Sahib, Taragarh, Ajmer; ex-Director, B B & C I. Railway, India Co-operative Stores, Ajmer, Honorary General Secretary, Ajmer Railway Athletic Association. Was nominated Municipal Commissioner, 1939.



Saiyed S. Z. Hasan, Ajmer

MUNSHI HARSAAHAI SAXENA, 35, Kailash Temple, Cawnpore. *Permanent Address*.—Yakutganj, Fatehgarh. Born, 16th November, 1871. Appointed Munsarim, Small Causes Court, Cawnpore, in 1908. Retired in 1931. Has landed property at Fatehgarh. Well-known for loyalty and public spirit. Was awarded Coronation Medal in 1937. Founded Harsahai Jagdamba Sahai High School at Cawnpore in 1928 in memory of his only son, Dr. Jagdamba Sahai Saxena. Has now three daughters.



General Hazura Singh, Patiala

GENERAL HAZURA SINGH worthily represents a family of particular eminence in the Patiala State which also is linked with the Ruling family by marriage ties. His late father, Sardar Bahadur Bukhshi Ganda Singh, c s i, held singularly high posts of Sandughcha-i-Khas, Deodhi Mualla, and was for thirty years Commander-in-Chief of the State Army. Sardar Hazura Singh was appointed Assistant Commander-in-Chief under his father and after his father's death. His late Highness Sir Rajendar Singh Mohindar Bahadur granted him Rs 400 per mensem as life long reward in recognition of the meritorious services of his late father. He officiated as Commander-in-Chief of State Army satisfactorily for one year and for many years was General Commanding of the State Army and also held high posts in the Civil Line.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR SAIYID HASAN BAKHSH GARDEZI, Rais and Provincial Durbari, Multan, represented one of the oldest and noblest Mohammadan families in India known as Sadat-i-Gardez. He has rendered meritorious services to the British Government on all occasions and is consequently widely reputed. His father, the late Saiyid Murad Shah, was a man of note and celebrity by reason of his high talents, remarkable organizing capacity and great administrative powers. On the occasion of the Multan siege in the days of Diwan



The late Khan Bahadur Saiyid Hasan Bakhsh Gardezi, Rais and Provincial Durbari, Multan



Saiyid Mohammad Abdul Jalil Shah Gardezi, grandson of the late Khan Bahadur Saiyid Hasan Bakhsh Gardezi

Mool Raj, he was at his village residence, Kurai Baloch, until the arrival of General Whish with his forces, who, on hearing good reports of this gifted personality, sought his help in his military operations. Owing to his intimate knowledge of the *Ilaka*, Saiyid Murad Shah rendered material assistance during the siege. He was authorized to raise a body of troops and was stationed at Shorkot to prevent reinforcements being sent to the Sikh Camp at Multan and to preserve order in that part of the country. In one of the skirmishes a horse was killed under him which gave rise to a report of his death. He rendered excellent services to the Government in the days of Mutiny and captured some 81 mutineers of the late 69th and 62nd Regiments, Native Infantry. In recognition thereof Sir John Lawrence presented him with a *Sanad* and a *Khil'at* of the value of Rs. 200. In 1865 Murad Shah was appointed Native Agent of Bahawalpur State, and subsequently Assistant to the Political Agent and Superintendent. He displayed splendid devotion to the person of the minor Prince, Nawab Mohammad Sadiq Khan IV, when he was installed on the throne of the State on the 17th March, 1866, on the sudden death of his father, Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan IV, and when some mischievous people, getting Sahibzada Jafar Khan out of prison, inaugurated him as the rival ruler in the Dirawar Fort and thus caused a disturbance. The life of the boy Ruler was in grave jeopardy and he took him in his protection and arrested Jafar Khan. He excavated Minchin Wah and Ford Wah Canals running through waste and desert lands, where even water had to be carried for the use of the labourers employed on the works, and is now one of the best cultivated portions of the State. And in order that it may be well-known in the State how highly his services were appreciated His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the new Canal, a branch of Ford Wah, being called after him Murad Wah. He founded two good-sized towns—Minchinabad and Mcleod Gunj, and 25 villages in the State, in token whereof he received cash presents of Rs. 7,000, a gold watch—a fine specimen of European

artistic work—along with a State carriage and a pair of horses. Murad Shah was appointed Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Bahawalpur and his name soon became synonymous with justice and still dwells in the memories of the State. In 1872 the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, presented Murad Shah with a *Khil'at* valuing Rs. 800 at a Durbar held at Multan and two successive Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab also honoured him with *Khil'ats* at public Durbars. He died in harness in January, 1876, and the State granted a donation of Rs. 6,000 to his son and widow.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Hasan Bakhsh was 15 years of age at the time of his father's death and during his minority his Estates were managed by the Court of Wards. Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent, Bahawalpur, and Colonel Mercer, Deputy Commissioner of Multan, invested him according to the custom of *Dastar-bandi* and presented him a *Khil'at* of Rs. 500 on behalf of the State in acknowledgment of his having succeeded to his father's extensive Estate and position as head of the family. He was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1899 by Lord Curzon. He had been for a long time the Vice-President of the Municipal Committee and Honorary Magistrate, which positions he resigned at the death of his eldest son, Saiyid Zumurrad Hussain Shah. His services during the Great War were remarkable. He offered the Government Rs. 4,000 towards the expenses of the War. The Government of India in a Press communique thankfully appreciated his loyal donation. Besides, his contributions to various War Funds were considerable, all these amounting to Rs. 8,000, he supplied 25 approved recruits. On the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911 he was one of the guests among the Provincial Durbars invited by the Punjab Government. To give expression to the love and affection which Their Majesties' visit had produced in the hearts of their Indian subjects, the Khan Bahadur cabled his loyal congratulations on 'Their Majesties' safe return to London, and received the following reply from the Private Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, in due course —“Their Imperial Majesties desire me to thank you for your kind telegram.” He was universally respected in Multan both as a noble gentleman and a gifted scholar. He wrote an account of his travels through Iran and Mesopotamia in two big volumes, which constitute a worthy addition to Urdu literature. He founded an educational institute known as Babul Alum with a decent building at Shish Mahal Road and 5 squares of land at the perennial canal dedicated for the purpose, in which instruction in all Oriental languages is imparted. He voluntarily took upon himself the onerous duty of the President of the Loyalists' Association founded in 1930 to combat subversive disloyal propaganda in connection with the Civil Disobedience and Non-co-operation Movements. In those critical days he was not only successful in forming about 25 branches of the Association in various parts of the District, but also won the co-operation of all the leaders through a District Party. His services were highly appreciated by the Commissioner of the Division in a letter in which he expressed that his services would not pass without notice by the Government. He subscribed Rs. 500 to the Silver Jubilee Fund of Their Imperial Majesties and was awarded a Silver Jubilee Medal together with a *Sanad*. He was also honoured with the following gracious message from Buckingham Palace, London :—

“The King-Emperor is graciously pleased to express His thanks for greetings addressed to His Imperial Majesty on the occasion of His Silver Jubilee, and much appreciates the sentiments of loyalty and good-will which prompted this message.”

In fine the Khan Bahadur was a conspicuous figure for steadfast loyalty and deep devotion to the Crown among the nobility of the Province. He resided at the Hasan Koshak, a well-known magnificent mansion, situated on the Shish Mahal Road. His eldest son, Saiyid Zumurrad Hussain Shah, died in the bloom of youth, leaving behind him his only son, Saiyid Mohammad Abdul Jalil Shah, whom the Khan Bahadur nominated as his successor on account of his being the son of his eldest son.

Mohammad Abdul Jalil Shah, after getting his education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, went to England where he studied for a long time. His English education and spirit of loyalty place him on a level with the native aristocracy. His second son, Mohammad Nawaz Shah, is retired E. A. C., who did excellent work in connection with Recruitment, War Loans and in the days of the Indus Flood in 1928, and was awarded *Sanads* by the Government. His third son, Altaf Hussain Shah, is a Tahsildar, and his son, Abbas Hussain Shah, B.A., is now serving as President, Punjab Shia Conference, and received a *Sanad* and insignia of Iran conferring upon him the honour of “Khadun Astana Quds” in Meshad in 1933. He is an accepted candidate for Tahsildarship.

KHAN BAHADUR FATEH-UL-MULK HAZRAT ALI KHAN, Wazir-i-Azam, Riasat Swat, was born in 1890. He is a distinguished representative of the renowned Qureshi clan. He is well-versed in Persian and Urdu and also has a fine knowledge of Mathematics. He was appointed Wazir-i-Azam on the day of the installation of the Wali Sahib. He is also Hakim of all the Courts and Mukhtar of the Estates of the Wali Sahib. He has been with the Wali Sahib in all his travels. For his victories against the Nawab of Dir he was honoured by the Wali Sahib of Swat with the title of Fateh-ul-Mulk in 1919. For his high character, immense nobility of soul and ideal faithfulness he enjoys the fullest confidence of the Wali Sahib. His high abilities and exemplary fidelity to his onerous duties were recognised by the British Government with the title of Khan Sahib in 1926 and that of Khan Bahadur in 1932. He is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people of the State for his administrative abilities and numerous other high qualities of head and heart. His younger brother, Sardar Ahmed Ali Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces, is well known for his exemplary faithfulness and distinguished services to the State.



Khan Bahadur Fateh-ul-Mulk Hazrat Ali Khan,
Wazir-i-Azam, Swat State

HEMGIR ESTATE is one of the most important Estates in the Gangpur State. It was founded by Takht Singh. Its area is 360 square miles. Gross income of the Estate is Rs 50,000. Takoli paid to Gangpur State is Rs 543. The late Sri Chandan Singh, father of the subject of this sketch lived a very pious life and improved the Estate in all its aspects. He was not only loved by the tenantry, for whose welfare he established schools, a dispensary, public roads and excavated tanks and reservoirs, but was also highly spoken of



The late Sri Chandan Singh, Father of Shri Bishwambhar Singh Sahib of Hemgir Estate.

by one and all for his nobility, benevolence and righteousness. He was awarded Coronation Medal of His Imperial Majesty King George VI. He died at the age of 80 in 1939. His grandfather, Gangadhar Garetha, rendered loyal and meritorious services during the Mutiny of 1857-58 in recognition of which the benign British Government presented him a sword of honour which is being used by successive Zamindars while attending Government Darbars.

The present Zamindar, Shri Bishwambhar Singh Sahib, aged 53 is 32nd in descent from the founder. He succeeded his father, Shri Chandan Singh, in 1939. The rights and obligations of the house of Hemgir have been well defined by the British Government in relation to Gangpur State. Hemgir exercises full forest rights but in case of mineral concessions royalty of 10 annas goes to Gangpur State and Hemgir gets 6



Shri Bishwambhar Singh Sahib of
Hemgir Estate.

annas, while Salami is equally divided. The interests of the Zamindar are being properly safeguarded by the British Government and any representation that he may have to make receives their due consideration as defined under the Bengal Government Resolution No. 1270-P, dated Calcutta, the 30th April, 1901.

Shri Bishwambhar Singh is a famous marksman and has shot more than one hundred tigers and numerous dangerous animals. He is very religious. He is keen in maintaining cordial relationship with the Chief of Gangpur State and highly respects his ideal character. He has a son, Kumar Yagya Narain Singh, born on 24th April, 1932. He is receiving education at Rajkumar College, Raipur.

Hemgir contributed Rs. 13,000 in War Loans in last War of 1914-18 and liberal contributions are being made towards the present War and amount now collected is being invested in Defence Certificates.



Thakur Hem Singhji Rathore (Champawat).

THAKUR HEM SINGHJI RATHORE (CHAMPAWAT) is twenty-first in descent from the Jodhpur Royal family. He began his career as companion to His late Highness Sri Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur when he was under the guardianship of Maharaja Sri Sir Partap Singhji Sahib. Soon after he was called to Indore by His Highness Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, where he creditably served for a decade as Mankari, Hakrasi Judge, District Officer, Depalpur, and Suba (Governor) of Mahidpur, and Nemawar.

In 1904 his services were borrowed by the Marwar Durbar through the then Resident, Col Jennings, with the understanding that his services of the Indore Durbar would be reckoned as services of the Marwar Durbar.

His connection with Marwar has been very long and creditable. He was appointed District Officer, Mallani, which was recently handed over to Marwar Durbar by the British Government. He put the Administration of the Mallani District on sound footing by his hard and enthusiastic work. The Parbatsar and Chettri Cattle Fair remained in his charge for about 25 years and flourished exceedingly well.

He suppressed with great courage and tact the revolt of Machhu Khan, a notorious outlaw of Marwar, at Binjwa.

He served as Judge in the four Special Tribunals constituted for the trial of Tazimi Sardars of Thikana Jasol, Mithri, Berangana, and Bagri.

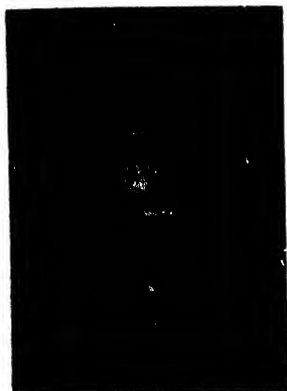
He held various responsible offices in the Jodhpur Government Service, viz., Judge, Shamlat Court, Jaisalmer; Judicial Superintendent of different districts; City Kotwal, Jodhpur; Judge, Court of Sardars; President and Executive Officer of the Jodhpur Municipality and District and Sessions Judge. He has also been and is still Honorary Secretary, Soldiers' Board; Member, Walterkrit Sabha and Marwar Historical Committee. He, has been a trusted and devout official of His Highness during his forty-four years' service, on several occasions His Highness entrusted him with personal private affairs, which he performed to his entire satisfaction.

In recognition of his loyal and meritorious services His Highness has been pleased to bestow upon him the rare honour of Tazim, Gold and Hathi Saropao.

For his many eminent qualities of head and heart he enjoys universal respect.

HENNESY, JOSSLEYN, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Oxon), Diploma with Distinction in Political Science and Economics (Oxon), Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Director of Public Information, Government of India, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 17th November 1902; Educated at Charterhouse, New College, Oxford. Joined Reuters' News Agency, London 1931; Asstt. Correspondent, Reuters' Paris Office, 1932-39; Chief Correspondent in Paris of *News Chronicle* of London, 1935-37; Special Correspondent, Catalonian Revolution, 1934; Saar Plebiscite, 1935; Spanish Civil War, 1936; appointed Director of Public Information, Government of India, September 1937.

HIDAYATULLAH, THE HON. SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I., Minister Incharge of Law and Order, Sind, Karachi. Born, 1879. Entered in Public Life, 1904, Non-official Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1912-20, Minister, Government of Bombay, 1921-28; Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay for three times in succession, 1928-34; attended Round Table Conference twice, Member, Council of State for six months and afterwards elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly on separation of Sind was appointed President, Sind Advisory Council, was the First Premier of Sind



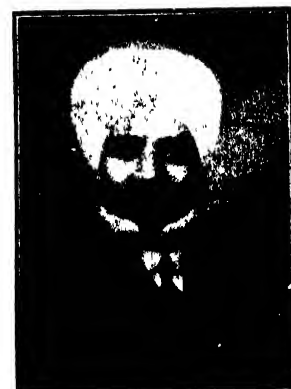
Himmat Singh

HIMMAT SINGH. Born 1907 First Class Law Graduate and Master of Arts (Politics) 1933 Holds First Class Military Proficiency Certificate Practised at Ajmer Bar, 1934-37. Judicial Officer, Mewar State, 1938 Grandfather, Gopallalji; father, Modlalji from reputed Gabundia family members of which had been Ministers, Distt. Magistrates, etc. Three brothers—Harisinghji, Raghunathsinghji and Himmatsinghji.

TIAKUR HIMMAT SINGJI, of Kalyanpura, via Udeagarh, Jhabua State.

Photo and Biography not received

THE LATE SARDAR HIRA SINGH, Sub-Divisional Officer, Patiala, belonged to a distinguished Shah family of Mohanpore in the Amritsar District. He joined State service in 1904 as Overseer. Among the many important works of his construction two are of great magnitude and deserve special mention namely, the Asni Bridge opened in May, 1905, and the Dharampore Sanatorium Water Supply. These works will keep his memory ever-green. His services were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for the construction of Sanatorium Scheme, which he successfully completed in two years. He separated from this world on the 23rd December 1922. His untimely death went a long way to affect his dependents, but the traditional royal generosity of the State averted the crisis.



The late Sardar Hira Singh of Patiala



Rai Bahadur Pt. Hirday Narain,
Dera Dun

RAI BAHADUR Pt. HIRDEY NARAIN, Honorary Magistrate and Landlord, Dehra Dun, U P., was born in 1880. He did propaganda work during Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-31 and War, 1941. Was granted Sanads by the Commissioner, Meerut Division, 1931 and 1935 and also Sanad with Medal by the Viceroy on the Coronation of Their Majesties, 1937 and Sanad by Governor of U. P., 1941 and as Member of all the District Committees, he holds letters from all District Officers of Dehra Dun. He and his brother, Pt. Maharaj Narain,



Pt. Maharaj Narain.

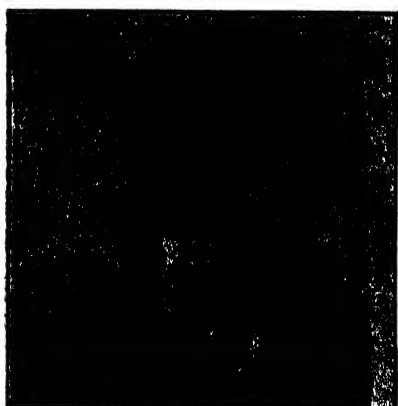
are both Members of the District War Board and their ancestors helped the Government in Gurkha War, 1815. He was made Rai Sahib in 1932 and Rai Bahadur in 1941. He has worked as Honorary Magistrate, 1926-39; Has four sons—Pt. Lakshmi Narain, M.A., Pt. Janardhan Narain; Pt. Parya Narain and Pt. Ramaish Narain and four nephews—Pt. Tajeshwar Narain; Pt. Rajaishwar Narain; Pt. Tirloki Narain and Pt. Gyanaishwar Narain.

MOGG, SIR GILBERT PITCAIRN K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Bengal and Secretary, Home and Publicity Departments, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Born 2nd February, 1884. Educated Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Joined I.C.S., 1907; arrived in India in 1908 and served as Asstt. Magistrate and Collector in East Bengal and Assam; Jt. Magistrate and Dy. Collector, 1914; on Military duty, October 1917 to January, 1918 and again August, 1918 to January, 1919; Offg. Addl. District and Sessions Judge, Assam, May 1918; returned to Bengal and served as Magistrate and Collector, April 1921; Director of Industries, April 1926; Secretary, Government of Bengal, Agriculture and Industries and P. W. Depts., November 1928; Additional Secretary, Political Dept., October 1932, Chief Secretary, 1933, Ag. Member, Executive Council, Bengal, 1936 and again in 1937.

MUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL, Kt., M.L.A., Bombay. Educated at Christ's Hospital. Joined P. & O. S. N. Company, London, 1889 and was sent to their Bombay Office, 1894, and afterwards was stationed at Japan, China and Australia, returning to Bombay 1915. Joined Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 1916. Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1923-24; President, 1924-25 and 1927-28; Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1923-26 and 1927-28; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1932, 1933 and 1934; one of India's representatives at Coronation of H. M. King George VI.

MUMAYUN KABIR, M.A., M.L.C., Professor, Calcutta University, son of Khan Bahadur A. K. Kabir-ud-Din Ahmed, who had a meritorious record of Government service. Born, 1906. A distinguished educationist and leader of young generation. First-class in Modern Greats at Oxford and First Class First in English in B.A. and M.A. of Calcutta University. Included in standard anthologies of Bengali Poetry. Perhaps only Indian to achieve First in Schools and Office at Union in Oxford or Cambridge. Represented India on League of Nations Union. Presided over many Student and Krishak Conference in Bengal and elsewhere. President, All-India Muslim Students' Conference, 1937. Taking active part in politics since 1936. A leader of Krishakpraja Movement in Bengal. Elected to Aligarh University Court. Publications include *Poems* (Blackwell, Oxford), Kant's *On Philosophy in General*. (Calcutta University Press), Swapnasadh, Sathee, Ashtadashi, etc.

ALIJAHAN HUSSEINBHOY DEVJIBHOY, Rais and Merchant, Dahanu, District Thana, Bombay Presidency, was born in Bombay in 1901. He read up to the Matriculation in Bombay and then took to business and has been one of the biggest timber and charcoal merchants from the time of his father, Alijahan Devjibhoy Mahmud Kolsawalla. The title of Alijahan was conferred by His Highness the Aga Khan in 1931. His father was Honorary Magistrate and was honoured with three gold medals for important public service.



Alijahan Husseinbhoy Devjibhoy, Dahanu, Bombay.

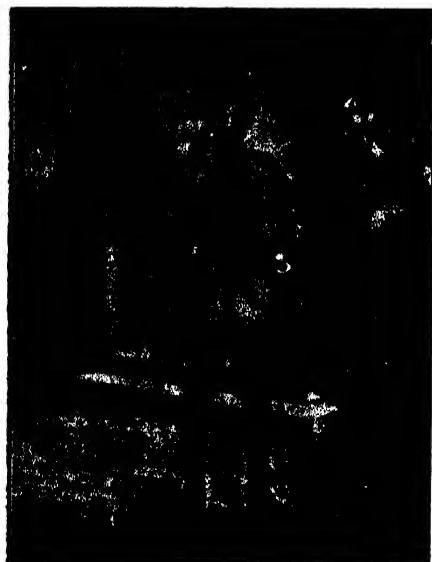
Alijahan Husseinbhoy Devjibhoy was a Member of the Dahanu Taluka Local Board and was its Vice-President from 1933 to 1936. He was also Honorary Second Class Magistrate of Palghar from 1932 to 1938. In all these important and responsible capacities his services have been highly appreciated by the public. In 1933 he was honoured with a gold medal by Prince Ali Khan. He has rendered considerable help to Government in various ways, especially in fire relief. He has received since 1937 about seven or eight medals and certificates from Government for fire relief. His Highness the Aga Khan also awarded him a Gold Medal in 1935. For meritorious work he is recipient of a Sword from the Government. Like his father, he is of an intensely charitable disposition. Both father and son have paid Rs. 1,75,000 in charity. He owns land in the Thana district worth assessment of Rs. 1,000. He also pays Rs. 1,200 annually as income-tax. He is a fine player of cricket. He is respected by all classes of people for his high character, broad-minded munificence and extreme suavity of manners. His extensive and varied knowledge of men and things and his cordial relationship with officials and the gentry have secured for him the respect and confidence of both the officials and the public. He has three daughters and two sons.

UTCHINGS, ROBERT HOWELL, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to Government of India in Burma, Rangoon. Born, 1897. Educated, London and Oxford. Served in France, 1916-18; joined I.C.S., 1919; Under-Secretary, Political Department, Bengal, 1923; Deputy Secretary and Chief Govt. Whip, 1930; Ag. Private Secretary to Governor, 1930; Deputy Secretary, Education, Health and Land Departments, Government of India, 1932-35; Additional Secretary, Home Department, Bengal, 1937; Agent to the Government of India in Burma since 1939.

HYDARI, THE RIGHT HON'BLE NAWAB SIR AKBAR, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JANG BAHADUR, Kt. P.C., Honorary LL.D. (Osmania), Honorary LL.D. (Madras), Member for Information, Viceroy's Executive Council, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 8th November, 1869. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Indian Finance Department, 1888; Assistant Accountant-General, U. P., 1890; Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, 1897; Madras, 1900; services lent to Hyderabad State as Accountant-General, 1905; Financial Secretary, 1907; Secretary to Government; Home Department, 1911; Accountant-General, Bombay 1920; Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921; Conceived and organised the Osmania University, Hyderabad; President, All-India Mohammadan Educational Conference, Calcutta, 1917; Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Osmania Universities; led the Hyderabad Delegation to the three Round Table Conferences in London; Member of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee, 1933; Chairman, Informal Committee, Indian States Ministers; President, H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, 1937-41; appointed Member for Information, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1941.



The Rt. Hon. Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P.C., LL.D., New Delhi.



Colonel Khan Bahadur Inam Ullah.

COLONEL INAM ULLAH, KHAN BAHADUR, was born in 1882 in a distinguished Afghan family at Jalalabad, in District Muzaffarnagar, where his family had transferred from Tabarra in Afghanistan. Father, late Mohammad Nemat Ullah Khan Sahib, was a big Zamindar and a Durbari. In 1899 Colonel Inam Ullah took Military Service under British Government on direct Commission, and after distinguished service for thirteen years, came to Bhopal and became Commanding Officer in Sultania Infantry of Imperial Service. On retirement was appointed A. D. C. to Nawab Sahib and Attached Officer to Sultana Gauhar Taj Begum, His Highness' daughter. Has two sons—the eldest Shakar Ullah Khan

(Second Photo not received).



Indernath, B.A., LL.B., Jodhpur.

INDERNATH, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Born 1905. Had bright school and University career. Joined Jodhpur Government service as Magistrate 1926. Superintendent, Office of Private Secretary to His Highness 1927-30. Secretary, General Departments, Government of Jodhpur 1930-33. Resigned 1933. Joined Bar 1935. Member, Municipal Board, Jodhpur, 1937. President, Bar Association, Jodhpur, 1938 and 1939. Member, Central Advisory Board, Jodhpur, 1939. First elected President, Municipal Board, Jodhpur, 1940.

RAO RAJA INDRA SINGHJI, of Jodhpur, is the great-grandson of His late Highness Maharaja Takhat Singhji, Ruler of Jodhpur. He was born in 1904. He is one of the 1st class Rao Rajas of the State and enjoys double Tazim and Hath-ka-Kurab and other privileges granted to that class. He has passed Hindi Rattan from the Punjab University. He is very keen on Hindi poetry and has often composed interesting pieces. He is a good prose-writer too and takes active part in public-speaking. Amongst his notable public services the



Rao Raja Indra Singhji of Jodhpur.

Shri Raj Vanshi Hitkarni Sabha is one which merits elaborate mention. It was in 1931-32 that the idea of forming a sort of body composite of all the Rao Rajas and Maharajas occurred to him, so that their solidarity might be maintained and they could be one in voice for their privileges and upliftment rights. For two successive years the Rao Raja had to struggle and work through single-handed, receiving very little or no co-operation from the members but he did not give up hope and continued with half a dozen people till the bright day dawned and the association was recognised by the Durbar on the 5th November 1935 and almost all the members of the Royal blood became its members. Rao Raja is still its Joint-Secretary. He is also General Secretary, Marwar Rajput Sabha, since its very inception (which is again an instance of his deep interest in his duties) and is also a Member of Walter Krit Sabha.

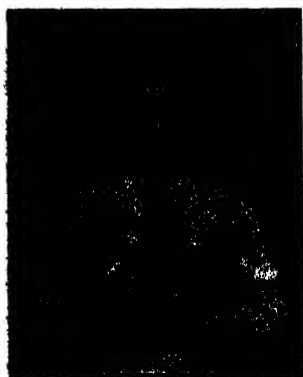
Amongst his hobbies may be counted tennis, pig-sticking and poetry. He has two sons—Kr. Mordhaj Singh and Kr. Mahendra Singh, and a brother R. R. Madan Singhji, who is a law-graduate. His grandfather, R. R. Jawan Singhji, was in very good books of H. H. Maharaja Jaswant Singhji Sahib. He too was a reputed scholar of literature and music. Rao Raja Jawan Singhji had accompanied H. H. Maharaja Jaswant Singhji Sahib in the battle of Loyana in Samvat 1939, and Maharaj Kumar Jaswant Singhji Sahib in the subjugation of Godwar in Samvat 1926, when Maharaj Takhat Singhji Sahib was the Ruler.

THAKUR INDRASINGHJI, of Peelwa, Marwar, a Champawat Rathore Chief, was born in 1885 and educated at Jaipur and Mayo College. Enjoys the highest Tazeem (honour) of Hath-ka-Kurab. Thakur Devi Dasji, the original recipient of the *Jagir* of Pali in Samvat 1716 and the grandson of Rao Champaji, was a famous hero and a notable personality of Peelwa-House. The Pali *Jagir* was exchanged for Kantalya and twelve other villages in Samvat 1719. This again was lost in the long minority of Maharaja Ajit Singhji, when Jodhpur was under the sway of Emperor Aurangzeb. Thikana Peelwa was bestowed by Maharaja Ajit Singhji on Thakur Udaibhanji in Samvat 1763. The present Thakur is 8th in descent from him and is a very able and enlightened representative of this historic family.



Thakur Indrasinghji, of Peelwa, Marwar.

The Thikanas of Naila, Kanota and Santha in Jaipur State are all "Chhut Bhaïs" (off-shoots) of this house. Thakur Fatehsinghji of Naila was the Prime-Minister of Maharaja Ramsinghji of Jaipur, while those of Kanota and Santha also rose to Ministership in that State.



Al-haj Sh. Iqbal Ali, Lucknow.

AL-HAJ SHEIKH IQBAL ALI, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Chief Court, Lucknow. Born in April 1901 at Baqinagar, Rahimabad in Lucknow District. Stood first in Law. Is Member, District Board, Lucknow and Chairman, Education Committee, Lucknow District Board. Is also District Scout Commissioner. Received Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal in 1937. Son, Yusuf Ali, is a Senior Cambridge student. Family rendered Mutiny services.



Mrs. Iqbalunnisa Hussain, B.A.,
Bangalore.



RS. IQBALUNNISA HUSSAIN, B.A., DIP. EDN. (Leeds), Bangalore. Born 1898. Well-known educationist of Mysore State. Has done invaluable services in the cause of female education. Twice represented India in the International

Conferences. Represented India at the International Girl Guide Conference, Adelbooen, Switzerland, presided over by Duchess Brady in 1934. Led India Delegation to 5th World's Women Congress at Istanbul in 1935. Has four sons and three daughters.



ANWAR ISHWARISINGH, Residency Vakil, Mewar. Is grandson of Tika Garabhhchand Sahib. Belongs to the Ruling family of

Bilaspore State (Kahlor). Serving in the Mewar State for the last twenty-six years—sixteen years as Dharamsaphadhiaska, four months as Vakil attached to Hon'ble A. G. G. and since last nine years as Residency Vakil, Mewar.



Kanwar Ishwarisingh, Mewar



SMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M., K.C.I.E., KT., O.B.E., Ex-Diwan of Mysore State, Bangalore. Born, 1883. Supdt. of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 1908; Huzur Secretary, 1914; Private Secretary, 1922; Diwan of Mysore, 1926-41; Delegate to the three Indian Round Table Conferences; Member, Consultative Committee; led Indian Delegation to the Inter-governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene at Bandoeng (Java), 1937; delivered Convocation Addresses of Annamalai, Madras, and Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940, respectively.



UNWAR HAJI ISMAIL ALI KHAN, M.L.A., son of Nawab Haji Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Asrauli Estate, District Bulandshahr. Born 1897. A worthy representative of well-known Lalkhani family, well-known for steadfast loyalty during Mutiny. Educated at St. Peter's College, Agra. Is owner of Blue Bird & Co., Mussoorie and of Zebra Chemical Works, Delhi. Is a hereditary Durbari. Has visited almost all countries and Asia Minor. Was on Haj in 1924 and to Karbala, &c., in 1925. Was Chairman, City Board, Mussoorie in 1930. Was elected to U. P. Legislative Council in 1926 and returned unopposed to Legislative Assembly in 1930. Has three sons—Kanwar Isaac Ali Khan, Kanwar Yakub Ali Khan and Kanwar David Ali Khan.



Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail,
Bangalore



ISRAM ALAM, Talag Mohal, Cawnpore.

(Photo and Biography not received.)



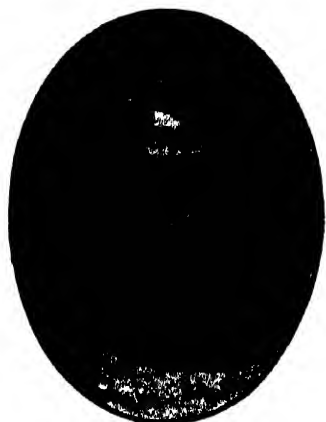
APTAIN ISRAR MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB, BAHADUR, Bhopal, was born in 1890. Is connected with the Royal family of Bhopal. His ancestor, Nawab Dost Mohammad Khan, was founder of Bhopal State. Has four sons. Eldest is Hafiz Mohammad Khan. Second, Aziz Mhammed Khan, is being educated at Aligarh University. Third Anvar Mohammad Khan, is at Military Academy at Dehra Dun. Fourth, Abrar Mohammad Khan, is being educated at home. After adequate training as Municipal Secretary the Captain performed Municipal work with credit. In 1928 was attached to the staff of His Highness. In 1931 received title of Bahadur and in 1937 the title of Captain and A.-D.-C. In 1937 received Coronation Medal.



Capt. Israr Mohammad Khan Sahib,
Bahadur, Bhopal.

KHAN BAHADUR SYED JAFER HOSAIN, Bar-at-Law, Moradabad. Born, 1889. Has substantial landed property in Moradabad District. He is an Honorary Assistant Collector, First Class, Senior Vice-Chairman, District Board, Moradabad. Was President District Shia Conference for two years. Is a Member, Standing Committee, All-India Muslim League, a Member, Standing Committee, All-India Shia Conference, Member, All-India Muslim Conference, Member, Provincial Muslim Conference, U. P. and President, Liberal League, Sambhal. He was made Khan Bahadur in 1923 for his numerous public services. He

has been elected to the Legislative Council, U. P. on three occasions since 1921. His father, Syed Zahir Hussain, ex-District Magistrate received a Sanad from the Government for meritorious War Services. Khan Bahadur is blessed with a worthy son—Syed Mukhtar Hussain, B. A.



Jagannathsinghji Mehta,
Udaipur, Mewar

JAGANNATH SINGHJI MEHTA, Udaipur, Mewar, son of late Mehta Bhopalsinghji Diwan. Born 1884. Married daughter of late Kothari Balwantsinghji, Diwan, State Jagirdar, was Diwan 1914-1921. Now Member, Mehadrabsabha, Senior Officer, Court of Wards, Secretary and Member, Walter Rajput-Sabha, Officer, Khaskhajana, Superintendent, State Mint. State honours—Gold, Manja, Tajm Bida. Has four sons: Harnathsinghji, B. A., Ad Accountant-General, honours—Gold, Manja; Sawar Singh, Revenue Assistant; Jeewansingh and Manoharsingh, studying.

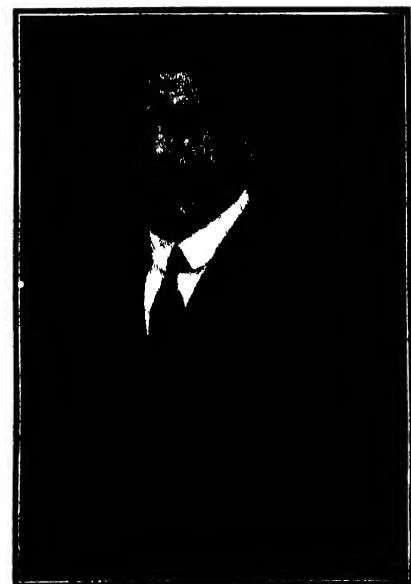


Shrimant Sardar Jagdeorao Amritrao
Raje Pandhare Baroda

SHRIMANT SARDAR JAGDEORAO AMRITRAO RAJE PANDHARE, B. A., of Baroda, is one of the descendants of the old and renowned 'Pandhare' family which dates back to the days of "Bijapur" Durbar. Pandharies were attached to the "Dabhadas" and finally they helped "Gaekwars" in establishing the kingdom in Gujarat. The family is bestowed the title of "Raje" by the Bijapur Durbar, and this privilege is continued. In honour of the valour and the sacrifices rendered in the cause, the Gaekwars consider the Pandharies as having a share in the "Gaddi" established. The family thus enjoys one of the foremost places amongst the Sardars of the Baroda State. Jagdeorao Raje Pandhare was born in 1903 and was educated in the Baroda College for higher studies. He graduated from the Baroda College and was also in the Law College, Poona for one year. The education was terminated to take up the call for service from the State. He was attached to the "Survey and Settlement Department" of the State, and was sent to the Madras Presidency for a special training. He enjoys the position of a "Maintenance Party

Kamdar." He is a recipient of a monthly "Assam" attached to the family plus the pay of the post in service held by him.

KUNWAR JAGDISH PRASAD, SIR, KCSI, Kt, CIE, OBE, MA (Oxon), Moradabad, U. P. Born 17th January, 1880. Educated, Allahabad University and Lincoln College, Oxford. Assistant and Joint Magistrate, Magistrate and Collector, 1903-1919, Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920, Secretary to U. P. Government, 1921-27, Chief Secretary to U. P. Government, 1927-31. Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1933. Home Member to U. P. Government, 1933, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-40.



Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad,
Moradabad.



Pt. Jaiprakash, Rais and Zamindar,
Dehra Dun.



SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH BUTALIA, Rais, Gujranwala.

(Photo and Biography not received)



PANDIT JAIPRAKASH, Rais and Zamindar, Onkar Villa, Dehra Dun. Born, 1919. Educated, Dun and Lucknow University. Father, Mahant Onkar Prashad, was an Hony. Magistrate and Managing Director, Co-operative Bank—a premier Rais of the town and a respectable citizen.



JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM, Journalist and Political Worker. Member, Congress Working Committee, Hyderabad, Sind. Born, 1892. Graduated in law, 1915 and practised as a lawyer at Karachi, 1915-19. took part in Non-co-operation Movement, 1920-21. Editor, the *Bharatwasi*, 1919-20, Editor, the *Hindu* and *Vande Matram* 1921, General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, 1925-27, Editor, the *Hindustan Times*, Delhi, 1925-26,



Jairamdas Daulatram,
Hyderabad, Sind

Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1926; resigned on becoming Secretary, All-India Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee; participated in Civil Disobedience Movement, imprisoned five times for political activities.



JAIRAM VALJEE, Mining Proprietor, Landlord, and Railway, State and Government P. W. D. Contractor, Jairamnagar, C. P., was born in 1892 in Bilaspur Dt., C. P. He is a prominent business magnate of provincial and national cognisance. The family which he represents originally hailed from Cutch in Western India. While yet in his teens he

gave evidence of the inborn greatness of his noble soul. He did not have the good fortune to prosecute his studies in a University. Yet his whole career is exemplary. By dint of hard and honest labour he has risen to the exalted position he holds to-day. The Railway Station and the prosperous Mining Colony which bears his name, namely, Jairamnagar, is and will remain a permanent monument to the labours of this great son of India. His great administrative qualities and philanthropic disposition need not be reiterated. Suffice it to say that he has generously contributed to each and every deserving cause—provincial, national and international. His last gift worth mention is that of a fully-equipped ambulance car for the Red-Cross to commemorate the visit of His Excellency the Governor of C. P. to Jairamnagar on the 10th February, 1940. Jairamnagar is the first passenger stopping station after Bilaspur on the B. N. Railway towards Howrah. A great industrial enterprise is evidenced in the Colony apart from its mining interest. His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation-stone of the new Sugar Factory on the 10th February 1940. This is the first large scale business enterprise of its kind in C. P.



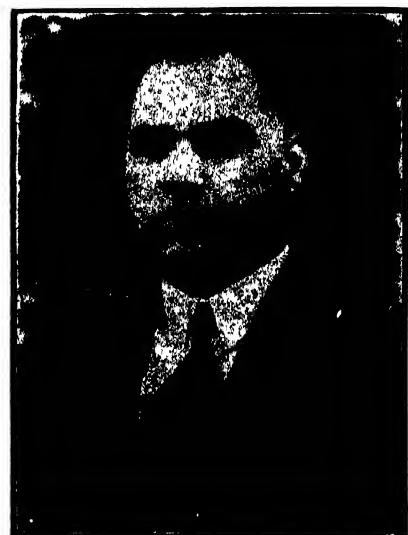
Jairam Valjee, Jairamnagar

Medical aid in the shape of a well-equipped dispensary, better facilities for recreation arrangements for the labourers and also for primary education are receiving the best attention of Mr. Jairam Valjee. Mr. Jairam Valjee is the recipient of several honours and distinctions. He is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his eminent qualities of head and heart. His philanthropy recognises no restrictions of caste or creed. In short, he is an eminent and noble citizen of the Empire and a great philanthropist.



THE LATE RAO RAJA JAI SINGHJEE, grandson of late Maharaja Takhat Singh of Marwar. Born, Samvat 1942. Enjoys Double Tazeem, Hath-ka-Kurb, and Betalbi Jeevan of Rs. 5,000 per annum. He had three sons—Kunwars Fateh Singh, Bakhat Singh and Ranjit Singh. His father, late Rao Raja Kalyan Singhjee, was Guardian Tutor to Shri Maharaja Sumer Singhjee and the present Highness.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMAL-UD-DIN, I.M.S., was born in 1891. He comes from an old family of Sheikhs of Amritsar. His father, Hap Sh Abdul Aziz, served with distinction in Chilas and Gilgit. Lieutenant-Colonel Jamal-ud-Din is the eldest of the family of four brothers. He received his preliminary education at Kapurthala and Rawalpindi and medical training at Edinburgh. He entered Indian Medical Service in 1914 and, after serving in several theatres of war, returned to India in 1921. He served in the Military until his transfer to the Punjab as Civil Surgeon in 1925. He is a keen tennis-player and is fond of mountaineering, hiking and travels.



Lt-Col Jamal-ud-Din,
I.M.S.



Sahibzada Jamil Mohammad Khan,
Bhopal

SAHIBZADA JAMIL MOHAMMAD KHAN, B.Sc., L.B., Special Marketing and Mela Officer, Department of Commerce and Industries, Palace Nawab Umraodulla, Bhopal. Born, 1911. Was Aligarh University Cricket Captain 1932-34. Has business in agricultural produce. Enjoys family Jagir of Rs. 2,500. Pays Rs. 108 annually as subscriptions. Joined Bhopal service in February, 1936 and later appointed Special Marketing and Mela Officer. Obtained training in Government of India Offices in 1939. Is Member, Hamidia Cricket Club, Bhopal, Punjab Wanderers' Cricket Club and Bhopal Wanderers' Hockey Club. Family helped Britain during Marhatta Wars, Pindari Wars and Mutiny of 1857. Father, Sardar Jahl Mohammad Khan, Jagirdar, served faithfully the present Ruler and late Begam of Bhopal.

JAMNIA. The Bhuma of Jamnia is descended from Bhuma Nadusingh since the time of settlement of Malwa. The holdings of this Bhumat are as follows —

VILLAGES

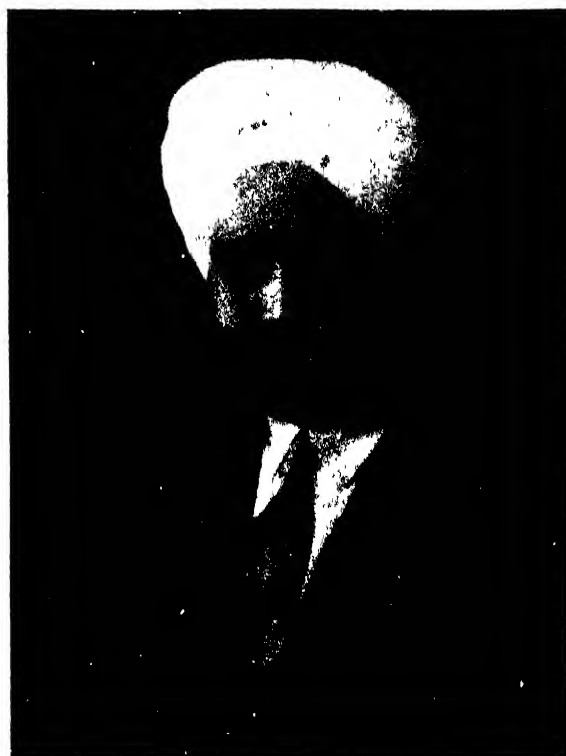
5 Villages from Gwalior State	} The engagements of these villages are guaranteed by Sir John Malcolm on behalf of the British Government.
1 Village from Dhar State.	
1 Village from Holkar State	
47 paras (Hamlets) from British Government on prescriptive rights	

Annual Amount of Tanka and Bhet Ghugri

Rs. 2655 Tanka from Holkar State.	} Engagements of these amounts have been guaranteed by Sir John Malcolm on behalf of the British Government
Rs. 65 Tanka from Dhar State	
Rs. 335 Bhet Ghugri from Gwalior State	
Rs. 261 4/- Bhet Ghugri from Jagirdar of Sagor (Gwalior State)	

Bhuma Nadusingh was succeeded by his son Bhuma Bhumsingh; Bhuma Bhumsingh by his son Bhuma Motisingh; Bhuma Motisingh by his son Bhuma Hamir Singh and the latter in 1924 by the present Ruler Bhuma Raghunath Singh, who was born on 3rd October 1890. The hereditary title of Risaldar is conferred on the Bhuma by the British Government and a sum of Rs. 80 per month is being paid as a salary for this rank by the said Government. The annual income of this Bhumat is Rs. 35,000 and the area is 39 sq miles. The population according to the Census of 1931 is 3,531. This Bhumat is under the direct control of the Malwa Agency, Indore. The present Bhuma Risaldar has a son born on the 28th August, 1940. He has also his younger brother Thakur Jagmohan Singh and his deceased brother's son Kunwar Virendrasingh.

LATE SARDAR JANG SINGH SODHI, Moafidar and Jagirdar, was the son of Sardar Chur Singh of Sangatpura Sodhian, Tahsil Sirhind in the Patiala State (Punjab) and was born in 1954 Bikrami and died in 1937 A.D. He came from a respectable family of loyal Sodhi Sahiban, Patiala State. The Sardar was educated upto the Matriculation standard and was a prominent State land owner owning individually about 2,000 bighas in the Patiala State. Sodhi Jang Singh was a man of charitable disposition and popular with all classes of people, high or low, rich or poor for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.



The late Sardar Jang Singh Sodhi

JARASINGHA ESTATE is situated in Patna State in Eastern States Agency. In 1765 Maharaja Ram Chandra Deo, Ruler of Patna State granted this Estate to one of his sons Yuvraj Singh Deo. The Estate consists of 228 villages with an area of 240 square miles excluding forests and its revenue is about Rs 80,000 while the Takoh amounts to Rs 13,000. The present Zamindar, Mandaleshwar Shriman Lal Jagan Nath Prasad Singh Deo, was born in 1897. He has received best of education under the special care and guidance of his benign father Lal Chandra Bhanu Singh Deo. He



M. Shriman Lal Jagan Nath Prasad Singh Deo, Jarasingha Estate

has made many improvements in the Estate for the good of his subjects. He is loved by the ruler and the ruled. He has been Honorary Magistrate since 1923. The title of Mandaleshwar was granted with a sword by the present Maharaja R. N. Singh Deo, Ruler of Patna in 1937. In recognition of the services of the Zamindar during the last Great War a special medal was granted to him. During the present War he has contributed liberally and is a helping hand to the Ruler of Patna State. The Zamindar Sahib has his matrimonial alliances with the Maharaja family of Panchkote Raj, Munbhun District in Bihar. He has adopted Lal Brijendra Narayan Singh Deo, the 4th son of Maharaja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, the present Ruler of Saraikeela State. The young one is prosecuting his studies at the Presidency College, Calcutta. The house Jarasingha claims its descent from the Chowhan Ruling family.



Rai Sahib Pt. Jangjit Singh

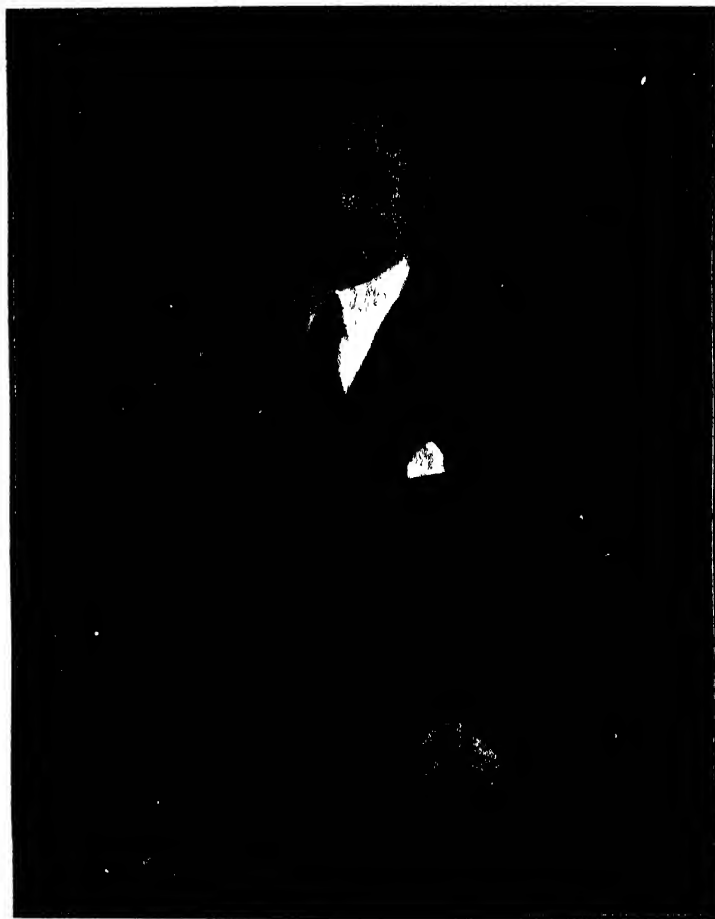
RAI SAHIB PANDIT JANGJIT SINGH claims his descent from the old family of Sanadhya Brahman of Pamtikhera. They owned a good deal of ever-increasing Zamindari, of which the present Land Revenue is about Rs 35,000. His great-grandfather, Bohare Deo Sukh, who was a renowned banker and his grandfathers, Thakur Nand Kishore and Thakur Gulab Singh, were well-known landlords. His father, Th. Sardar Singh, and his uncles added to the landed property, specially his uncle, Th. Bihari Lal, who was a man of determination, hard worker, most successful philanthropist and popular. The present prosperity of the family is due to Th. Bihari Lal. He served the Government and public and earned great name. His services were appreciated by the Government and he secured many



Thakur Bihari Lal.

Sanads and certificates. The subject of the sketch has also served the Government and the public like his uncle. His services have been appreciated. He has been granted the title of Rai Sahib and many Sanads and certificates. He was Special Magistrate till the Congress Ministry. He is Provincial Durbari, Member, District Board, Agra, President, Brahman School, Agra. Patron and Trustee, Sanadhya Mahamandal, Agra. During the last Great War Thakur Behari Lal subscribed Rs. 25,000 towards War Bonds, Rs. 2,000 to United Provinces special War Fund of 1916 besides many other contributions and helped in collecting Funds from the District. R. S. Pandit Jangjit Singh has also contributed towards the successful prosecution of the present War and donated decent sums to various public societies and Sansthas.

DIWAN SARDAR JARMANI DASS, O.B.E., Minister of Forests and Agriculture, Patiala State. Born 1894. Is great-grandson of Diwan-i-Azam Diwan Ramjas Bahadur, C.S.I. Educated at Oxford and at Sorbonne (France). Has travelled all over the globe. Was adviser to First Round Table Conference and Delegate at Second Round Table Conference. Is possessor of various foreign decorations also. Is a distinguished sportsman. Has held various important posts in Kapurthala State and was till 1933 Household Minister and Minister in Waiting. Besides many other well-known Clubs, Diwan Sahib is Member, Reform Club, London, Automobile Club, London, Embassy Club, London, Polo Club of France and Rajminder Club, Patiala.



Diwan Sardar Jarmani Dass, O.B.E., Patiala.

SARDAR JASMER SINGH, Rais, Landlord, Jagirdar and Provincial Durbari, of Shahabad, District Karnal was born in 1911. He is the present head of the Senior Branch of the old and historic family of Shahabad Sardars, who represent an important section of the Nishanwala Misal. The family helped the British in various ways both during the Sutlej Campaigns and the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Sardar Jasmer Singh is the only son of the late Sardar Sheo Naram Singh of illustrious memory. Sardar Sheo Naram Singh was an outstanding figure in society in his time and was deservedly popular for his high character and earnest public spirit. He served the Government and the public with exemplary devotion in different capacities and was accordingly held in the highest esteem in both circles. He was a Viceregal Durbari. He was also an invited guest of the Coronation Durbar of 1911 and recipient of the Coronation Medal. He served with distinction as Vice-President of the Shahabad Municipal Committee for fifteen long years. Sardar Sheo Naram Singh passed away in 1915, but unfortunately after his death the Estate became involved in a family struggle. Owing to this fact, in addition to his father's death, and more especially for his own helpless minority, Sardar Jasmer Singh was not in a position to be of any material help to Government directly or indirectly in the War days, nor could he continue his academic studies, though he has since more than amply made up the loss by private efforts. His landed property in the Karnal, Ambala and Amritsar Districts yields an income of about Rs. 15,000 a year including a Jagir of about Rs. 5,000. He is exempted from the Arms Act. He has, so early in his life, proved in every way a worthy son of his father and accordingly equally enjoy the esteem and affection of the officials and the public. S. Jasmer Singh is elected Member of the District Board for the last six years and every time comes unopposed in the election. He is also Provincial Durbari as well as Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer.

THAKUR JASWANT SINGH SAHIB of Bidwal, in Central India, was born on the 14th June, 1881, and ascended the *gaddi* in 1886. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and left it in 1898. He was invested with full powers by the Dhar Durbar on Vijaya Dashmi in the same year. The family of Bidwal is descended from Maharaja Uday Singhji, of Jodhpur. Maharaja Uday Singh's



Kunwar Dule Singh of Bidwal

Bidwal is the head of Fatehsingh clan. Thakur Jaswant Singhji belongs to this branch of the Rathores. Thikana of Bidwal enjoys Civil and Criminal powers and has its own Police and Jail. It enjoys full Revenue powers. It has its own Muntab.

Thakur Jaswant Singhji married the niece of the Maharaja of Bundi. He has two sons—Kumar Dule Singh and Kumar Bhoni Singh. They have both been educated at the Daly College, Indore. The eldest, the Heir-apparent, has two sons—Bhamar Birendra Singh and Bhamar Prithviraj Singh. Both these boys are studying in B.A. and Intermediate at Indore. Kumar Dule Singh is in every way a worthy son of a worthy father and gives every promise of maintaining the high tradition of his noble family. Thakur Jaswant Singh Sahib is a progressive and enlightened Ruler. He has made many improvements in his Thikana. He is immensely popular with his people for his good conduct and gentle and polite manners. Under his able, energetic and sympathetic guidance marked progress is being effected in every branch of the Administration. He has built a palace and a pucca Garh at a cost of about one lac of rupees. He has opened a school and a properly-equipped dispensary for his people. He is extremely kind-hearted and has given to his cultivators remissions in the arrears of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 80,000 as a measure of relief for them. He was elected a consultative member of the Council of Administration, Dhar State, in 1927 and in that capacity rendered valuable services to the State. He went to England and toured Europe in 1937.



Th. Jaswant Singh of Bidwal



Bhamar Birendra Singh of Bidwal

THAKUR JASWANT SINGH, THIKANA BADI HAVELI, Barnagar, Gwalior State.

(Photo and Biography not received)

MAHARAJ JASWANT SINGHJI, of Thikana Bardia, Pargana Barnagar, Gwahior State, is eighth in descent from Surajbansi Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Bhim Singhji of Udaipur and it is therefore that the hereditary title of Maharaj is enjoyed by the Head of this family. Originally King Aurangzeb had granted this Thikana to Maharaja Bhim Singhji with Mansib of Charhazari (Four thousand) in 1737. Maharaja Bhimsinghji granted this Thikana to



Maharaj Jaswant Singh

his son Maharaj Jorawat Singhji. After the death of Maharaj Jorawat Singhji the Thikana came into the possession of his son Maharaj Bhanu Singhji who was succeeded by his son Maharaj Swarup Singhji. In the time of Maharaj Swarup Singhji, the Thikana came under the jurisdiction of Gwahior State. Maharaj Swarup Singhji rendered valuable services to the Gwahior Durbar and was killed when fighting against a formidable band of dacoits. In appreciation of these services the family was granted considerable half-revenue-free landed property which is held by the family upto this day. Maharaj Swarup Singhji was succeeded by Maharaj Dalel Singhji, Maharaj Khuman Singhji, Maharaj Rattan Singhji in succession. Maha-



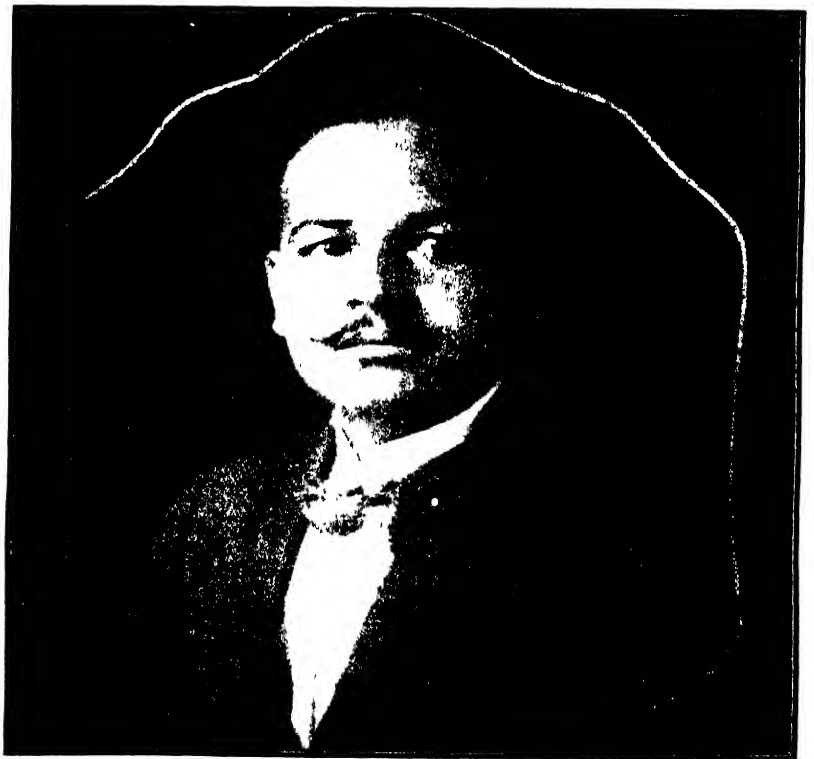
K. Taktat Singh

raj Rattan Singhji was succeeded by Maharaj Daulat Singhji, father of the subject of this sketch Maharaj Jaswant Singhji. Since the death of Maharaj Daulat Singhji the Thikana is under the management of Maharaj Jaswant Singhji who is a gentleman of exemplary character and benevolent nature. The family enjoys good many amenities granted by the Gwahior State and the Maharaj Jaswant Singhji has the privilege of his seat on the right side in the Durbar. Besides at the time of marriage or installation the Maharaj receives Khilat and a sword from Udaipur and Ratlam Durbars.

Maharaj Jaswant Singhji is blessed with an able son Kunwar Takhat Singhji and two grandsons, Bhanwars Prithpal Singhji and Tulsi Singhji.

MUNSHI JATAN SARUP BHATNAGAR was born in Sikanderabad, in the United Provinces in the year 1901, in a family of eminent note and distinction which traces its proud lineage away back to the days of Indian Mutiny, when his forefathers kept steadfastly true and loyal to the British Government which recognised the services by the grant of Jagirs and sanads. Munshi Jatan Sarup is one of the biggest landlords of the district and pays

a land revenue amounting to Rs. 20,000 annually. He had a most liberal schooling and rounded off his education in local educational institutions. He is a widely-read and much travelled young man, of great parts and his affable ways and engaging personality and, above all, his princely charities have endeared him to all. He has donated Rs. 20,000 to the local A - V High School, now named after his noble father and of which he is the Life Manager. He has given Rs. 5,000 to bring into existence a Female Hospital in Sikanderabad. He has been an Hony. Asstt. Collector and Special Magistrate and did much useful work in the Flood Relief. His fellow citizens have shown their appreciation by twice electing him as Chairman of the Municipal Board which position he still holds. He is also the Chairman of the Rural Development of the District. He has an abiding faith in the British Government whose intentions and bonafides he does not doubt for a moment. He combatted the Civil Disobedience



Munshi Jatan Sarup Bhatnagar

Movement with all his might. He believes in rendering every possible help to the Government in its present supreme struggle against the forces of barbarism, disruption and undisguised tyranny and has given Rs. 20,000 in War Fund besides helping the Government in various other ways materially.

JAWAHAR LAL, B.A., A.Y.C., Headmaster, Agarwal Patshala, Ajmer Pensioner, Jailor, Ajmer Central Jail and Headmaster, Oswal Jain High School, Ajmer (1917-1939) Got a 2nd Class Certificate for voluntary work in Census 1911 Awarded Coronation Certificate 1912 Has ancestral property in Saharanpur District Father was awarded a Sanad (certificate), a sword and robe of honour for services in Mutiny.



Jawahar Lal Headmaster,
Agarwal Patshala, Ajmer

LJAWAHAR LAL JAINI, Mam Ram-ki-Bagia Cawnpore

(Photo and Biography not received.)



Thakur Jawahar Singhji of Patodi
Jodhpur State

JAWAHAR SINGHJI, Thakur of Patodi, Pargana Pachpadra, Jodhpur State, was born in Samvat 1942 He comes from the family of Rao Maldeoji, Ruler of Jodhpur. His ancestors have rendered much useful services to the Durbar in the past. He enjoys Tazim and Hath-ka-Kumb Thakur Jawahar Singhji has four sons The eldest Kunwar Keshu Singhji is a Lieutenant in the Risala.

JAWAN SINGH RANAWAT, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Udaipur, Mewar. Born, Samvat 1959 Joined as City Magistrate, Udaipur, 1926, appointed Munsiff, 1927, services transferred to Bharatpur as Sessions Judge, 1928, appointed Sessions Judge, Udaipur, 1932, appointed Member, Mahendra Raj Sabha, 1935, appointed Puisne Judge, Chief Court, 1938 Has three sons—Kumar Rajendra Singh, Kumar Raghubir Singh and Kumar Narendra Singh



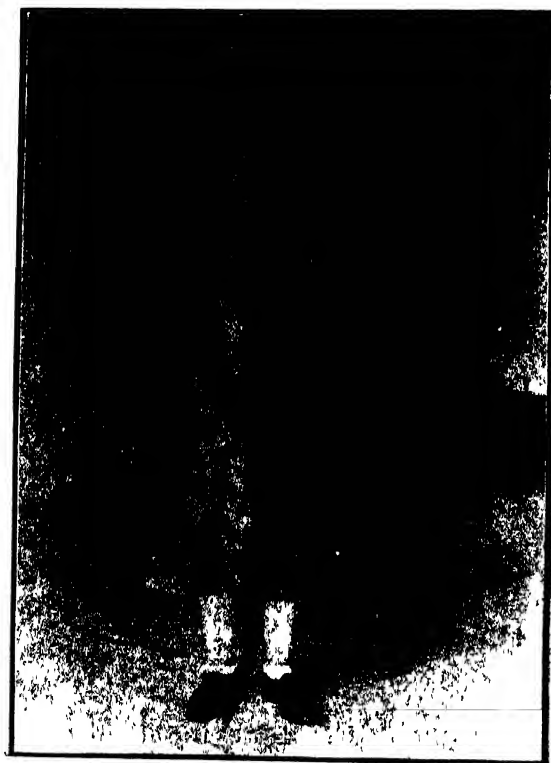
Jawan Singh Ranawat Udaipur



The Rt Hon M R Jayakar

JAYAKAR, THE RT HON'BLE MUKAND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C., Member, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London Educated at Bombay Before entering in public life in 1916 practised in Bombay High Court as a Barrister, Leader of Swarajist Party and Leader of Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-25, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1926-30, Dy. Leader of the Nationalist Party in the same Body, 1927-30, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member, Federal Structure Committee; Member, Indian Delegation co-operating with the Jt Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper, Judge, Federal Court of India, October, 1937 to January, 1939, appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London, January, 1939.

JA WAS ESTATE is situated in Mewar, 6 miles from Kherwara Cantonment on Som River. Jawas Rulers are descendants of Raja Prithvi Raj of Delhi. In Samvat 1541 Patai Raval *alias* Raja Jai Singh Dev of Pawagadh (Gujarat) fought a battle with Sultan Mohammad Baigra of Gujarat but was killed therein. Patai Raval had 3 sons. One of these sons Rai Singh settled at Devgadhi Baria and Chhota Udaipur (Gujarat), another Limbaji, after killing Jograj Baisiya Garasiya, the Ruler of Jawas in Bikram Samvat 1542 settled at Jawas



Maharao Takhat Singhji, Rao of Jawas Estate, Mewar

and thus established Chauhan rule therein. The 25th descendant of Limbaji was Maha Rao Ratansinghji, who came to the *gaddi* in 1950 B. S. He was both brave and charitable. In 1973 B. S. Poet Kalant wrote "Droom" the history of Chauhan dynasty, and for this the Maharao granted him a *Jagu* of 2 villages. On his death in 1975 B. S. his son ascended the *gaddi* but he also died in 1976. There was a great trouble for succession as Jagirdars of Pahara, Chhani Thana and Panay Singh, Jagirdar Suveri, claimed to be the rightful heirs. Raj Mata Raj Kaur Jhali Ji, widow of Maharao Ratan Singhji, who is the daughter of Jhala Rana Bal Singh Gopal Singh of Vana Taluk in Kathiawar, intervened and fought the case of Kumar Takhat Singh, son of Paney Singh both with Mewar Durbar and British Government. At last she secured the *gaddi* of Jawas for Kumar Takhat Singh on which he ascended on Aswan 7th Shukal Paksh in 1979 B. S.

The present Ruler of Jawas, Maharao Takhat Singhji, was born on Baisakh 1967. He was educated in Mayo College Ajmer where he passed his Diploma Examination in 1931. After that at the hands of Mr. F. C. Gibson he received Judicial and Revenue training. He was married in 1990 B. S. in Rajkot to Kumari Shri Vijay Kunwari daughter of Thakur Shri Jadeja Mansinghji of Harmatia, one of the Bhayat of Rajkot State. Jawas has Jurisdictional powers.



Raj Kavi Narayanji
Purshotamji "Klant",
Jawas State

JEEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, 6th Bart, J. P., Mazagon Castle, Bombay. Born, 10th May 1909. Educated at Cathedral and John Cannon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1934; re-elected, 1935; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1935, District Scout Commissioner, Bombay, 1934; Provincial Scout Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, 1937, connected with many charitable institutions and Director of several Joint Stock Companies

JEHANGIR, SIR COWASJEE, BART, M.A (Cantab), K C I E, O B E, J P., M L A, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born, 1879. Educated at St Xavier's College, and St John's College, Cambridge. Member, Bombay Corporation, 1904-21. Chairman, Standing Committee, 1914-15; Member, Bombay Improvement Trust, Mayor of Bombay, 1919-20; Ag. Member, Executive Council, Bombay, December 1921 to July 1922, Member, Executive Council, Bombay, General Department, June 1923 to June 1928; Member Legislative Assembly since 1930;

Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences in London, Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933, succeeded his father in Baronetcy, 1934, one of India's representatives at the Coronation of H M King George VI, Member, Defence Advisory Committee, and Member, National Defence Council since July 1941



Raja Sir Mohaminad Ejaz Rasul Khan

JEHANGIRABAD, RAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, K C I E, K T, C S I, M L A, Talukdar of Jehangirabad, District Barabanki Oudh Born, 28th June, 1886 Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow Vice President,

British Indian Association, elected President, British Indian Association for one term in 1935 Member of the Court and Executive Council, Lucknow University, Member, Court of Muslim University, Aligarh Contributed largesums to charitable causes

THE CONVENT OF JESUS & MARY, HAMPTON COURT, MUSSOORIE, under the patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Agra Boarding and Day School for Girls and Boys (boys up to the age of twelve) conducted by the Religious of Jesus and Mary It is centrally located and on the sunny side of the hill



Convent of Jesus & Mary, Hampton Court, Mussoorie



Jhanda Ram, Cawnpore

The course of education comprises all that is prescribed by the Code of Regulations for European Schools The classes are prepared for the Cambridge and Trinity College of Music Examinations Special care and attention is given to small children under the direct supervision of the Mother Superior

MESSRS JHANDA RAM AND K C TANDON, Contractors, Cawnpore Born, 1903 and 1906 respectively Specialists in Buildings, Drainage and Road Works

Constructed Double Storey Police Barracks, Quarters - Prince of Wales Hospital; R. B. Brijendra Swarup Park, Old Moghal Road, Storm Water Drains and Roads Pays above Rs. 2,000 as annual Tax



K C Tandon, Cawnpore.

DR. JIA LAL AGARWAL, Eye Specialist of Khatauli, District Muzaffarnagar U. P., the founder of Kalyan Eye Hospital Khatauli in the District of Muzaffarnagar, was born in 1899. He spent about Rs. 20,000 of his own in constructing the above-mentioned Hospital. He being the leading Eye Doctor of Meerut Division carries out his work free for Government Rural Development and is a great help to both the Government and the public.



Dr. Jia Lal Agarwal, Khatauli,
District Muzaffarnagar



Thakur Jiwani Singh, of Tantoti
Estate

THAKUR JIWAN SINGH, Tazim Istimrardar of Tantoti Estate in the Ajmer District, was born on the 19th September 1903. He descends from a distinguished Rathore family. He received his education at Mayo College, Ajmer. He was married to the sister of the Raja Bahadur of Tiloi on the 19th May 1920. Thakur Sahib attained majority in September 1924 and was entrusted with the management of the Estate, consisting of Bhumi lands at three villages in addition to his Istimrari Estate. He is giving a singularly credit-

able account of himself in the management of his Estate. He is popular with all classes of people for ability, honesty and impartiality. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff. He was awarded Coronation Medal in 1937. Thakur Sahib Jaswant Singhji, father of the present Thakur Sahib, was granted the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction in 1910 and of Rao Bahadur in 1921.



Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Bombay

JINNAH, MOHAMMAD ALI, M.L.A. (Central), Bar-at-Law, President, Muslim League, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born, 25th December, 1876. Educated at Karachi and England. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, 1906. Private Secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji, 1906. Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910; President, Muslim League (Special Session), 1920; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930.

THE LATE HAJI IBRAHIM JITEKAR, Merchant and Landlord, Bombay, was born in 1875. He descended from a very respectable family of the Bombay Presidency. His great-grandfather was appointed by the Government as Chogla or head of the Mohammadans of Bombay. His grandfather and father, Haji Mohammad Ibrahim Jitekar, were millionaire citizens highly respected by all classes of people and were closely connected with the late Honourable Nakhoda Mohammadali Bogay. The subject of this sketch was in every way a worthy scion of the family and universally respected for his many esteemable qualities of head and heart. He was a graduate of the Bombay University and also was proficient in Urdu, Persian and Gujarati. In Politics he was of independent views and was for Self-Government for India. Haji Ibrahim was elected to the Bombay Legislature in 1926 and was again successfully returned to the said Council in 1930 from the Mohammadan rural constituency of the Southern Division of the Presidency of Bombay.



The late Haji Ibrahim Jitekar, of Bombay



Sardar Joginder Singh Man, Qilla
S. Harnam Singh

SARDAR JOGINDER SINGH MAN belongs to the well-known aristocratic family of Qilla Sardar Harnam Singh in the Sheikhpura District. His father, the late Sardar Sahib Sardar Harnam Singh Sahib, died in 1921. He was an Honorary Magistrate and rendered meritorious services during the last Great War. He furnished 1,400 fit recruits and subscribed liberally to the various War Funds. The late Sardar founded the Central Co-operative Bank of Shahdara which bears his name.

Sardar Joginder Singh was born in 1905 and educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he distinguished himself in sports and studies and was awarded Rewaz Gold Medal.

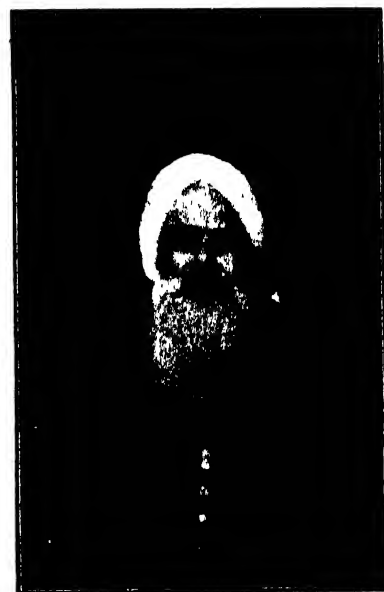
The Sardar is married to the daughter of the late Sir Sardar Arur Singh Sahib, K.C.I.E., of Amritsar. He is an Honorary Magistrate. Member, District Board and a prominent Jagirdar of the Province—owning landed property in Gujranwala, Montgomery, Sheikhpura and Sialkot Districts. He takes great interest in village uplift and the Co-operative Movement and is the President of the Sardar Harnam Singh Central Co-operative Bank at Shahdara. He enjoys the esteem and affection of all classes of people for his many noble virtues and selfless public spirit. Any genuine movement for public good can count upon his prompt and active support. He is a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. Has been elected Vice President of the Khalsa Defence of India League formed under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaj Adhiraj of Patiala. Has contributed liberally to the War Funds.



Jogendranath Gohain, Sibsagar, Assam

JOGENDRANATH GOHAIN, B.A., M.L.C., Pleader Sibsagar, Assam, was born on the 1st February 1895. He belongs to the old and historic Burregham family of the Ahom community. His ancestors were Prime Ministers during the reign of the Ahom Kings of Assam. Mr. Jogendranath Gohain is universally respected for his sturdy independence and the keen interest he takes in the uplift of the masses. He has been an elected Member of the Assam Legislative Council since 1930. He won his seat after a keen contest against powerful opponent. He has always been fighting in the Council for the need of the masses and for the solution of the unemployment problem among the middle class people. He has two sons, Dinendranath Gohain and Nagendranath Gohain.

JOGENDRA SINGH, SARDAR SIR, K.T. Born, 1877. Comes from an old Sikh family and has had varied experience as an Agriculturist and Journalist. Has been Minister in Patiala, Member, Council of State, Minister for Agriculture Punjab Government, from 1926 to 1937. Served on various Committees, appointed Chairman, Selection Committee, Joint Air Force and Civil Aviation Training of Pilots, September 1941. Address: Aira Holme, Simla, E., and Iqbalnagar, Montgomery District.



Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, K.T. Simla

SARDAR JOGINDER SINGH, Chief of Pakhoke, District Ludhiana is a scion of the well-known Phulkian family being thus connected with the Royal House of Patiala. Record of family services to the British Raj goes as far back as 1815 in the Gurkha War. At the battles of Mudki, Pheru, Multan and during the Mutiny, considerable help was given in men and material and transport, a full record of which is given in Col. Massy's "Punjab Chiefs" and Sir L. Griffin's "Punjab Rajas." S. Jogindar Singh's father, Hony Lt S. B. Rajinder Singh and grandfather S. Sunder Singh were Provincial and Viceregal Darbaries respectively. S. Sunder Singh contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Water Works, Rs. 1,000 to the Clock Tower at Ludhiana and Rs. 10,000 to different War Funds during the last War. Hony Lt Sardar Bahadur Sardar Rajinder Singh, during the last War, worked as an Hony Recruiting Officer and supplied 200 recruits. He subscribed Rs. 15,000 to the War Loans and donated Rs. 12,000 to various War Funds. His name was in the *Gazette of India* for war services. S. Joginder Singh is the eldest son of Sardar Bahadur Rajinder Singh. He contributed Rs. 250 to King George V's Jubilee Fund, Rs. 50 to King George VI's Coronation Fund, Rs. 100 to the Behar Earthquake Fund and Rs. 1,000 to the Veterinary Hospital at Pakhoke besides furnishing free buildings for the hospital and residence of the Veterinary Assistant. He has promised to give Rs. 1,000 to the Present War Purposes Fund, out of which he had paid Rs. 500. He has one year's service in the A. I. R. O. He has three younger brothers—Lt. Mohindar Singh, S. Brijindar Singh and S. Barendar Singh. Lt. Mohinder Singh served in the A. I. R. O. for three years but had to resign for reasons of health. At present he is working as the District Commander Civic Guard, Ludhiana. Two younger brothers are in College. Sardar Joginder Singh is blessed with a five year old son, Narinder Singh.



Sardar Joginder Singh, Chief of Pakhoke

ST JOSEPH'S ACADEMY is a school founded by the Brothers for Europeans and Indians alike. The Brothers, who devote their lives to the education of youth, conduct educational institutions in three Continents, and here in India, possess such well-known schools as St. George's College, Mussoorie, St. Patrick's High School, Madras, St.



St. Joseph's Academy, Athletic Team



Rev. Bro. A. M. Mulvihill, Principal

Joseph's College, Coonoor, St. Anthony's High School, Lahore. The chief concern of those in-charge is to impart a sound moral and literary education to those under their charge, and while children of all denominations are admitted, there is no interference with the religion and beliefs of anyone. Rev. Bro. Mulvihill, the Principal, is Chairman of the War Sports Sub-Committee and has been active in his district.

JOSHI, SIR MOROPANT VISHVANATH, K C I E , K T ,
B A , LL.B., Amraoti, Berar. Born, 1861. Educated at
Deccan College, Poona and Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Practised as Advocate, Nagpur High Court, Home Mem-
ber to C. P. Government, 1920-25; President, All-India Liberal
Federation 1925, Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A. (Central), J P ,
Member, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road,
Bombay Born, 1879. Joined Servants of India Society
1909, Secretary, Bombay Social Service League, since
1911, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association,
1917-29, Was sent to Mesopotamia by Government of India as
representative of the Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washing-
ton and to Geneva as Delegate of the Working Classes in India to
the International Labour Conference, 1921, 1922, 1925 and 1929,
nominated Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1921, 1924,
1927 and 1931, to represent labour interests, appointed Member,
Royal Commission on Indian Labour, Delegate to the three Round
Table Conferences and attended meetings of Joint Parliamentary
Committee as Indian delegate.



Sir Moropant Vishvanath Joshi,
Kt K C I E , Amraoti, Berar



The late L. Jugal Kishore, Cawnpore

THE LATE L JUGAL KISHORE, Rais and Banker,
Proprietor, Ichha Ram Ram Davai, The Mall
Cawnpore. Had landed property at Unao, Palitpur
and Cawnpore and business and estates at Cawn-
pore. Rendered meritorious services to Government during
Civil Disobedience to Government. Was generous to the
poor. He died in 1940 and left 3 sons.

KACHAR SINGH CHOUDHURY, Senior Advocate,
High Court, Mandsour, Gwalior State, was born at
Mandsour on the 11th January, 1898. He belongs
to a highly respectable family noted for its wide
culture and earnest public spirit. His
father, Choudhury Dashrath Singh
Desi Kanungo, is universally respect-
ed for his intellect, ability and high
character. Kachar Singh is popular
with all classes of people for his tire-
less activities for public good. Any
movement aiming at public good can

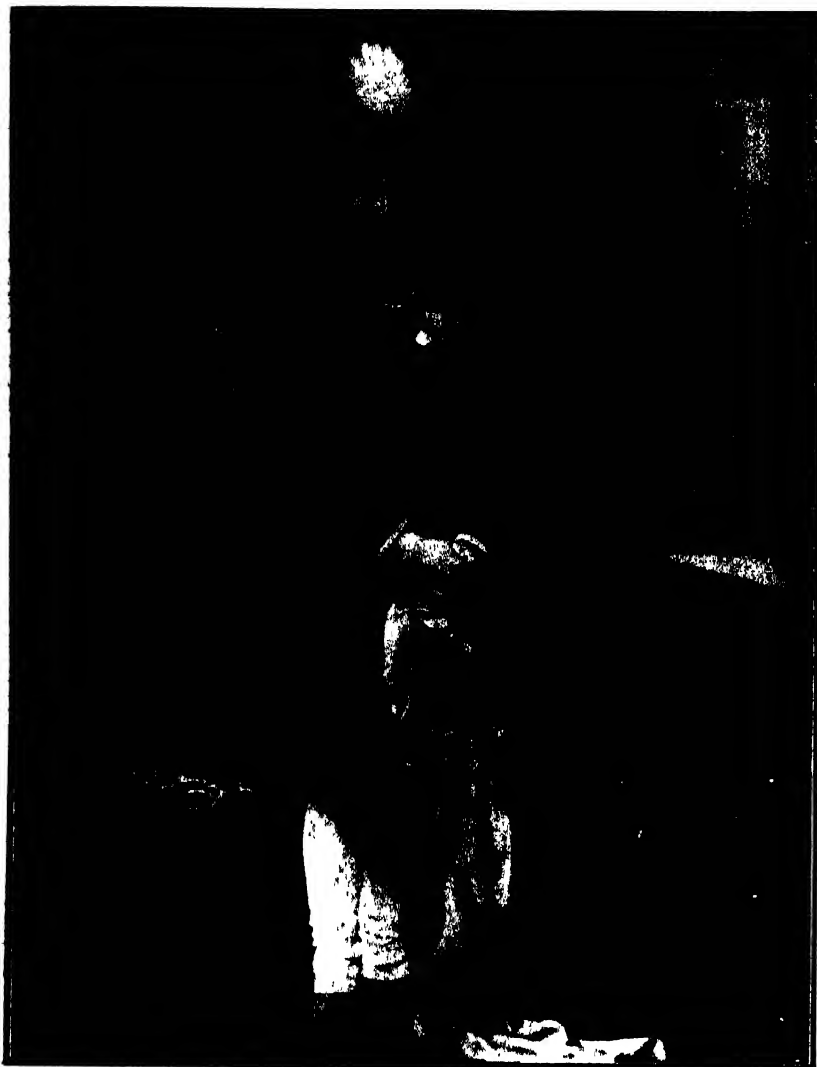
count upon his prompt support and hearty co-operation. He has been
awarded several certificates and poshaks for meritorious public services.
He owns substantial landed property, paying about three thousand
rupees as land revenue. He has been an elected Member of the Majlis-i-
Am, Gwalior State for several years. He is an outstanding figure in the
Majlis, always taking an active and intelligent interest in its proceeding.
In private life he is an embodiment of courtesy and kindness.



Kachar Singh Choudhury,
Mandsour, Gwalior State

KACHHI-BARODA is a Guaranteed Estate in Central India Agency. It was founded
by Raja Raisingh, second son of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam. Raja Raisingh was
descendant of Rutlam family. He was considered the Principal Rajput leader in Western
Malwa States. After him Padma Singh, Nahar Singh, Jorawar Singh, Sobhal Singh and
Bhagwat Singh succeeded one after another. Raja Bhagwat Singh died in 1857 leaving no issue,
hence he was succeeded by his nephew, Maharaj Dalel Singh of Chhayan, a Jagir in Kachhi-
Baroda. Maharaj Dalel Singh died in 1897 leaving two sons, Jalam Singh and Ram Singh.
The former succeeded his father at Kachhi-Baroda, while the latter having the strongest claim by
birth, was sent to Sitamau Gaddi by the British Government. Maharaj Jalam Singh died on 13th

June 1906, and was succeeded by his minor son Beni Madho Singh. The Estate was administered by the British Government during the minority.



Maharaj Beni Madho Singh, Kachhi-Baroda

Maharaj Beni Madho Singh born on 4th October 1904 and succeeded on 13th June 1906. He was qualified at Daly College, Indore and received full power of the Estate on 11th November 1926. He was married in 1924 with Rajkumari Sahiba of Gabhana. Maharaj Beni Madho Singh is very popular, generous and a great sportsman. He has made great improvement in his Estate. He is vigorously fighting with the illiteracy at his place and encourag-



Maharaj Kumar Rameshwar Pratap Singh,
Heir Apparent, Kachhi-Baroda

ing his subjects to derive full benefit from education, for which he has made satisfactory arrangements. He is very religious and modern to grasp new ideas, which are beneficial for his subjects.

He has two sons. The eldest son Kumar Rameshwar Pratap Singh was born on 4th February 1926, and second son Kumar Deshpal Singh born on 17th April 1931. Both the Rajkumars are having their education at Daly College, Indore. They are very intelligent and promising.

Pandit Dharm Raj Rappurohit Karbhari of Kachhi-Baroda is an able and experienced Administrator. He has been trained in different branches of Administration by the Estate. He has done many praiseworthy works in the Estate. He has done much to make Kachhi-Baroda, what it is just now. He is also a Rappurohit in Kachhi-Baroda and a Tazimi 1st Class Jagirdar.



Kumar Deshpal Singh



M. KADAM BANDE, Dhar (C I)

(Photo and Biography not received.)



Pandit Dharm Raj Rappurohit
Kamdar, Kachhi-Baroda.



THE LATE SARDAR BAHADUR BHAI KAHAN SINGH SAHIB, Rais of Nabha State, was born in 1860 and is the son of His Holiness Baba Narayan Singh Sahib. Bhai Kahan Singh held high offices for twenty-seven years and rendered meritorious services to the Nabha State during the reign of His Highness Maharaja Sir Hira Singh Malvendra Bahadur. He was a profound scholar of Sanskrit and Punjabi and well-versed in English, Persian and Hindi languages. His famous works, "Gurumat Prabhakar," "Sudhakar," "Chand Divakar," "Shabadalankar," "Gurushabad Ratanakar" (Encyclopedia of Sikh Literature), etc., are read with great interest and admiration. Many high Government and Native State officials have been his pupils. The late Mr. Macauliffe, I.C.S. (Author of the "Sikh Religion"), was one of his ardent pupils. The Sardar Sahib was intensely fond of travelling for adding to his knowledge of the work by practical intercourse. Besides his extensive tours in India and Afghanistan he had been to Europe three times with a view to broaden his outlook and to learn things for himself. He was a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and various other literary clubs and societies. Sardar Bahadur Bhai Kahan Singh held a unique position amongst the Sikhs and was highly respected by all classes of people for his wide culture, liberal views, refined manners, scrupulous honesty and admirable straight-forwardness. All through his active career he was always at the disposal of the local authorities and the public whenever needed. He was blessed with a son, Sardar Bhagwant Singh (Harip) who is a worthy son of



The late Sardar Bahadur Bhai Kahan Singh, Rais of Nabha State

a worthy father. The young Sardar owns valuable landed property in Nabha and in the Ambala District and is widely respected for his eminent qualities of head and heart.



THAKUR KALKINKER SINGH DEB LAKHERAJ, holder of Kera Estate, District Singhbhum (Bihar) comes from the brave and chivalrous clan of Rathor Rajputs of Marwar and Mewar who originally hailed from Kamlu in United Provinces. Their common ancestor being Shri Raja Ram Chandra of Ramayana fame. They came to Porahat in Singhbhum where they established their kingdom. Actually the houses of Kera (Lakheraj) Anandpur Estate and Serukela State in Eastern States Agency are the direct descendants of Raja Kashi Ram Singh of Porahat (Singhbhum) in Bihar. During the dark days of Mutiny his ancestor, Thakur Lokenath Deo, rendered conspicuous service to the British and was awarded the Estate of Kera in perpetuity as Lakheraj (rent-free). The family has continued its traditions of loyalty to British Crown. Kera is a place of pilgrimage due to a highly respected Temple of Goddess Durga. It may be mentioned that one of the ancestors of the subject of the sketch, Thakur Lakshmi Narayan Singh Deo, was a noted Oriya poet.



Thakur Kalyan Singhjee of Bhawad Pargana, Jodhpur



THAKUR KALYAN SINGHJEE, of Bhawad Pargana, Jodhpur, is a Bhatti Rajput Chief, the family descending from the Jaisalmer House at the time of Maharaja Jaswant Singhjee. In Samvat 1855 the Thikana was granted to two brothers, Thakur Khushal Singhjee and Thakur Suraj Maljee, as a reward for services rendered during the battle of Jalore. In 1881 the Patta of the value for twelve villages was granted to Udar Bhan and Dalkan Singhjee and two other villages were later granted to Suraj Bhanjee and Khushal Singhjee. Bhawad was granted in 1900. The present Chief enjoys the honours of Hath-ka-Kurb and Gold Langar Ekawan Tazim.



KALYAN MAL SETH, Proprietor of the Firm Mangalchand Gograj, Banker and Member, Cantonment Board, Nasrabad. Is forty-five years old. Is

also President, Sailiganj Merchants' Association, Vice-President, Vyaparik Pathshala; President, Agarwala Aushadhalaya, Nasirabad, and Director Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd, Nasrabad. Is deeply respected for his many eminent qualities and social activities.



Seth Kalyan Mal, Nasirabad



Thakur Kalyan Singhji of
Sumail, Kharwa (Marwar)

P

ANDIT KALYAN DASS, Zamindar of Basai, Tajganj, Agra.

(Photo and Biography not received)

T

HAKUR KALYAN SINGHJI, of Sumail, Kharwa (Marwar.)

(Biography not received)

K

ALYANJI RAMJI, Managing Director of Raipur Flour Mills, Ltd., Raipur, C. P., was born in 1911. His father, Mr. Ramji Karman, is an eminent Railway Contractor hailing from the Cutch State.

He is deeply respected by all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. The Raipur Flour Mills Ltd. is the first of its kind in Chattisgarh Division with daily output of 1200 mounds per day of Atta, Sooji, Rawa, Maida and Bran. The Mills commenced working on the 25th January 1938 and has been successful in solving the unemployment problem of Raipur. Kalyanji Ramji is a generous and tactful businessman and promises to outshine even his illustrious father. He has not only made his mark for his business acumen, but has earned considerable distinction and regard among all classes of people for his catholic generosity and ideally flawless behaviour. The other Directors of the firm are :—Mr. Ladharam Kheta, Mr. Jairam Kheta and Mr. Shivaji Jairam. They are all eminent merchants and contractors and enjoy universal respect for their commanding ability as businessmen and immense nobility as gentlemen. The firm is a private Joint Stock Company and has many more industrial schemes on its list which it is carrying on with supreme ability and success. The products of the mills are of the highest quality available in the market and naturally are in eager demand among the public. The management has progressive trend of mind and has always been ready to help every deserving cause.



Kanhaiya Lal Tiwari, Jaipur

K

ANHAIYA LAL TIWARI, SAHITYA VISHARAD, M.A., Rais, Contractor and Banker, Fort Road, Jaipur. Has contract of red stone quarries in Jaipur and Karauli States, of limestone quarries at Rahori and a marble quarry at Raiwallan. Has extensive landed property in Jaipur, Ajmer and Hindaun. Pays about Rs 5,000 as income-tax. Is also Municipal Commissioner. Has constructed building of Swaroop Govind Pareek Vidyalaya for the Pareek High School, founded by his grandfather, at a cost of a lakh of rupees. Is Member, Executive Committees Praja Mandal and Hindu Sabha, Jaipur, and Treasurer, Pareek High School. His grandfather helped the public during the famine of 1901. Liberally subscribes to Pareek High School and other public institutions. Is a good poet and contributes to various magazines. Is a keen tennis-player and cricketer also. Has a daughter, Yamuna Kumari, aged Ten years, and a son, Pradumna Kumar, aged seven years.

K

ANIKHA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Kt., O.B.E., Raja of Born, 24th March 1881. Educated at

Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed management from Court of Wards of Kanika Raj, 1902, Fellow of Patna University, 1917-19, appointed Member, Executive Council, Behar and Orissa, Jan 1928 and Vice-President, December 1931 to January 1934, Member, Advisory Council, Government of Orissa, 1936. Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919 and Raja Bahadur as personal distinction in 1934. Address —Raykanika, Cuttack, Orissa.



Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo,
Raja Bahadur Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
Raja of Kanika, (Orissa).

SAROJ KUMAR KANJILAL, B.E., C.E., A.M.I.E., 17, Loudon Street, Calcutta, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs. Matriculated from Scottish Churches Collegiate School, Calcutta and stood fifth in Calcutta University 1925. Recipient, Dux and St. Nirmalendu Ghosh Gold Medals-English, Mathematics, etc. First Class Scout 11th/2nd Troops. Later Assistant District Commissioner, Passed I. Sc., 1927. Stood First in Mathematics, Physics Chemistry and Bible from Scottish Churches College. Graduated from Bengal College, Shillpore, 1931. Stood first in all subjects throughout. Awarded Forbes Memorial Medal, Choudhry Gold Medal, Governing Body's Gold Medal and Trevor Prize Calcutta University. Stood first Science Group. Editor, College Magazine, Sergeant College, U.T.C. Appointed in superior Telegraph Engineering Service, 1932. Held charge divisions Calcutta, Patna, Lucknow and Agra since 1937. Is one of the Charter Members of the Rotary Club, Agra.



[Saroj Kumar Kanjilal, Calcutta

RAI BAHADUR DR. KANSHI RAM, British Trade Agent Gartok, Western Tibet, was born 1884. He belongs to a highly respectable family of Balekee Khurd of District Sialkot (now settled in Lahore) in the Punjab. Having got

his diploma of Sub-Assistant Surgeon (M.P.L.), Lahore, in 1907, he joined Government Service permanently and served in different dispensaries in the Punjab, holding an independent charge of about 22½ years. During this he gained considerable popularity among his patients as a sympathetic and painstaking physician. Lt. Col. (now Major-General) N.M. Wilson, Civil Surgeon of Simla District (now Surgeon-General to Madras Government), highly appreciated his services as a Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon. During the Great War he served the Crown from 1916 in the capacity of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at certain military stations, to the entire satisfaction of his Medical Officers. From 1919 to 1921 he served Overseas in South Persia, where he was awarded the rank of Jemadar (Indian Commission Rank). He was reverted to Civil Duty in the Punjab in 1921 and was deputed to the British Trade Agency, Gartok (Western Tibet), in the capacity of Doctor in 1927. In 1930, having special regard for his intelligence, efficiency, good behaviour and popularity amongst Tibetan officials and Tibetan and British traders in Western Tibet, Government were kind enough to appoint him as British Trade Agent in addition to his duties of a medical officer on the recommendation of Mr. E.B. Wakefield I.C.S., now Secretary to the Honourable the Resident, Punjab States. While carrying on the duties of the above two posts he proved a singularly able and dignified representative of the British Government and in recognition of his services in Western Tibet he was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in January 1932. He had judicial training at Amritsar in 1934 and exercised magisterial powers in that District. For his meritorious services in Western Tibet as British Trade Agent he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May 1935, and Coronation Medal in May 1937. Due to his meritorious services the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him in June, 1938. During his last 32 years' service he and his family members always remained loyal



Rai Bahadur Dr. Kanshi Ram Gartok (W. Tibet)



Late S. Dhoolchand Kankaria, Beawar.

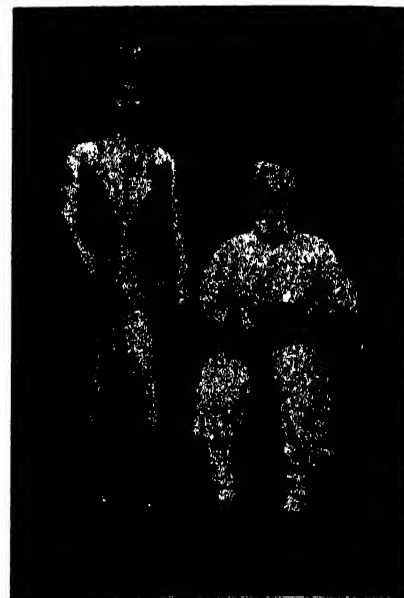
to the British Government. Rai Bahadur has three sons, namely Baldeo Raj, B. Sc., Sukhdeo Raj and Balraj Singh and two daughters.

KANKARIA, LATE DHOOLCHAND, leading businessman, millionaire and philanthropist, Beawar. Born 1857. Holder of last Indian War Loan Certificate. His son, Seth Kaluram Kankaria, ex-Municipal Commissioner, Honorary Magistrate and Banker, Beawar, is Proprietor, Dhoolchand Kaluram, Bankers, Beawar, Ganeshdas Dhoolchand, Fazilka; Ganeshdas Kaluram, Bijainagar, Kaluram Hemchand, Gulabpura, Mewar, Director, Edwards Mills, Beawar. Is an eminent financier, philanthropist and lover of education.



S. Kaluram Kankaria, Beawar.

KANTALIYA ESTATE—Thakur Arjun Singhji of Kantalia in Jodhpur State, has his descent from Akhayrajji, the younger brother of Rao Jodhaji, the founder of Jodhpur. His estate consists of twelve villages yielding an annual income of Rupees fourteen thousand. This estate was originally granted to Bhaosinghji by Maharaja Sri Jaswant Singhji in 1645 A D for his meritorious services. Then there was a chain of gallant and brave successors to Thakur Bhaosinghji. The present Thakur is seventh in descent from Thakur Bhaosinghji and was born in the year 1861 A D. He succeeded the late Thakur Gordhandasji by adoption in the year 1886 A D. He enjoys hereditary Double Tazim and Hath-ka-Kurab and enjoys the 1st Class Judicial Powers. He is the most loyal, devoted and trusted noble of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. For a long time he served at Royal Deodhi and was also deputed on different occasions to different States by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. He has got no male issue and has, therefore, adopted Kunwar Abhaysingh, s/o Thakur Jawahirsinghji of Sardarpura. He has two grandsons, The Kunwar is a promising youth abounding in him the noble qualities which a son of an honourable father like the present Thakur should possess.



Sitting —Thakur Arjun Singhji of Kantalia
Standing —Kunwar Abhay Singhji of Kantalia

RAI SAHIB KARAM NARAIN BAGAI, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Landlord and Rais, Multan, was born on 3rd August, 1888, and comes of the premier Hindu Rais family of the Multan Division, an old Zamindar family holding lands since the time of Rai Sahib's great-grandfather and well-known for its earnest public spirit and steadfast loyalty and meritorious services to the Crown. A successful leading lawyer, an influential citizen and an experienced Municipal Commissioner, Rai Sahib possesses large landed and house property in the Multan and Kabirwala Tahsils. He commands great respect amongst officials and the public and has been rendering conspicuous services to the Administration for the last 20 years. In recognition of his various valuable services to the Government and the public he was granted the title of Rai Sahib in 1935. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal for excellent work in connection with the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations. He rendered great help to the sufferers in the Quetta Earthquake which was highly appreciated by the officers. He has been awarded a gold medal for splendid work in connection with the celebration of Their Majesties' Coronation in May, 1937. He is a Member of the Multan Municipal Committee and Vice-President of the Bar Association.



R. S. Karam Narain Bagai B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, Multan

His father, R. S. L. Parma Nand, was a gentleman of great renown in the Province for high ability and exemplary integrity. He was also well-known for his philanthropy, having donated large sums for charitable purposes. He rendered meritorious services to the Government during the Great War. He did splendid work as Vice-President of the District Recruiting Committee and contributed Rs 40,000 to the War Loan. He was the most influential Hindu of his time in Multan. He once saved the Police from an attack by a mob at village Rappar and was granted Punjab Government *Sanad* for his useful help rendered to the Administration in the riots of 1922. He was later on decorated with a title.

His grandfather, Rai Asa Nand, retired as an E.A.C. after 38 years' service in the Frontier. He was highly spoken of by Sir Mackworth Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Captain H. P. P. Leigh. He was made Provincial Durbari on his retirement. His uncle Munshi Hukam Chand, E.A.C., served for 38 years with distinction and was also a Wazir of the Suket State for some time. His brother, R. S. Vishan Bhagwan, M.A., P.C.S., is Excise Assistant to the Financial Commissioner.

He has got two sons—Mr. Prem Narain Bagai, B.Sc., and Mr. Brij Lal.

RAWAT KARANSINGHJI, of Kanore, is a first-class noble in Mewar and a direct descendant of Kanwar Ajja, the second son of Maharana Lakha. He was born in 1913; succeeded his father in 1934, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and married the daughter of Thakur Harnath Singhji of Dundlod. Her-apparent, Pratapsingh, was born in 1936.



Rawat Karansinghji, of Kanore, Mewar

Kanwar Ajja with his elder brother, Kanwar Chunda, relinquished his claim of Mewar in favour of his younger brother Kanwar Mokal, and repaired himself to the Jagn, granted by Sultan Husayn. Kanwar Ajja having defeated Ahmadshah of Gujarat brought all royal insignia to the Sultan who in lieu of his bravery honoured him with the royal insignia and rewarded him with the District of Idar. In 1438, at the behest of Maharana Kumbha, he returned to Chittor and rescued it from the clutches of Rammal by killing him and the Maharana awarded him the District of Mewar. When Kanwar Prithviraj wanted to kill Kanwar Sangramsingh, Ajja's son, Sarangdeo, sacrificed his life for him. Maharana Sangramsingh (Sanga), in order to immortalise Sarangdeo's name, named Ajja's family as Sarangdevot. Sarangdeo's son Joga, died fighting gallantly against Babar. Rawat Netsingh also died at Haldighat under Maharana Pratap. Rawat Umudsingh, the great-grandfather of the present Rawatji, gave proof of his bravery and loyalty to the British Government by doing signal services during the Mutiny. In Sambat 1768 Maharana Sangramsingh II granted this Thikana to Rawat Sarang Deo II for the loyal services of his father, Rawat Mahasingh, against Ranbakhani under whom Emperor Bahadur Shah (Shah Alam) sent an Imperial army against Mewar.

Rawat Karansinghji takes keen interest in the administration of the Thikana and maintains a school, a hospital and police on modern lines. He exercises Judicial powers. He was awarded Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals in 1935 and 1937. His father was a Member of the Highest Appellate Court of Mewar and contributed to the last Great War Loans.

THE LATE BHAI KARORIMALJI, son of Bhai Duh Chandji, Municipal Commissioner, Government Contractor, Cawnpore. Born in 1900 at Cawnpore in a depressed class community of Khateeks. By sheer dint of his calibre he soon acquired a name and public fame.

He was Vice-President, U. P. Adi Hindu Depressed Class Association, President, U.P. Khateeks Association, Vice-Chairman, District Depressed Class Education Committee (formed by the Government), President Adi Hindu Depressed Class Association, Cawnpore. He was contractor to P.W.D., Improvement Trust, Sharda Canal, E. I. Ry. and other public works. Elected Member, Municipal Board, always elected with an overwhelming majority of votes. All these activities and attainments were the outcome of his past six years' interest in these things. Previously till 1931 he was an ardent supporter and worker of the Congress, so much so that his was the highest contribution towards the Congress Fund from the Cawnpore District in the year 1921. He was a true devotee and a Sewak to Shri Swami Shiva Narain Pant. He was awarded Jubilee and Coronation Medals in 1933 and 1937 respectively. He was the only person from amongst the contractors of Cawnpore and from amongst the people of his own class to be similarly honoured by the British Government. Died 21st September 1938.



The late Bhai Karorimalji, of Cawnpore



Kashi Ram, Merchant
Cawnpore

R. B. THAKUR KARTAR SINGH,
Minister, Srinagar
(Biography not received)

KASHI RAM, Merchant, Cawnpore.
Born in 1863 at Beri, Distt.
Rohtak born of the ancient family.
Is President, U. P. Kirana Seva
Samiti, Cawnpore. Owns house properties
in Cawnpore and Beri. Helped District
Authorities during riots and flood and did
substantial commissariate work in the
past. Contributing substantially to all
public funds. Only son, Mr Panna Lal,
looking after business.



R. B. Thakur Kartar Singh, Srinagar



Dewan Bahadur Dewan Kashi
Ram Puri, Kapurthala.

DEWAN BAHADUR DEWAN
KASHI RAM PURI was born on
the 31st October, 1880. Graduated
from the Government College, Lahore, 1900, entered Royal
Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, 1900 and qualified as Civil
Engineer, 1903. Entered State service in 1903 as Assistant Engineer,
served in the British P. W. D. as Temporary Engineer,
1906—1910. Appointed State Engineer, Kapurthala,
1910 and Chief Engineer, 1931, retired, March 1935.
Accepted the post of Honorary Financial Adviser
to the Kapurthala Government, October 1935 and is
still continuing. Was a Member of the Council of
Administration in 1937. Received the titles of
"Dewan and Dewan Bahadur" in 1936 and 1937,
respectively.



Lala Kashi Ram, Dehradun

LALA KASHI RAM, son of Lala Mangal Sen, Proprietor of
Kashi Ram-Phool Chand, Approved Government Contractors,
Hardware & Metal Merchants, Dehradun, Vice-President, Hindu
National School, Dehradun. Member, Shivajee Seva Samiti,
Member, District War Committee. Agents to Tata material. Started
business at the age of 15 and established it all by himself. Has three sons—
Phool Chand, Roop Chand, and Prem Chand.



Risaldar Katar Singh Grewal, Ludhiana

RISALDAR KATAR SINGH GREWAL, Sub-Registrar,
Ludhiana, is the son of a retired Indian Military Officer,
S. Anokh Singh. He was born on 2nd December, 1887,
enlisted in the 18th King George's Own Lancers in
August 1902 and was awarded Viceroy's Commission in 1911.
But prior to this he had passed the Riding School Instructors' Class
and Musketry and Machine-Gun (double distinguished) from
Pachmarhi School. In 1913 he passed the Indian Officer's Intelli-
gence Class, Roorkee, and in 1916 the General Course in France.
He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbars in 1903 and 1911.
From 1914 to 1920 he remained on Active service in Egypt, Pales-
tine, Syria and in France, where he was seriously wounded. He
had unique honour of being granted an audience by His Majesty
the King-Emperor through Lord Wigram, P.C.G., C.B.G., C.V.O., C.S.I.

He was awarded the medals of (1) 1914 Star, (2) British
War Medal; (3) Victory Medal, (4) King George's Durbar (1911)
Medal. He was a Risaldar when demobilized, having put in 19
years of distinguished service. After retirement he worked as
Secretary, Indian Officers' Association, Ludhiana. Since 1939 he is

the Honorary Treasurer and President of the Raipur Co-operative Union (Ltd.). He is a Member
of the District Soldiers' Board. In June 1940 he was appointed Sub-Registrar, Ludhiana. He has
contributed liberally to the War Purposes Fund and has exerted his influence to collect Rs. 2,000
so far. The collection work is still going on.

MALIK KASHI RAM, Rais and Landlord, Mian Channu, District Multan, was born in 1887 and educated at Punjab and Allahabad Universities. He is an hereditary Lambardar of Jhang District, where he owns considerable landed property. He is also Government Lessee of Chak No 127/15L (1660 acres) of Khanewal Tehsil, and of Royal Estate Chhaneli (8,000 acres, personal *Jagir* of His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Bahawalpur State). He pays an annual Revenue to the two Governments of nearly Rs 50,000. He was, for about ten years, Vice-President of Okara Municipal Committee which owes much of its present position and prosperity to him. He, together with Col (Now Sir) Edward Cole, organised the first Okara Zamindar Co-operative Society, which has been an exemplar of similar institutions of the kind in the Province. A very progressive farmer, he has generously devoted much of his time and money to furthering the Rural Reconstruction Movement in Multan District.



Mr. Abnash Chandar

M. Kashi Ram, Rais, Mian Channu

Mr. Narayan Das

He was for sometime associated with B C G A, Khanewal. As an enlightened citizen, he has rendered many services to the Administration which have been gracefully acknowledged by Deputy Commissioners, who have held charge of Montgomery and Multan Districts from time to time. Malik Kashi Ram is a man of unusual business ability and political acumen. A moderate in politics, a fervent believer in the British connection, he has always brought commonsense and sanity to bear on acute political and controversial issues. He is at present Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Committee, Mian Channu, where his advice on Municipal matters is much valued. Malik Kashi Ram has a great future before him, and it may be confidently asserted that he will contribute much to the future building of the Punjab.

He has two sons and one daughter. His elder son, Mr. Abnash Chandra, like his father, is a very keen farmer and has contributed materially to the prosperity of his father's farm (Kot Ganesh Das Farm) which from all accounts is a modern village.

Mr. Narayan Das, brother of Malik Kashi Ram, joined the Y M C A in 1916 and did considerable welfare work, both with the Indian and British troops in Mesopotamia, Jhansi, Bangalore and Bombay till 1929, when for reasons of health he resigned. He also served as Secretary of the Employment Committee of the Bombay Soldiers' Board for nearly 11 years, and in that capacity was instrumental in placing nearly 5,000 ex-Indian soldiers in all kinds of employment. The fact that he was equally successful in his work with both British and Indian Troops demonstrated his ability to deal successfully with men.

He is at present associated with his brothers in the management of their two estates in Mian Channu and Bahawalpur. He is much interested in Cotton growing, especially the long staple varieties. He is a man of extraordinary powers of observations, and has contributed much to the cultivation and improvement of long staple varieties of cotton.



KAUDIA ESTATE, PITHORA, in Raipur District, C P., is a highly progressive Raj Gond Estate with a remarkably pious and able Zamindarin at its head. The Zamindarin Rani Vishnu Priya Devi, is in every way a veritable mother to her numerous Rayyets.

The total revenue of the Estate is Rs 90,000 a year and the Takoli paid to Government amounts to Rs 24,460/9. The Zamindarin is a highly intelligent and cultured lady endowed

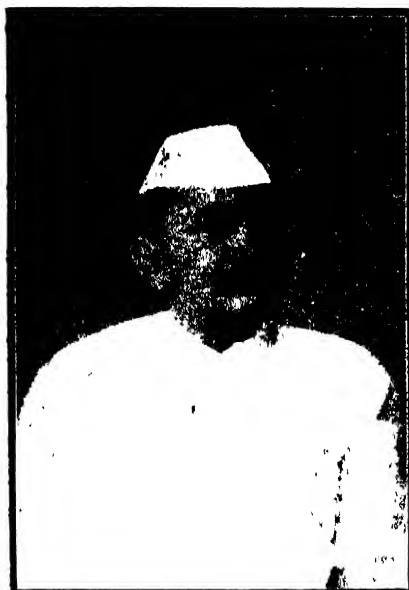
with numerous noble qualities of head and heart. During her minority she suffered irreparable bereavement in the loss of her beloved husband, the late Zamindar Lal Ramjit Singh. She is now fifty years of age. Her life has been a strenuous progress in piety on the one hand and intense solicitude on the other for the moral and material welfare of her rayyets. Naturally she enjoys the highest esteem of her people. The Estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards since 1882. The Government, however, is considering the question of relinquishment favourably. The Zamindarin is a lady of religious temperament and has always been ready to help every deserving cause. She displays a keen insight into administrative affairs. It is universally expected that when the Estate will be relinquished she would administer it with consummate ability and to the best interests of her people. In all her public works she is being ably assisted by her grandson, Thakur Naipal Singh, B.A., LL.B.



Rani Vishnu Priya Devi, Zamindarin Kaudia Estate

her Zamindari, 50 acres of land to Vidya Mandir Scheme; Rs. 25 per annum for Blind Boys' Relief Fund, Rs. 200 for Hyde Gowan Memorial, Rs. 10,000 for Chhattisgarh College and Rs. 5,000 for Vishnu Priya Dispensary, Rs. 6,000 for Veterinary Hospital buildings at Pithora, Rs. 1,00,000 for Pithora-Bagbahra Road, Rs. 350 for Flood Relief. She has spent much over roads, tanks, wells, buildings and other works of public benefit.

The following are some of the important donations standing to the credit of Rani Vishnu Priya Devi — Rs. 2,000 to Earthquake Fund, Rs. 2,000 to Silver Jubilee Fund, Rs. 4,000 to Union Club, Raipur, Rs. 6,000 for Primary School buildings in



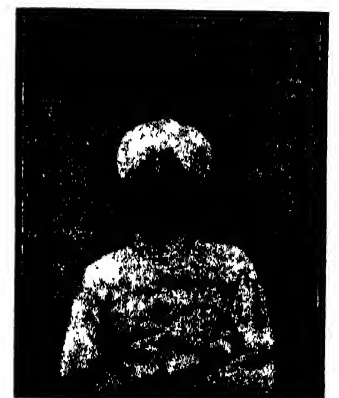
Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Allahabad



KATJU, DR. KAILASH NATH, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Allahabad. Has been Chairman, Municipal Board, Allahabad. Elected to the U. P. Legislative Assembly in 1937 and served as Minister of Justice, Development, Agriculture and Veterinary, 1937-39.



KEDAR NATH, TOSNIWAL, RAJ SAHIB, Ajmer. Born, 1882. Is retired Superintendent of Excise. Made Raj Sahib for extremely good work coupled with a reputation for honesty and trustworthiness and for maintaining the Excise Administration of Ajmer-Merwara at a high level. Son-in-law to Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sardar, Ajmer.



Raj Sahib Kedar Nath, Tosniwal Ajmer



Kedur Roop Rai, Jodhpur

KEDAR ROOP RAI, Superintendent, Guest House, Jodhpur. Born, 1902. Son of late Munshi Bhevroopji, Treasury Officer, Jodhpur. Joined State service 1921. Accompanied His Highness' to England 1925. Worked as Deputy Comptroller His Highness' household, 1935. Services lent to Jaipur States as Assistant to Military Secretary to His Highness, 1936-37. Accompanied His Highness, Jaipur, to England 1937. Author of 'Haman Vilavat Yatra'.

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B. ex M.L.A., Editor, *Kesari*, Poona. Born, 24th August, 1872. Educated at Miraj and Poona. Was Pleader at Bombay District Court till 1896, Editor, *Maharatta*, Poona 1897-1919, Editor, *Kesari* 1896-99, and again 1916-31. Municipal Councillor, 1898-1924, President, Poona City Municipality 1918, and again 1922-24, President, Bombay Provincial Conference 1920, Delegate and Member of Congress

and went to England in 1919 on Home Rule League Deputation. Elected Member Central Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926, retired from public life, 1937. Author of several publications.

KESHAR LAL AJMERA JAIN, M.R.A.S., John Bazar, Jaipur, born in 1899, son of Seth Jamma Lal Chowdhri, educated at Maharaja's College, Jaipur, belongs to the Digamber Jain community, tutor to a Jagirdar in 1919, Head Master, Digamber Jain Vyaparik School, Ajmer, 1919-21. Secretary, All-India Jain Political Conference, Delhi and Ajmer Merwara 1919-21, Secretary, All-India Jain Association, Rajputana and Central India, 1921-23; Organiser and First Secretary, Padmavati Jain Library, 1916-23, Secy., Padmavati Jain Kanya



Keshar Lal Ajmera Jain M.R.A.S., Jaipur

Pathshala 1916-20, Member, P.C.C. Rajputana and Central India, 1920-22 and 1925-30, Managing Director and Partner of Messrs. Keshar Lal Surendra Lal and the Rajputana Khaddar Printing and Dyeing Works, Jaipur, 1921-26, Executive Member, All India Khadi Board, Rajputana Province 1924-25, joined All India Spinners Association in 1927 and worked as Assistant Manager, and Manager, Khadi, Bhandar Jaipur, 1927-29, Sales Organiser for Rajputana and Central India and Inspector, A.I.S.A. Production and Sales Centres in Rajputana and Central India, 1929-32, Organiser All India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha Khadi Exhibition Delhi, 1926, Founder and President, Jain Kumar Sabha since 1926. Assistant General Secretary, Veer Sewak Mandal, Jaipur since 1924, Secy., Education Board Shri Rishabh Brahminachary Ashram, 1927-30, Organiser and First Member of the Swaraj Party in Rajputana, 1928. Executive Member All India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, 1929, Jain Mitra Mandal Hindu Mahasabha,

1926, All-India States Peoples' Conference, 1930-31, Secy., Jaipur Hitkarni Sabha, 1928-29, Founder of the Jaipur Hitkarni Reading Room, Joint Secretary Samaj Sudharak Mandal, Jaipur, 1931-33, President, Passengers' Relief Committee, 1934, Proprietor of the Rajasthan Directories Publishing House, Editor "JAIPUR ALBUM". Takes keen interest in social and educational activities. Address—John Bazar, Jaipur.

MUNSHI KESHAV LAL, popularly known as Bhaiya Sahib, born at Gwalior in August 1861, possesses considerable landed property. His elder brother Rai Bahadur Bhaiya Balmukand Sahib, was Finance and Home Minister, Gwalior Government—retired as Snsuba, 1916. Munshi Keshav Lal has been a tutor to His late Highness the Maharaja and Senior Maharam Seindia.

KESHO RAM, ADVOCATE, AMRITSAR. Born, January, 1883. Educated at Amritsar Mission College and Forman Christian College. Started practice in 1909, President of the Bar Association, Amritsar, since 1934, President of the Durgiana Committee, since 1923, Chairman of India Oriol Insurance Company, Ltd., Amritsar, since 1931, elected Member of 1st and 3rd Punjab Council. Has been Member of the Governing Council of Hindu Sabha College and School, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 2nd Provincial Bar Conference held in 1940. He is working as Secretary, A.R.P. Sub-Committee and is responsible for the organization of A.R.P. work at Amritsar.

Address.—The Mall, Amritsar.



Kesho Ram, Advocate, Amritsar

RAJ SRI RAO KESHRI SINGHJI SONIGRA CHOHANKUL-SIRMAURYA, Chief of Rakhi (Marwar), was born in Samvat 1969. He is the acknowledged head of the Sonigra Clan Chohan Rajputs and is 25th in descent from Emperor Prithviraj Chohan of Delhi. He is a first-class noble with Double Tazim and Hath-ka-Kurb and enjoys the rare distinction of Hathi-Saropa. He exercises judicial powers in his Estate and has his own police department. Many notable Sardars of this illustrious house—Thakurs Chaturbhuj, Hindu Singhji, Girdhari



~ Raj Sri Rao Keshri Singhji, Chief of Rakhi (Marwar)

Singhji and others—have fought side by side with the Jodhpur Durbar in times of difficulties. These battles have been dealt at length in the annals of Marwar. In Samvat 1860 the Estate of Rakhi was conferred on Thakur Shyam Singhji, with a rekh of Rs. 17,000 for valuable services rendered to the late Maharaja Man Singhji during his invasion of Pali and the battles of Sakhandhara and Jalor. In Samvat 1863 the Jodhpur Fort was besieged by Jaipur Army which took possession of Nadi-Rasolhar, a water reservoir near the fort. Thakur Shyam Singhji with forty-four Rajputs bravely fought and defeated them, but himself died with eleven Rajputs. He was cremated near the Jaipole in the Fort where a historical Memorial still exists in his sacred memory. After his heroic death Maharaja Man Singhji gave 18 villages of the income of Rs. 10,000 to his son, Jivraj Singhji and again in 1880 the villages of Khakarki and Daiparar of the income of Rs. 8,100 were given to him. The title of Rao also was conferred on him during the same year. Rao Jivraj Singhji built a strong Fort and supplied it with heavy cannons. He put down a serious revolt amongst the Estate subjects in Jojawar. Since then there has been lasting peace in the Estate.

The present Chief Raj Sri Rao Keshri Singhji Sahib succeeded to the *gaddi* in Samvat 1970. He has received his education at Jodhpur under the paternal care of the well-known soldier and statesman, Major-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur. By marriage he is related to the Chief of Siroth in the Jaipur State. His Estate comprises 23 villages. The Chief has made the hilly picturesque town of Jojawar the headquarters of his Estate. Here he has built Kesar Niwas—his personal residence—laid a fine spacious garden and repaired his ancient hill-fort in the Aravali mountains.



Captain Thakur Keshri Singh, Jaipur

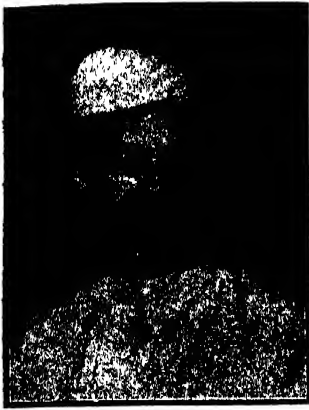
KESRI SINGH, CAPTAIN THAKUR, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur. Born, 1893. Obtained Diplomas from Mayo College, Ajmer and Agricultural College, Poona. Worked on staff of H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh and late Maharaja of Kashmir. Became A.D.C. and Enquiry Officer to late Maharaja of Gwalior in 1920. Joined Jaipur State Service in 1926 as Superintendent of Police.

KEVAL KRISHNA KHANNA, B.A., LL.B., Government Advocate, Jodhpur, son of Jagan Nath, B.A., ex-Headmaster, Durbar High School, and Inspector of Schools,

Jodhpur, and nephew of Rai Baij Nath, M.A., LL.B., ex-Legal Advisor, Hyderabad State. Appointed Naib Hakim 1925. Specially selected officiating Government Advocate, 1930. Appointed Government Advocate, 1933; Hakim Selection Grade 1936. Officiated as Judicial Superintendent, 1938.



Keval Krishna Khanna, B.A., LL.B., Jodhpur.



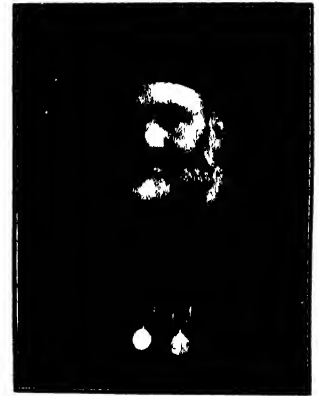
Gauri Prasad, Khaitan.



Saayyed Shaakile Aamaide,
M.A., LL.B., D. Com., son of
Syed Khalil Ahmed

KHAITAN, GAURI PRASAD, son of the late Rai Bahadur Seth Naurangrai Khaitan, Calcutta. Born, 1898. Proprietor, Khaitan Estate, Chandil, Manbhum District, President Calcutta Sugar Brokers' Association, Vice-President, Regimental Mess, Secretary and Director, Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Ltd., awarded King's Commission as Lieutenant and Subedar, Captain for Mohan Bagan Cricket Section for seven years. Has one son, Murlidhar Khaitan.

MAULVI SYED KHALIL AHMED, Manager, Dead Letter Office, Lucknow. Born, 1880. Started One Anna Fund to repair mosques and promote Primary Education. Established a Library. Director, U.P. Postal Co-operative Society. Member District Haj Committee having done much for promotion of Haj Pilgrims. Awarded Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals 1935, and 1937. Grandfather S. Iqbal, Tahsildar rendered valuable services during the Sikh War and Mutiny.



Maulvi Syed Khalil Ahmed,
Lucknow

RAJAH BAHADUR SRI RAMCHANDRA MARDARAJ DEO OF KHALLIKOTE, ATAGADA AND BIRIDI ESTATES. Born January 1900. His father, the late Raja Hari Hara Mardaraj Deo belonged to the Rana family of the Solar Dynasty known for loyalty to the Government. He endowed the College at Berhampore presented to the Berhampur Municipality a spacious Town Hall and was the founder and patron of the Khallikote College. He earned the title of Raja in recognition of his good public service. The move for the creation of a separate province

for the Orissas originated with him. The Estates of Khallikote and Atagada, comprising about 600 square miles, are the richest in the Ganjam District. In 1935, the Biridi Estate was annexed.

The present Raja was educated at the Newington Institution and the Madras Christian College. Occupies various posts of trust and responsibility. Was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the District Board of Ganjam and the Ganjam Land-holders' Association for many years. Lieutenant in the Indian Territorial Force for about 4 years. Holds advanced and broad views on social, religious and political matters. Keen huntsman and a good Shikari.

Rambha Palace is on the shores of the famous Chika Lake and commands a very picturesque view. Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, many Governors of Madras and other notable gentlemen have been the guests at this Palace. The

Rajah Bahadur was invited to the Third Round Table Conference and also to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The title of Raja (personal) was conferred in June 1929, and was made hereditary in 1934. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred in 1936.

With the formation of the Province of Orissa and with the introduction of Provincial Autonomy was the only Landholder who was returned uncontested from a General Constituency. Was a prominent Member of the Opposition in the Orissa Legislative Assembly and led the Opposition against the Madras Estates Land (Orissa Amendment) Bill with considerable vigour and ultimate success. Was invited to form a Ministry on the resignation of the Congress Party, but declined. Presided over the All-India Nationalists Conference held at Nagpur in October 1940 for War Co-operation. Takes leading part in promoting the War efforts of Orissa and is Vice-President of the Orissa Provincial War Committee. Member National Defence Council 1941. The Rajah Bahadur has a son aged eleven.



Rajah Bahadur Sri Ramchandra Mardaraj
Deo, of Khallikote.



Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., Peshawar

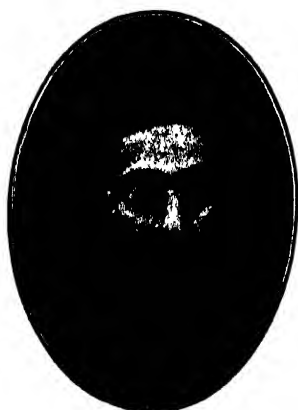
KHAN SAHIB, DR., M.L.A., Ex-Prime Minister, N.-W. F. Province, Peshawar. A prominent Congress Leader in the N.-W. F. Province, is the brother of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Represented N.-W. F. Province in the Central Legislative Assembly. Elected to the N.-W. F. P. Legislative Assembly in 1937 and became Prime Minister; resigned in obedience to Congress command.

KHANNA, RAI BAHADUR MEHR CHAND, C.I.E., M.L.A. 28, Saddar Road, Peshawar. Born, 1897. Is one of the founders of the Hindu Sabha in N.-W. F. P. and has been its President for several years, gave evidence before Royal Statutory Commission, 1930, submitted an exhaustive memorandum to the first Round Table Conference, 1930, Member, Frontier Regulation Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India, 1931, elected to



R. B. Mehr Chand Khanna, Peshawar

N.-W. F. P. Legislative Council, 1932, gave evidence before Jt. Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier Minorities, 1933, Chairman, Reception Committee, Frontier, Punjab and Sind Hindu-Sikh Conference at Peshawar, 1934, Finance Minister, N.-W. F. Province, 1937, is the Leader of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party in the N.-W. F. P. Legislative Assembly.



Nawab Khagun Hussain, Cawnpore

NAWAB KHAQUN HUSSAIN, Honorary Special Magistrate, Cawnpore, is a worthy representative of an ancient aristocratic family with a proud record of invaluable services to the Government and the public. He owns many medals for the services rendered by himself and his family. He is a member Red Cross Society, member, Prisoners' Aid Society, and member, Horticultural Society. He is a born philosopher, a poet and a statesman of long standing and experience. He rendered great humanitarian services during the Hindu-Muslim riot of 1937, giving protection to over 400 Hindus and Muslims in his house for those four days of trouble. He also did valuable work for peace during the Shia-Sunni trouble at Lucknow in 1937.

KHARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, M.B., B.A., M.D., M.L.A., ex-Prime Minister, C. P. and Berar, Indira Mahal, Dhautoli, Nagpur. Born in 1884 at Panvel near Bombay. He is a B.A. of the Allahabad University and M.B. and M.D., as well as a gold medalist of the Punjab University. After obtaining his medical degrees, he joined the C. P. Provincial Medical Service, but resigned in 1916 because he found it impossible to serve with self-respect. He has been taking a very prominent part in political and social activities. He was a Member of the Legislative Council, C. P. and Berar, 1923-29, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. In pursuance of the resolution of the Lahore Congress he resigned his seat in the Council in 1929. He took an active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 108, Cr. P. C. in July 1930. He was Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, from 1935 to 1937, where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Arya Marriage Validation Bill." In 1937 he was elected to the C. P. Legislative Assembly and became the First Prime Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar, (1937-38). He resigned the Premiership in 1938 on account of differences with the Congress High Command.



Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare, Nagpur



Wife of Lt-Col R. Kharegat

KHAREGAT, RUSTAM, Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S., M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (all from London University and England), Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara. Born 1889. Joined Medical Service 1915. Served in European Great War 1914-18 and Mesopotamian Rebellion 1920. N.W.F. Medal 1930. Wrote "Tourist Guide to Iran." A descendant of the family of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 1st Baronet, Bombay.



Lt-Col R. Kharegat

DARGAH KHWAJA SAHIB at Ajmer is the Mausoleum of the celebrated Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, who came to Ajmer from Khorasan at the age of

fifty-two before the invasion of India by Shahabuddin Ghouri and departed from this world about the year 1235 A.D. at the venerable age of ninety-seven. He was founder of the Chishti order of Sufies in India. The present head of this sacred order, Shaikhul Mashaikh Diwan Syed Ale Rasul Ali Khan, Sajjada-nashin, Dargah Khwaja Sahib, Ajmer, commonly known as Diwan Sahib, is his direct descendant in the male line. There is an endowment made by the Moghal Emperors attached to the Shrine which is managed by a Committee appointed under Act XX of 1863 as amended by Acts XXIII and XII of 1936 and 1938 respectively. The present Sajjada-nashin succeeded to his ancestral hereditary office in February, 1923. He is a first-class Jagirdar of Ajmer and holds a share in the offerings at the Shrine. He also was Jagir in the Jaipur State, in Hyderabad Deccan and Hyderabad Sind. He was created an Honorary Magistrate in 1928. He takes the keenest interest in the administrative reforms of the Dargah and the provision of comforts for the pilgrims and visitors.



Diwan Syed Ale Rasul Ali Khan, Sajjada-nashin, Ajmer

KHAR, BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., ex Prime Minister Government of Bombay, Chai Bungalow, Khar, Bombay. Born, 1888. Educated at Wilson College, Vunjeeewandas Madhavadas Sanskrit Scholar, Bhawoo Daji Prizeman, Dakshina Fellow. Enrolled as Vakil, 1912, Solicitor, 1918, taking active part in Politics since 1922, Secretary, Swaraj Party, Secretary, Bardoli Satyagrah Inquiry Committee, Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1930, participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and suffered imprisonment, Ex-President, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Maharashtra, Co-Editor, Bombay Law Journal, Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party; Prime Minister, Bombay, 1937-39.



Bal Gangadhar Khar, B.A., M.L.A. Bombay



Rai Bahadur Seth Khub Chand, Saharanpur

RAI BAHADUR SETH KHUB CHAND, Rais, Landlord, Honorary Magistrate, Chairman, Municipal Board, Saharanpur,

was born in 1901. He represents an old and distinguished family noted for its wealth, nobility, public spirit and munificence. His father, Seth Ghasi Ram, was a big banker, also dealt in landed property. Rai Bahadur Seth Khub Chand is an outstanding figure in society and is respected by all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He became a Municipal Commissioner in 1924, at the age of 23 and Chairman, District Board in 1926. The same year he was honoured with the title of Rai Bahadur. In 1933 he became the Chairman, Municipal Board, Saharanpur.



Khan Sahib Khuda Bakhsh Khan Saddozai

KHAN SAHIB KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN, Saddozai, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, N.-W F.P. Grandson of late Nizam Khan Khudallah of Dera Ismail Khan. He joined Frontier Police service in 1911 as a Sub-Inspector of Police. He was promoted to the rank of Prosecuting Inspector in 1927. He was awarded Indian General Services Medal, Coronation Medal and the title of Khan Sahib in 1937. Abdul Qayyum Khan Saddozai, brother of K. S. Khuda Bakhsh Khan Saddozai is reading in F. C. College



Abdul Qayyum Khan Saddozai

THE HON'BLE MALIK KHUDA BAKHSH, Speaker, N.-W.F.P. Legislative Assembly, Peshawar Permanent residence Dera Ismail

Khan. Born, 1886 ISBA, LL.B. Stood first in Punjab University in several examinations. Attained high position in legal profession. Participated in the Non-co-operation Movement in 1920-21 and jailed for three years. Leader of Opposition in the first Legislative Council, N.-W.F.P. Elected Speaker unanimously in the present Assembly. Has two sons — Abdul Wahid and Abul Latif



The Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Peshawar



Thakur Khuman Singhji, Jagirdar, Kakarwa Udaipur

KHAN SAHIB SHEIKH KHUDA BAKHSH, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Kohat. Son of Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdul Rahman Landlord, Kohat. Born, 1907 Graduated from Aligarh University in 1929. Joined as Secretary, Municipal Committee, Kohat, in 1932. Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bihar Relief Fund, Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund 1935, and Silver Jubilee Fund, 1935. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937. Working as Hony. Secretary, Red Cross Branch, Kohat since 1936. Made Khan Sahib in 1941



Khan Sahib Sheikh Khuda Bakhsh, Kohat

THAKUR KHUMAN SINGHJI, Jagirdar, Kakarwa, Udaipur State, Member, Legislative Committee, Mewar State. Born in Samvat 1955. Is son of Thakur Udai Singhji. Has good knowledge of English and Sanskrit. Was A.-D.-C. to late H. H. Fateh Singhji. Has been honoured with Tazim and Gold Anklets. Has three brothers—Mahendra Singhji, Jawan Singhji and Bhawani Singhji, who are ever loyal to the State.

THE HON'BLE NAWABZADA KHURSHID ALI KHAN, M.B.E., scion of the Ruling family of Malerkotla and son of the late Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, K.T., C.S.I., of illustrious memory, was born in Lahore, 1909. Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan had permanently transferred his residence from Malerkotla to Lahore in 1900. He had his own separate estate in Malerkotla and contributed 25 per cent of his revenue towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers and other State Forces. All through his life he was an outstanding figure in the public life of India. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and after taking a diploma joined the Government College, Lahore, where he passed the Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University. He was for some time a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, and studied French in Paris. He travelled extensively in Europe and since his return from the West was a devoted student of Western literature. His scholarship in English, French and Persian was of a singularly high order.

On the introduction of the Reforms in 1910 Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan was nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council and, by his intellect, character and personality, soon made his mark. A year later, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar in Delhi, he was invested with the Order of C.S.I. by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

He remained in the Imperial Legislative Council from 1910 till 1919 when after the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms he was elected to the Council of State representing the Punjab Muslims. He remained there from 1920 till 1925.

His public activities embraced a wide range of usefulness. He was a Fellow of the Punjab University, Member of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, Vice President of the Punjab Historical Society and Hony. Secretary of the Punjab Chiefs' Association from 1913 till he died, and in that responsible capacity rendered valuable services to the Crown and the Punjab Chiefs. He was President of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, for over ten years and permanent Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League. He was prominently associated with almost all the important Muslim political and educational institutions in India. During the Great War he rendered splendid recruiting service and subscribed liberally to various War Funds. In recognition of his War services he was granted fifteen squares of land in the Sherkhupura District and was created a Knight Bachelor in 1919. In the third Afghan War he served Government in various ways. He was from 1910 till 1913 Prime Minister of Patiala State.

The late Nawab was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the Central Punjab Muslim Constituency, in 1926. He remained in the Assembly till he died on the 26th of May, 1933. He was founder and leader of the Central Muslim party in the Legislative Assembly. He served on the Simon Commission as a Member representing the Punjab in 1928-29. He was a Delegate of Indians to the League of Nations in 1930 and for some time acted as the leader of the entire Indian delegation and was thus granted a Letter Patent by His Majesty the King-Emperor. Again in 1932 he was appointed a Member of the Indian Franchise Committee with Lord Lothian as Chairman. He was the acknowledged leader of Indian Muslims and was held in the highest esteem by his community. He was a member of the Athenium and Nation Liberal Clubs, London. He wrote several books. His best known works are "Life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh," "Life of Sher Shah Suri" and "A Voice from the East." He was writing a book on "World Politics and Islam," but unfortunately, before the completion of this important work, he passed away.

Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan was educated at the Cambridge Preparatory School, Dehra Dun, and then proceeded to England for private study. He was a Member of the Inner Temple, London, and stayed in England for 2½ years, studying and travelling in Europe. He was his father's Secretary from 1926 till he died in 1933, and went with his father as his Secretary to the League of Nations in 1930. Since his father's death he has been taking keen interest in Muslim politics and has been elected office-bearer of the All-India Muslim Conference, All-India Muslim League, Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, and Secretary of the Punjab Unionist Party. He was nominated to the Council of State as representing the Punjab in 1937 at the early age of 28 years. In the following year he received the title of the M.B.E. and a few months afterwards received an honorary King's commission in the Indian Army.

He has the distinction to be the youngest member of the Central Legislature.



Khushi Ram, Dehra Dun

KHUSHI RAM, Proprietor, Messrs Khushi Ram Hira, Lal, leading Government, M. E. S. and R.I.A.S.C. Contractors, Dehra Dun. Owner of considerable landed and house property, and proprietor of brick fields. Is also interested in Motor transport and Proprietor, Hira Bus Service. His firm is ably managed by his only son, Hira Lal, who is a promising young man of talent and looking after the whole affair. The firm supplied in 1940 for Military Training purposes one motor truck free of all costs. He is noted for his loyalty to the Government and is Surpanch to the Government Registered Panchayat and Member, War Committee.

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, C.I.E., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay. Born, 28th January 1888. Served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-18, Municipal Commissioner, Surat, 1918-20, Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, 1921; Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921, Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, 1923-24, Deputy-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1924-26; Ag. Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City, 1926; Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay City, 1931-34, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April, 1935; Chief Secretary, Government of Sind, 1936-38.

KIRTANE, VASUDEO VISHNU, Pleader, Dahanu, Thana, District, B. B. & C. I. Railway. Born, 1887. Educated at Wilson High School, Bombay. Married in 1913 to Sumatibai, daughter of Mr. Y. J. Joshi of Bombay. Passed School Final 1906. Took up service in Oriental Insurance Company and later in the Postal Department. In 1912 he passed

the District Pleader's Examination and started practice in Dahanu in September, 1913. He is now a leading practitioner in the Thana District. Has been taking active part in the Congress movement since 1921. Was President of the District Congress Committee and Taluka Congress Committee, 1924-1925. Was Sarpanch of Dahanu Village Panchayat for three years and President of the Native General Library, Dahanu for 5 years. Has been President, Samarth Sangha and Vice-President and Treasurer, Rugna Shushrusha Mandir, since 1931. Was Member of Thana District Local Board, 1928-1931. Possesses good comradeship of his wife, Mrs. Sumatibai, in his political activities. She was a Dictator of the District Congress Committee and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in 1932. Has been a Sitting Member of District Local Board and District School Board since 1935. Has been President of the Thana District Congress Com-



Vasudeo Vishnu, Kirtane, Dahanu, Bombay Presidency

mittee and Member of A.I.C.C. since 1935. Member of the National Convention. President of the Thana District School Board, 1939.



Kishenlall, Nasirabad

KISHEN LALL, Banker and Contractor, Nasirabad, born in Narnaul on September 18, 1889, and was educated at Rawalpindi. Joined the Banking Firm of Messrs Incharam & Co., and toured the whole of the Punjab, the Frontier Province, Rajputana and Central India, settled at Nasirabad. Opened his own Bank at Mhow under the name of Deendyal Kishenlall in 1924. Was recognised by Government for Military accounts. Also got the firm's name registered for contracts with M. E. S., S. & T., &c. Has carried out many contracts. Installed the Garrison Ice Factory at Nasirabad for supply of ice to His Majesty's troops. Has been Honorary Magistrate at Nasirabad since 1925. Has been President, Jain Charitable Dispensary since 1926 and President, A. V. Middle School, for five years. Was

Treasurer of His Majesty's Jubilee Fund and of the Bihar and Quetta Earthquake Funds. Was honoured with Coronation Medal. Is Member of Red-Cross Society at Nasirabad. Eldest son, Mr. Sumnerchand Jain, is reading for B.A. Final.



Lt. Col. Sardar Bahadur
Kishen Singh Bohra,
Udaipur

KISHEN SINGH BOHRA, Honorary Captain, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.O.M., resident of Sinola, District Dehra Dun at present Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Bhupal Infantry Udaipur. Mewar Served in France 1916, wounded in last battle of Indian Army Served in Mesopotamia 1916-18 Awarded I.O.M. in battle of Kut Took part in Mopla War 1920 and Waziristan 1921. Awarded First-Class O.B.I. 1930 Has five sons.

KITCHEN, THOMAS FRANCIS, Tullahmore House, Mussoorie, born 1881 Educated St. George College, Mussoorie and St. Joseph's College, Nainital. joined Survey of India Department, Government of India, in 1903 and retired as Extra Assistant Superintendent Publication A book on camp

life, "By Tent and Camp Fire" Interested in all games Deprecates sports connected with destruction of game animals needlessly.



Thomas Francis Kitchen,
Mussoorie



Koovaji K. Rathor, Cuttack,
Orissa

KOOVARJI KARSON, RATHOR, Merchant and Mill-owner, Cuttack, Orissa Born, 17th July 1900 Mr. Koovaji's father, late Mr. Karson Bhima, came to Cuttack in 1894 and after completing the line and several major bridges on the Cuttack-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, settled down at Cuttack From his early boyhood Mr. Koovaji was interested in business After his school career he started the Ice Factory at Cuttack But he had other ambitious schemes up his sleeve which found expression in the opening of Flour Mill and Rice Mills after a visit to Europe Mr. Koovaji is now the proprietor of more than one mills and factories and is acclaimed the pioneer of milling industry in Orissa Mr. Koovaji takes keen interest in all public matters He is a nominated Commissioner of the Cuttack Municipality, member of the Orissa War Committee, the S.P.C.A. and the Red Cross In recognition

of his meritorious services he was awarded the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals

KORBA ZAMINDARI is a premier one in the Bilaspur District in C. P. It is 823 sq. miles in area with a population of 99,000 souls It derives its name from Korwa, a hilly tribe, now extinct, a remnant being found on the top of the Karala Hills near Madanpur. It has got 343 villages with an annual income of Rs. 1,26,000, paying about Rs. 61,000 Takoli to the Government.

Rani Dhanraj Kunwar Devi, widow of Diwan Jageshwar Prasad Singh, took the administration of the Zamindari into her hands after the relinquishment of the Estate from the Court of Wards in 1922. She is an educated lady and has been managing the Estate since with efficiency, love and kindness to her ryots and loyalty to the Government, with the help of her able, energetic and tactful son-in-law, Diwan Rudra Saran Pratap Singh, Zamindar of Uprora Estate as Sarbarakar. She is a life member of the Red-Cross Society and recipient of Silver Coronation Medal for her loyalty to the Crown She contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Silver Jubilee Memorial Fund, Rs. 2,500 for the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, Rs. 500 to the Patna Earthquake Relief Fund and Rs. 5,000 to the Female Dispensary Family Ward at Bilaspur. The title of Rani was conferred upon her as a personal distinction in 1941 for valuable services. She also maintains a Primary School and a Cheap-Plan Dispensary at Korba at her own cost She is very keen about the improvements of the Estate She has got a decent Rest House well furnished for her guests, a nice Cheap Plan Dispensary, Doctor's quarters, Revenue and Forest Offices, with gardens all round which present a picturesque view.

KOTAK, H. B., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Janjira State since 1932; Naib-Dewan and Chief Judge, Wankaner State (1900-1907), where for meritorious work H. H. the Raja Sahib granted him an annuity for life; Dewan, Rajkot State (1907-1921), where he steadily raised the revenue of the State to a high level. Was awarded a certificate of merit by the Government of India for valuable services in connection with the War Loan (1917) Title of Rao Bahadur conferred in June (1920) as a mark of personal distinction. General Manager of E. I. Cotton Association (1921-23) when he helped to put the Association on an organised basis and was made a J. P. and Hon. Magistrate, Dewan, Idar State (1926-28) where he speedily improved the financial position of the State. Appointed Dewan, Janjira State in 1932 during the Minority Administration to aid Her Highness the Regent Begum Sahiba. After the termination of the Regency Administration in 1933 His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Bahadur appointed him as his Dewan which position still holds.

Address:—Janjira-Murud.



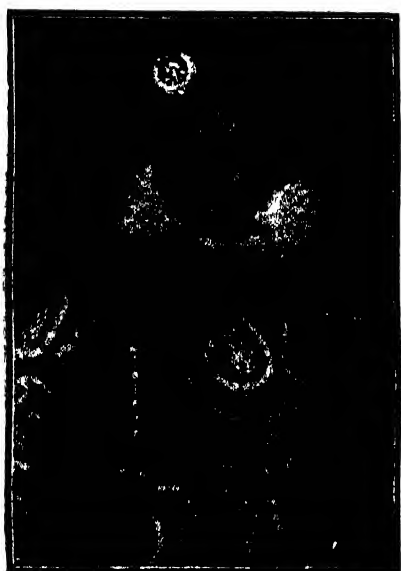
Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak,
Dewan, Janjira State

KOTHARI, KANWAR TEJ SINHA, B.A., Manager, State Bank, City and Railway Magistrate, Member and Treasurer, State Central War Committee. Born 1910: Educated in Maharana's Intermediate College, Udaipur, Holkar College, Indore: Married Shreemati Jatankunwarbai, daughter of Mehta Laxman Singhji: Treasurer, 1928 one son Mohan Sinha. Manager, State Bank, 1932; Assistant Deosthan Hakim 1933: Judge, Small Cause Court and Additional Munsiff, 1935-38. City and Railway Magistrate 1938: Officiating Hakim, Girwa, 1938-39. Received Special Honours of Gold-Langars 1936, Manjha 1937, Gold-Todas 1939, Phulmala 1939, Jeekara 1940. Winner of Pratap Jayanti Tennis Tournament 1933. Publication: "Kothariji Sri Balwant Singh-ka-Jeewan-Charitra."



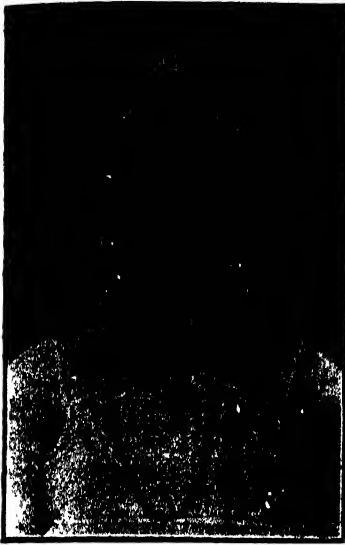
Kumar Tej Sinha Kothari.

LATE KOTHARI BALWANTSINGHJI, late Prime Minister and Member, Raj Shree Mendrajsabha. Born, 1862 A.D. Adopted 1872. Educated in Hindi, Urdu, Persian and English. Married Shreemati Zorawar Kanwarbai, daughter



Late Kothari, Balwantsinghji.

of Prithvirajji Lodha of Jodhpur. Superintendent, Police, 1876: Hakim, Saira and Faujdari, 1877, Peshkar to H. H. and Fauj Musahib, 1878: Hakim, Deosthan, 1881-1905. Camp Officer, Viceregal Darbar, Chittorgarh, 1881. Hakim, Faujdari, 1884 Muafi Inquiry, 1886: Member, Mahendrasabha, 1886. Shahpura Case, 1891. Manager, State Bank, 1891-92 Customs Commissioner 1892: Prime Minister, 1894-1905 Famine Administration, 1900-1901: Revenue Commissioner, 1905-14 Mint Master, 1906. Prime Minister, 1910-14: Member, Raj Shree Mendrajsabha, 1932-38 Held other special offices and was also Member of the Education Committee and Member Raj of Shree Walter-Krit-Rajput Hitkarini Sabha. Recipient of Special Honours befitting the dignity of a Prime Minister such as Gold, Beda, Tajeem, etc., etc. Attended Delhi Darbars 1903 and 1912 A. D. President-founder, Jain Shikshansanatha, Udaipur: President, Sadhu Margi Jain Hitachu Mandal, 1921: 26, 29, 34, 37: President, Ghatkopar Jevadaya Fund, 1923. Died in 1938 leaving one son, one daughter, three grandsons, one grand-daughter and one great-grandson.



Late Kothari Kesrisingha.

LATE KOTHARI KESRISINGHA, late Prime Minister and Member, Council of Regencies, Udaipur State, belonged to an ancient Oswal Kothari family, who have served the State from the time of Rana Kumbha (1433 A.D.) Kothari Chohitji and Chatarbhuji, served as Prime Ministers. Kothari Mandanji was also awarded suitable Jagirs. Bheemji fought bravely in the battle against Moghuls (1711 A.D.) Born, 1824 A.D., Manager State Bank 1846, Mint Master 1845, Customs Commissioner 1851 Prime Minister 1859-62 Member, Council of Regencies 1862. Prime Minister 1866-69 Famine Commissioner 1868-69 Revenue Commissioner 1871 Received special Honours of Moti-Akshata, Gold-Todas (twice), Gold Chadi Gota, Gold-inkstand, Hekar Kalanji Darikhana, and Shekh-ka-Beda, Manjha, Jeekara, etc., etc. When deputed to attend the Viceregal Darbar at Agra 1859, was also awarded the Special Honour of Chava. Adam and Chanwars. Jagir villages Borao, Netavala Haveli and Garden were awarded. Founded a charitable institution Sadabarat at Eklingshi. Offered a garden to the temple. Had two daughters. Adopted Kothari Balwant Singh. 1872 Died, 1872



Kothari Girdhari Singh

KOTHARI GIRDHARI SINGH, Member Raj Shree Mehandra Sabha and District Officer, Girwa Born 1890 A.D. Educated, Maharana's High School Udaipur Married Sardarkunwarbai 1905 Udaikunwarbai 1915, daughters of Seth Dhanroopmalji Golcha of Jaipur Received Official Training and worked in Mehakma Khas Revenue, State Bank etc, under the supervision of Kothari Balwant Singh and Peshkar to late H. H. Was Member War Loan Committee. Hakim Sahara 1921. Bhilwara 1922. Chittorgarh 1924 Girwa 1925 Devasthan 1930. Kapasin 1933 Rajnagar 1937 Girwa 1938. Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate 1926: Member Raj Shree Mehandrasabha 1938 Member Walter-krit-Rajput-Hitkarim-Sabha 1938. Recipient of Gold-Langars 1932 Manjha 1936, Jeekara 1938, Double-Gold-Langars 1939, Pearl-Phul-Mala 1939, Tajeem 1939, Darikhana-ka-Beda 1939. President, Jain Sikhashansansta 1938 Has three sons, one daughter and one grandson.



Rawat Man Singh of Kotharia Estate.

KOTHARIA ESTATE - Rawat Man Singh, born, 1916. Educated in Mayo College Married Rajkumari Sohan-kawri of Thakur Chaim Singh of Pokhran, Maiwar. Has two sons. Absolute teetotaler, great Shiv devotee, social, keenly interested in Thakana's work and greatly loved by his subjects. Comes from famous Prithwiraj Chauhan, last King of Delhi. His ancestor, Raja Manak Chand, Chief of Etawah, fought along with Maharana Sanga of Mewar against Baber. Since then established in Mewar Loyalty to Maharana, courage and bravery in battles have been exemplary and inborn qualities of this family. The very fact that since Raja Manak Chand continually all generations, except last six from hence, rushed to the cause of Maharana with all resources and gladly sacrificed their lives and interest, stands as a proof. In appreciation of most valuable and loyal services was granted Mandalgarh, later on Jiran and afterwards present Estate Kotharia instead, which has 86 villages. Enjoys Tazim and all honours, privileges of First Class Umrao and has second seat in Durbar. Has Judicial powers Civil up to 10,000 and Criminal up to three years' imprisonment and 1,000 fine.

KOTHAVALA, DEWAN PHEROZE DHANJISHAH, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State. Born, 19th April 1886. Educated at Rajpipla High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised at the Bombay High Court, 1912-15 on the Appellate Side. Appointed



Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Wardha

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916, appointed Naib-Dewan of Rajpipla 1927, and Dewan, November, 1930.

KRIPALANI, J. B., ACHARYA, M.A. (History and Economics) Working General Secretary, Indian National Congress, Wardha, C. P. Served as Professor in Bihar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17, Private Secretary to Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, 1918; Professor of Politics in Benares Hindu University, 1919; Started Khadi and Village work, 1920; In charge of the Gujarat Vidyalaya as Acharya (Principal), 1922-27



Dewan Pheroze Dhanjishah Kothavala, Dewan Rajpipla State.



Pt. Kripa Narain Kak, Udaipur

KRIPA NARAIN KAK, PANDIT, U.D.A. (Aberdeen), Agricultural and Rural Development Officer, Udaipur, Rajputana, Ishwan Niwas, Udaipur. Born at Jodhpur on 31st October, 1898. Educated at Jodhpur and then at Aberdeen. Is son of Shri Sukhdeo Prasad, K.T., C.T.E. Has two sons—Vijendra Narain aged 20, and Hanu Narain aged 11

KR KRIPAL SINGH, son of Ch. Shandan Singh, Rais and Zamindar, Rup Dhami, Etah. Born, 1971 B.S. Hony. Asstt. Recruiting Officer, Etah. He helped the Government during Great War of 1914-1918 and is contributing liberally towards the prosecution of the present War. He has very old traditions of loyalty to the British Government. His ancestors helped the British in the Mutiny of 1857 when they gave shelter to several British officers. He has been granted a Jagir by the Government besides Khil'at. His



Kr. Kripal Singh, Etah

Estate is managed by him with the help of his Manager, Pt. Daya Shanker

DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN KRISHNA KISHORE, present head of Dahriwala Family, was born in 1874. He read up to B.A. in Government College. He is a Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Director of Saraswati Sugar Syndicate, Simla Banking Company, Lahore, Peshawar, Sialkot and Farrukhabad Electrics, President, Sanatan Dharm College Society, Sanatan Dharm Sanskrit College and High School, and General Secretary of Kangra Temple Restoration and Administration Committees



Rai Bahadur Krishna Lal Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Cawnpore

KRISHNA LAL GUPTA, RAI BAHADUR B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Federal Court India, s/o Lala Kalloomal, leading Shellac Industrialist and Banker, P.O. Kalloomal Street, Cawnpore. Hony. Asstt. Technical Recruiting Officer, Cawnpore, Etawah, Farrukhabad. Nominated on Eastern Group Conference, U.P. Industrial Enquiry Committee, Honorary Secretary, Anti-Tuberculosis League, U.P., Kirana Seva Samiti, U.P. Chamber of Commerce.



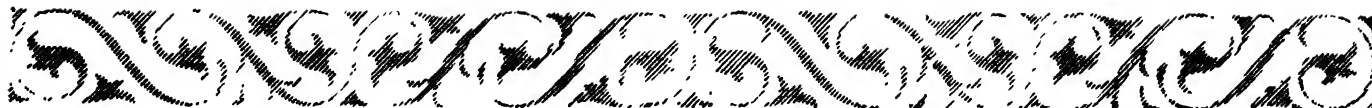
Diwan Bahadur Diwan Krishna Kishore, Lahore



Left —Karan Raj Khosla

Above —Kanshi Ram Khosla

Right —Parikshit Raj Khosla.



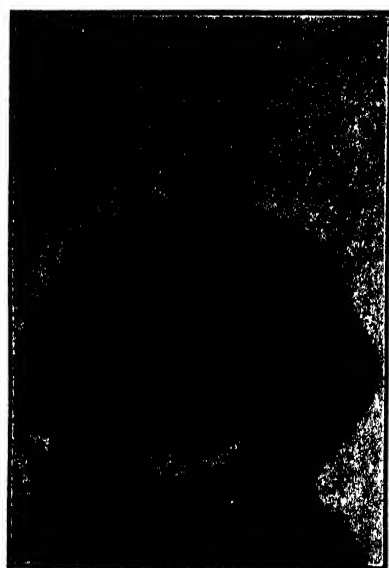
KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, Proprietor, The Imperial Publishing Company, Lahore, was born in April, 1882. He belongs to the well-known ancient and respectable family of Khosla Kshatriyas of Talwan, District Jullundur. He was educated at F. C. College, Lahore. Joined the late Commercial Bank of India Ltd., 1902; Manager, Peoples' Bank 1904, Punjab Co-operative Bank 1905. Started his own firm of Khosla Brothers, 1901. Assistant Secretary, All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Lahore, in 1910-11. Started the Imperial Publishing Company 1911; Managing Agent, Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920, Governing Director, Kaye Motors Ltd.; Dealers in Motor Cars, Trucks and accessories. During the Great War 1914-18 he started the *Daily Bulletin* in English and also *Urdu Bulletin*, and later on started the *Hindu Herald*, in 1928 which changed into *Daily Herald*, in 1930, and left it in the hands of his brother in 1934. He was Editor, *Daily Herald*, 1933-34. Member. Executive Body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, since 1930. Member, N. W. R. Local Advisory Committee, Lahore, 1930 to 1934, 1936-38, 1940.

Publications :—"The Imperial Coronation Durbar," "India and the War," "H. I. M. King George V and Princes of India and the Indian Empire", "States, Estates and Who's Who in India". He is now compiling "India and Nazi Menace" or "India and the Second Great War".

He has two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Prikshit Raj Khosla, while barely out of his teens, made his mark as a singularly promising journalist as Editor, *Everybody's Weekly*, Lahore, which under his charge, had become immensely popular in cultured society. For some years he was Manager, Kaye Motors, Ltd. He is at present ably managing the Imperial Publishing Company. The younger son, Karan Raj Khosla, is a minor and is being educated.

PT. KRISHNA NARAIN MISRA, Honorary Assistant Collector, Derapur, District Cawnpore, is the Zamindar of Derapur, famous for his many noble qualities of head and heart. His grandfather, Pandit Kanauji Lal Misra had to his credit a glorious record of services for the British Government. In the height of the great Mutiny of 1857, when the Bellie Guard of Lucknow was besieged by the Mutineers, he was the person to furnish correct information to the British Army regarding the position of the enemy's battery and defences. He was a reliable spy during those troublous times. He was the person who guided Mr. Henry Cavanagh from the Residency to the Commander-in-Chief's Camp. In recognition of his services he was promised Sarishtedari of the Chief Commissioner's Office and a reward of Rs. 20,000. He was twice suspected by the Mutineers, but since discretion is better part of valour, he

satisfied the Mutineers regarding his fidelity and thus saved himself and his master. In return to his valuable services he was first made a Tehsildar and later on he was promoted to the post of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He was granted several testimonials by eminent officials, such as Messrs. S. Martin, L. Napier, Sir J. Outram, Major-General Napier of Magdala, W. R. Mansfield, General, etc., and one *Sanad* in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Empress Victoria, all recording their hearty obligations for his most courageous deeds. He was also granted a medal, containing 2 bars for "Relief and Defence of Lucknow". The present representative of the family, Pt. Krishna Narain Misra, is also keeping up the family tradition of loyalty and is a respected citizen. He also received *Sanads* from the Collectors of Cawnpore for meritorious services. As an Honorary Assistant Collector he has given a brilliant account of himself. He is also a big Zamindar and a worthy scion of one of the most respected and best known family in the



Krishna Narain Misra, Derapur, District Cawnpore



M. Shyam Narain Misra.

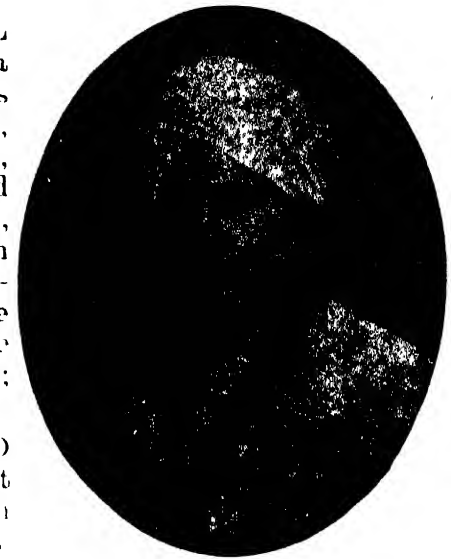
District. He is a very kind Zamindar, always eager to promote the happiness and prosperity of his tenants. He is noted for his munificence. His charity counts of no race or creed. For his many untirable public-spirited activities he enjoys the esteem and affection of Hindus and Mohammodans alike, and the respect of the officials. He takes keen interest in sports and games. He is social and polite and is endowed with almost all the qualities that go to the winning of a thorough gentleman. He has devoted his life to the work of the public and the Government and both count upon his ready support of his respective activities for public good. He equally enjoys the respect and confidence of both the Government and the public for his selfless loyalty and immense public spirit. He has got four sons, all educated, the eldest is M. Shyam Narain Misra.

K RISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR SIR VANGAL THIRUVENKATA, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Diwan, Baroda State. Born, 1881. Educated at Presidency College, Madras and Law College, Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service, 1903; Trustee, Vizianagram Estate, 1919-22; Collector of Ramnad, 1923; Secretary to Madras Government in Law, Education and other Departments, 1924-27; lent as Diwan, Baroda State, 1927, acted as a delegate to the three Round Table Conferences in London; acted as a Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee; Member, Reserve Bank Committee; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations on behalf of India for the Session held in September 1934 and 1936; attended His Majesty's Coronation, 1937.



Pt. Krishna Prasad Bhargava, Agra

PANDIT KRISHNA PRASAD BHARGAVA, son of Pandit Gopal Prasad Bhargava. Born 1914. Proprietor of Messrs Girdharlal Vakil, Bankers, Krishna Ice Factory, Delhi and Agra, Girdhar Gopal Tin Factory, Agra; G. G. Fruit Preserving Factory, Agra; Gopal Krishna Electric Lamp Works, Agra, The Treasurer and Guarantor of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Agra, Aligarh Hathras, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Morena, Dibal, Firozabad and Sasagunj; President, Agra Trader's Association, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Agra Mutual Assurance Society, Ltd. Vice-Chairman, Gaoshala Society, Member, Executive Committee, All-India Bhargava Sabha. Address — Belangunj, Agra.



Sir V. T. Krishnamacharya, Diwan, Baroda State

K RISHNASWAMI AYYAR, DEWAN BAHADUR SIR ALLADI, Kt., B.A., B.L., Advocate-General and Member, Law College Council, 27, Luz, Mylapur, Madras. Born, 1883. Educated at Christian College, Madras. Started practice, 1907. Was twice Syndic, Madras University. Has contributed liberally to charitable and educational institutions. Delivered Andhra University Convocation Address, 1930. Is Member, Sanskrit College Committee, Mylapur. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1926. Dewan Bahadur, 1930. Knighted, 1931.



Th. Bhooshan Singh Deo

THAKUR KSHITI BHOOSHAN SINGH DEO, ZAMINDAR, CHANDERPORE cum PADAMPUR ESTATE, DISTRICT BILASPORE, C. P. The Zamindari comprises 233 villages; revenue Rs. 65,000 and Takoh Rs. 43,000. The Zamindari came into being as a Government grant for valuable services rendered during the rebellion of Surenda Sha in 1862 in Samballpur District. The family comes of the famous Chawhan clan of Rajputs and are connected with many a Ruling House of South India. The founder of the House was Rai Rup Singh Bahadur who established himself at Chanderpore in 1862. The present Zamindar, Thakur Kshiti Bhooshan Singh Deo, upholds, with marked ability and success, the ancient traditions and cultural heritage of his clan. He is being ably assisted in the administration of the Zamindari

by his brother, Thakur Sashu Bhooshan Singh, who has had a brilliant scholastic career in the Benares Hindu University. Thakur Kshiti Bhooshan Singh is blessed with a son, Thakur Vijaya Kumar Singh Deo.

KUMARAPPA, JOSEPH C., M. A. (Columbia), B.Sc. Business Administration (Syracuse, N. Y.), F. S. A. A. (London), Organiser and Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, C. P. Born, 4th January 1892. Practised as an Incorporated Accountant in partnership in London and then at Bombay. Carried out an economic survey of Matar Taluka in connection with Gujarat Vidyapith, 1922; was in editorial charge of *Young India*, from May 1930 to February 1931 and again from October to December, 1931; for his writings was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, 1931 and two years, 1932; Member, Managing Committee, Bihar Central Relief Committee, and also its Internal Auditor, 1934.



Joseph C. Kumarappa, Organiser and Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha.

PT. KUMAR KRISHNA SHARMA, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Muttra. Born at Bayana, Bharatpur State, on 13th March, 1899. Father, Pt. Krishna Gopal Sharma, is a leading Lawyer in Bharatpur State. Pandit Kumar Krishna was first among successful candidates from Bharatpur, in Matriculation Examination of 1916. He passed Intermediate Examination in First and B.A. in Second Division from Agra College. Was Prime Minister of Agra College Parliament. Passed M.A. in Economics and LL.B. from Allahabad University in 1922 and was first in University in M.A., in his course. Has been practising as a Lawyer since 1923 and is one of the leading Advocates in Muttra. Has been co-opted Member of Finance and Education Committees of Municipal Board and Secretary, Bar Association, Muttra. Is a Member of Muttra District Literary Association. Owns substantial property in Bharatpur State and in Muttra District. Relations hold responsible posts in British India and Indian States. Fond of tennis and riding.



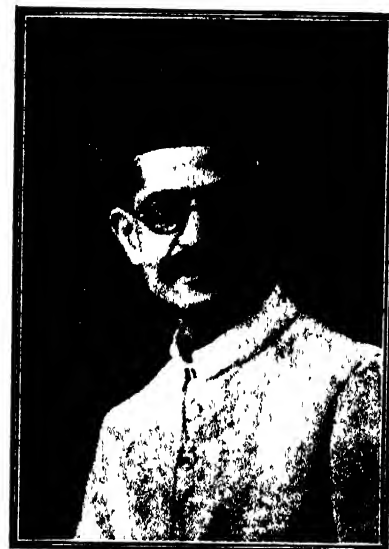
Pt. Kumar Krishna Sharma, Muttra



Kunwar Bahadur, Akbarpur,
District Cawnpore

KUNWAR BAHADUR, Revenue Agent, Zamindar, Rais, Akbarpur, District Cawnpur, son of Munshi Debi Dayal. Born in the year 1907. President Ram Lala Committee. Secretary Tahsil Akbarpur Prisoners' Aid Society and awarded Commissioner's Sanad in connection with Silver Jubilee and Sanad for meritorious public services during Civil Disobedience. Pays revenue over Rs. 300—137 bigha kasta. Member and Treasurer to the Local Tennis Club.

KUNZRU, THE HON. PANDIT HRIDAYANATH, Member Council of State, Allahabad. One of the first members to join the Society founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 1905, succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Deodhar as President, 1935, was actively associated with the Indian National Congress till the Liberals seceded from that body in 1918, since then has presided over All-India Liberal Federation and several Provincial Federation Sessions, was Member, U. P. Legislative Council for several years; President, Servants of India Society.



The Hon. Pt. Hridaya Nath Kunzru
Allahabad



Thakur Khushal Singh, of Geejgarh, Jaipur.

THAKUR KHUSHAL SINGH of Geejgarh, Geejgarh House, Jaipur. Is third son of late Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., of Pokaran. Born, 21st February, 1894; succeeded to Thikana Geejgarh by adoption, educated, Mayo College Ajmer; stood first in Diploma Examination, 1911, passed Higher Diploma Examination 1914; married elder daughter of Raja of Alipura 1916, appointed Sardar-in-Waiting to H. H. of Jaipur, reorganised Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts; organised Jaipur State Section of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, London (1923-24); appointed Judge, Jaipur Chief Court, 1924; Member, Legislative Committee

and Board of Management of Maharaja's College; Chairman, King George V Silver Jubilee Fund, Jaipur, 1935; President, two Special Tribunals 1940. Now Member, Central Advisory Board; Member, Public Service Commission, Jaipur. Blessed with two sons.



Shreeman Th Sahib Jorawar Singhji
of Kurki

THE THIKANA OF KURKI was granted to Thakur Bahadur Singhji Chandawat Rathore by Maharaja Shri Man Singhji Salub of Jodhpur State in Sambat 1872 Sawan badi gyaras in recognition of good services. The Thikana enjoys Hath-ka-Kurab. The present Thakur Jorawar Singhji is 9th in descent from Thakur Bahadur Singhji. Rekh 16,500 Villages six.



Shreeman Thakur Sahib Bahadur
Singhji of Kurki.

LACHHMAN DAS AGGARWAL, RAI BAHADUR, Banker and Millowner of Messrs. Gulzan Mal Ram Chand, Lahore, was born on

the 11th May, 1873. He is one of the most influential and affluent personalities of the province. From humble beginnings he has gradually risen by sheer dint of honesty, keenness, intelligence and strenuous labour, to a most

advisable position of a "business magnate." To-day his shops are flourishing in almost all the important and leading towns of the Punjab. He also owns a sugar mill at Jarwal Road near Lucknow in U. P. His religious and social activities extend to various aspects of life. Has been working as General Secretary, the Vice-President and now as President to the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Lahore. He is also Vice-President, Executive Committee, Lahore Sanatan Dharma College Society. In recognition of his extensive humanitarian work, the title of "Rai Bahadur" was conferred upon him in 1936. He has founded a "Free Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya" after his name and spent one lakh on a palatial building in Harwar for pilgrims to Kumbh and other festivals. His life is dedicated to the weal and welfare of the people.

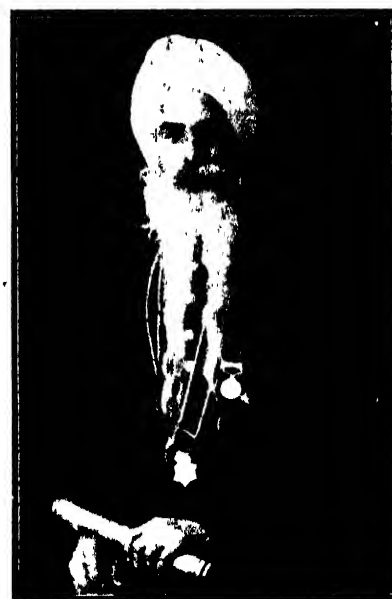
The life of Rai Bahadur Lachhman Das is the life and growth of Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Lahore—they are so indissolubly linked up.



Rai Bahadur Lachhman Das
Aggarwal, Lahore.

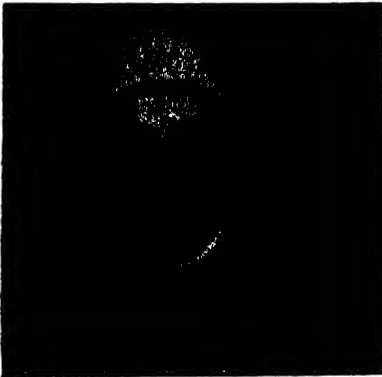
SARDAR SAHIB LAHORA SINGH, Executive Officer, Sangrur, Jind State, was born at Lahore in 1883. He is the son of Dr. Bela Singh, retired Vety. Assistant of Sangrur. He joined Burma Government service in 1906 as Sub-Assistant Surgeon. He served with credit during the Burma Rebellion and was awarded medal and a B.B.L. gun. He takes considerable interest in child welfare. He received the title of Sardar Sahib in 1938. He owns, jointly with his younger brother Sardar Sahib Dr. Pishoura Singh who is also in Burma service, about 400 bighas of land in Sangrur. He is a fine huntsman. He has four sons and two daughters. The second son is getting education in Government College, Lahore, the third is in Burma and the fourth is in Khalsa College, Amritsar.

LAITHWAITE, JOHN GILBERT, C.S.I., C.I.E., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor-General of India, Simla and New Delhi. Born, 5th July, 1894. Educated at Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford. Served in Great War (wounded), appointed to India Office, 1919; Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, M. P., 1922-23; Asstt. Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India, 1923-24; specially attached to the Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference, 1931; Secretary, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932; Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee, August 1935 to January 1936.



Sardar Sahib Lahora Singh, Sangrur,
Jind State

THE LAKHNA ESTATE, in the district of Etawah (U. P.), is one of the best known Estate in the United Provinces. It was founded towards the close of the eighteenth century by Khuman Singh, an enterprising Brahman bearing the title of Rao. The Taluqa originally consisted of more than 100 villages. It gradually decreased and fell practically to ruin during the Famine of 1837-38. Rao Khuman Singh's son, Jaswant Rai, was awarded the title of Raja Bahadur, the distinction of a C. I. E. and a grant of five villages for life free of revenue in recognition of the services rendered by him during the Mutiny of 1857. The Raja Bahadur was a great businessman and earned lakhs. He disinherited his son, Balwant Singh, and made a will in favour of his wife, Rani Kishori, a lady of masterful character. On his death in 1879 Rani Kishori succeeded him and administered the Estate very ably and efficiently



Pt. Sudhakara Sharma, Manager, Lakhna Estate.

for forty-six years. She was of an intensely generous nature and gave away lakhs in charity and for various philanthropic works. She died in 1921 and was succeeded by her daughter, Rani Mahalakhshmi Bai, the present Proprietress of the Estate. She had two sons, but unfortunately they died in young age. All her near relatives also are dead. Her Estate lies in the districts of Etawah and Mainpuri, yielding an income of one Lakh. She has also got vast property in the Bareilly District with an income of about Rs. 40,000.



PANDIT SUDHAKARA SHARMA, Manager of Lakhna Estate, was born in February, 1894. He is managing the Estate most efficiently and is the Chairman, Education Board, District Board, Etawah; Member, S. D. High School and Chairman of the Town Area, Lakhna. He is blessed with eight children.

LAKHSHMI NARAIN DUBE, Assistant Engineer, Cawnpore, at present incharge of Cawnpore Improvement Trust. Permanent residence Village Premore, P. O. Chihamau, Distt Farrukhabad, U. P. Passed S. E. S. Roorki College. Joined P. W. D. in 1921. Approximate income of property Rs 1,000. Constructed R. C. C. Bridge in Jaunpore District in 1917 and remodelled Ganges Bridge at Cawnpore in 1900. Now incharge of Kamaha Building at Cawnpore. Has one daughter.



BHAGAT LAKSHMAN SINGH, Retired P.E.S., Rawalpindi. Born June 8th, 1863. Joined educational service as A. D. I. 1903. Promoted to Provincial Service 1920. Retired 1922. Worked as Professor of History and English in Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, also as Headmaster, Shresht Niti High School, Rawalpindi, and Government High School at various places. Started Anglo-Vernacular Khalsa Middle Schools at Sukho and Kallar in Rawalpindi District. Received five extensions of service for meritorious work, a rare instance in the history of Punjab Educational Service. Is original promoter of Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore. Worked also as Secretary, Punjab M. H. Family Relief Fund, Lahore. Is Honorary Member, Khalsa College Council, Amritsar. Received a Sanad for services during last Great War. Was offered editorship of "Tribune", Lahore, by late Sardar Dayal Singh Majithia, but could not accept the offer for several reasons. Started first English weekly, "Khalsa" from Lahore. Has compiled in English "Life of Guru Govind Singh" and "Sikh Martyrs". Has subscribed to various educational institutions and Prachar Funds.



Bhagat Lakshman Singh, Rawalpindi.

LAKSHMI NARAIN, Rais, Merchant, Contractor, Banker and Landlord, Cawnpore, was born in 1910. At so young age he enjoys the reputation of being a business magnate of the first order. He is proprietor of the famous firm of Lakshmi Narain Parmanand, doing extensive business as cotton waste specialists, Railway and Army contractors; exporters, bankers and landlords, having branch offices at Agra, Delhi, Simla, Bombay, Calcutta, Indore and Ahmedabad. Considerable landed property is also owned by Lakshmi Narain Parmanand, Anandi Dyal Parmanand and Krishnanand Roopnaram. Lala Lakshmi Narain is always keen to adopt the latest methods and inventions in his business undertakings. He is popular with all classes of people for his ability, honesty and integrity and is renowned all over the country for his adventurous spirit in business and his extensive and highly successful commercial and industrial activities.



Seth Lakshmi Narain

SETH LAKSHMI NARAIN, son of the late Rai Sahib Khub Lal, Rais, is the scion of a very antique and respectable family of Sikandraro (Aligarh). His great-grandfather, Seth Devi Pershad, did commendable services during the Mutiny of 1857 for which the British Government granted him a Jagir. This Jagir together with some more property was attached to a temple under family trust of which the Sethji is at present Manager. This family is noted for steadfast loyalty to the Crown and is duly honoured by the grant of different honours from time to time. Sethji's services in the previous and the present Wars have been active and whole-hearted. Sethji is a literary genius. "Hiraday Lahri and Upekshita," the two books out of his many Hindi writings, are worth

mentioning. His construction of "Shri Lakshmi Narain Pustakalaya" is sufficient proof of his love for studies and art. Sethji has one son B. Jai Narain, who looks after Zamindari and other affairs.

THE LATE AYURVEDAMARTAND VAIDYA RATTAN SWAMI LAKSHMI-RAMJI BHISHACHARYA, born of a Gour Brahman family of Jaipur, 1873. Initiated to Dadupanth in childhood, received education under his spiritual Guru Swami Chandandassji and at Sanskrit College, Jaipur. Served Head of Department of Ayurveda in the same College upto 1933. Became foremost physician of the country, for professional visits outside Jaipur, charged Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per day. Founded Dhanwantari Aushdhalaya with arrangement for indoor patients, for free treatment of the general public. Founded Dadu Mahavidyalaya for spreading education among Dadupanthis. Created Swami Lakshmiram Trust and donated movable and immovable property worth Rs. 2,50,000 for spreading Ayurvedic education, grant of scholarship to deserving students, and for publication of books. Elected President, All-India Vaid Sammelan, Calcutta, 1914. President, Ayurveda Vidyapeeth for many years. Died at the age of 66 in 1939 leaving Ayurvedacharya Swami Jananidassji, Professor of Ayurveda at Sanskrit College Jaipur, a worthy successor of his illustrious Guru.



The late Ayurvedamartand Vaidya Rattan Swami Lakshmiramji Bhishacharya, Jaipur

DIWAN LALCHAND NAVALRAI, M.L.A., Advocate, Larkana, Sind. Born, 1870 at Larkana. A prominent figure in the public life of Sind. A keen world traveller. Author of "The Western World Travels," "Trips to Kashmir and Southern India" and "Sainly Sayings", works of outstanding merit. Worked with distinction as Chairman, Larkana Municipality. Took keen interest in Political Conferences and Congress till 1917. Entered the Legislative Assembly in 1928 and continued there until re-elected in 1935. Member, Brayne Sind Conference; Elected President, Sind Hindu Conference, 1934. Universally respected in Sind and other Provinces for his earnest patriotism and sturdy independence of views.

LALJI BHAI K. RATHOD, Builder and Contractor. Born, 1905 Forefathers originally belonged to Jodhpur and migrated to Cutch about three hundred years ago. His grandfather started contract business over E. I. R. in 1886. But the climate of Bengal did not suit Lalji Bhai's father, Krishna Mawji. He accordingly settled in Central India and continued his ancestral business. Being honest, original and hardworking, he earned a good reputation. Lalji Bhai took full charge of the business in 1932. He had started taking interest in the business at the early age of thirteen under the experienced and expert guidance of his father. His special talents for this business developed and to-day he has extended his business as builder and contractor of mills, factories and other such buildings. On the occasion of the marriage of his eldest daughter, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal conferred upon him the well-deserved title of Rai. Lalji Bhai has two children—a son, Kunwar Komal Singh, and a daughter, Parbati Devi. He is yet in his thirties and at such an early age has carved for himself an enviable position. The future holds for him still greater prizes because success has not affected his affability, straightforwardness and amiable disposition.



Lalji Bhai K. Rathod

LAL SINHA SAKTAWAT (SESHODIA), Chief Revenue and Settlement Officer, Udaipur. Born 1895. Is third son of Thakur Parvatsinghji of Jagat Jagir. Had a brilliant educational career, getting medals and Government scholarships. First Rajput graduate, L.B. 1922. Appointed Assistant Settlement Officer 1922 to Mr. Trench, L.C.S., C.I.E., Revenue and Settlement Commissioner; Senior Assistant with Jagir work 1926; Settlement Officer, Jagirs, 1930, and for Mewar 1937. Promoted as Chief Revenue and Settlement Officer 1939. Is a popular Settlement Officer, having greatly reformed Settlement work. Has compiled Survey and Settlement Manuals. Invited by Mr. Irwin, C.S.I., C.I.E., to help Ajmer-Merwara Istimrari Settlement Enquiry. Lately was asked to lend service to settle Istimrari Areas by Hon. the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. A warm enthusiast in Hindu philosophy and interested in educational activities.



Lal Sinha Saktawat (Seshodia),
Chief Revenue and Settlement
Officer, Udaipur.



Thakur Lal Singhji, of Khod

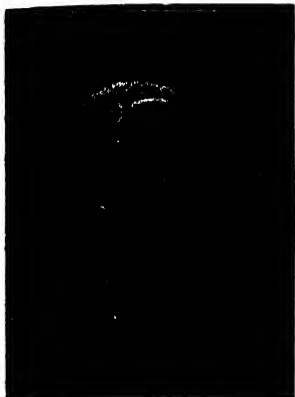
THAKUR LAL SINGHJI, of Khod, P. O. Jawah in Jodhpur State (Marwar, Rajputana) is still minor being 17 years. He is receiving his education in Narayana High School in Vijay Nagar. Khod Thikana was transferred from Udaipur Marwar in Samvat 1700 paying a tax of Rs. 10,500 on account of 5 villages to Jodhpur Raj.

LAXMAN SINGH, RAO SAHIB MAHARAJ, Inspector-General of Police, Udaipur, Mewar. Born, 1882. Son of Maharaj Aman Singh. Appointed Sub-Inspector, Ajmer-Merwara 1910, Inspector 1918; service transferred to Udaipur 1930.

He belongs to the Royal Family of Kishangarh State. Retired from British Government service 1938. Made Rao Sahib 1925 for services against rioting in Ajmer-Merwara 1920. Has Jagir in Ajmer District. Has two sons—Captain Ram Singh and Mr. Ranbir Singh.



Rao Sahib Maharaj Laxman
Singh, I. G. Police, Udaipur



Laxman Singh Mehta, of
Udaipur

MEHTA LAXMANSINGHJI, Treasury Officer and ex-Faujbari, Udaipur, his son Kedarsinghji ex-Munsiff, Udaipur, now Hakim Bhilwara. His ancestors Balwantsinghji Madhosinghji, Faujbaxi, Raghunathsinghji Umaidsinghji rendered meritorious services to the State, Hakim, Niayakakarkhana Mafinquary also Minister in Ahaliyan Durbar. For loyal services all were awarded Jagirs, Gold, Jinkara and other honours. His house was honoured by Padhravam of His Highness of Udaipur. Members of this family were Ministers in Kishangarb and Jodhpur States.



Kesri Singh Mehta

SHRIMAN THAKUR LAXMAN SINGHJEE, of Ghanerao, born 1909, is the descendant of Rao Jodhjee- the Founder of Jodhpur City, and the Ruler of Marwar. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. This Thikana previously belonged to the Mewar State, and came under Jodhpur State in 1772 at the time of Maharaja Vijai Singhjee, when Thakur Viram Deojee was the Head of the Thikana. The Thakur of the



Shriman Thakur Laxman Singhjee, of Thikana Ghanerao

Principality is one of the sixteen Barons of Mewar and possesses fourth Seat in the Durbar in order of precedence. In Jodhpur too he enjoys equivalent honours and exercises first class Judicial Powers in his Estate. He is the Head of Pratap Singhot Meritas of Godwar. According to Col Todd the well known Historian "It was the peculiar duty of the Ghanerao House to defend the Fort of Kumbhalgarh (in Mewar) and that several Thakurs had shed their blood in maintaining it against the Moghals." "Even now," he adds in 1819 "such is the inveteracy with which the Rajput clings to his honours, that whenever the Chief of Ghanerao or any of his near kin, attends the Rana's Court he is saluted at the Porte or at the Camp-De-Mars by a Silver Mace-Bearer from the Rana with the Ancient War Cry, "Remember Kumbhalmer" and he still receives on all occasions of rejoicings a Khil'at from the Maharana." The Estate consists of 37 villages all situated in the most fertile region which records the highest amount of rainfall in Marwar. The Chief has got three sons and three daughters, and he mostly stays at his village Nadol, which besides being a central place of pilgrimage for Jains is a beautiful little town in Godwar. It is also known as "Punch-Trithce" and

thousands of Jains from all over India flock to this place every year. The principal officers in the Thikana are Kamdar Barhat Ladho Singh of Intdera and Mr. Akshai Kumar B.Sc., LL.B., Judicial Officer. Thakur Sahib has given Rs. 1,000 in War Fund.



CHARAN LAXMIDAN, B.A., Judge, Small Cause Court, Jodhpur, son of Raja Ramji of Deedia in Nagour Pargana. Born in 1898. Passed B.A. in 1922 from Jaswant College, Jodhpur. The 2nd graduate in Charan community. Appointed Naib Hakim in 1922, Hakim in 1927 and District Magistrate and Judicial Superintendent in 1936.



Charan Laxmidan, B.A.,
Jodhpur

SHRI MAHANT LAKSHMAN DASS SAHIB, Sajjada-Gaddi-Nashin, the present Head of Durbar Sahib Sri Guru Ram Raiji, Dehradun, the most important Udasi establishment in the country especially venerated by Ram Rayees, was born in 1873 (Sambat 1929). He has proprietary rights almost over the whole city of Dehradun and

owns about forty villages in the District. He is also owner and administrator of large areas in various parts of the United Provinces and the Punjab. He enjoys the highest esteem and confidence of both the Government and the public for his ardent loyalty to the Crown and earnest public spirit. He succeeded to his pontificate in November 1897. He is a singularly pious and philanthropic ascetic of exemplary character and is an able expounder of religion. He is equally at home in spiritual and temporal matters. He has spared no pains in enlarging the Estate and increasing its income. Besides liberally maintaining the traditional services and charities of this ancient and historic shrine, he has richly helped many good causes and institutions both in Dehradun and outside the District, his name being associated with several educational and allied benefactions. His endowments have not been confined to any religion, caste or creed. To give but one instance, he is the Founder of the Northern India Football Tournament and its magnificent trophy is named "The Mahant Lakshman

Dass Cup". Although the religious leader of a sect, his views are most liberal and modern.



Rao Sahib Laxshman Rao
Mohan Rao, Zamindar of
Naarukuppam

LAXSHMAN RAO MOHAN RAO, RAO SAHIB, Mitta Zamindar of Naraukuppam Machikuppam Vepanapalli, District Salem, Madras Presidency, owns extensive landed property paying revenue of about Rs. 4,000 yearly. He is religious-minded and charitably

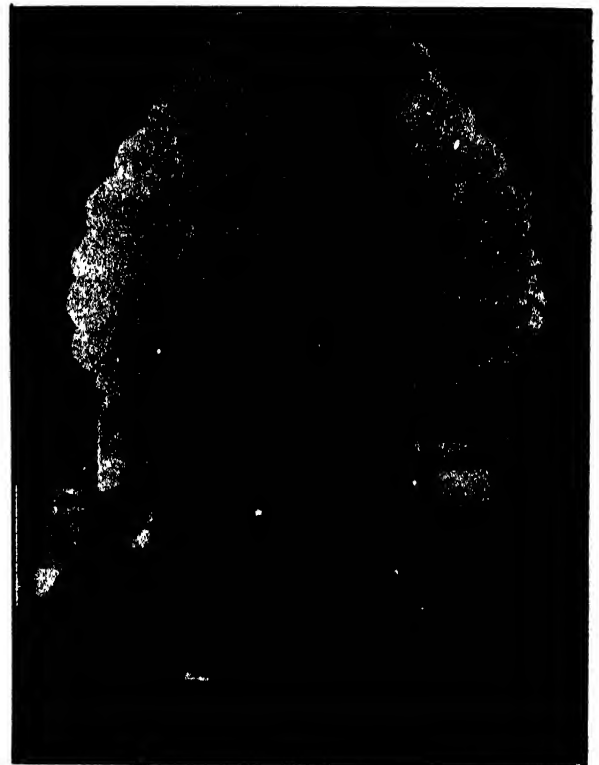
inclined. Built a hospital at Vepanapalli at heavy cost. Member, District War Committee. Contributed liberally towards various War funds.

SARDAR BAHADUR DR LEHNA SINGH MEHTA, K. I. H., Rais and Landlord, Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist, Rawalpindi. Born 1882. Joined Medical Service 1902. Retired 1936.

During last Great War subscribed liberally to War Loan and various War funds and has contributed liberally during the present War.

Was a very prominent President, Municipal Committee, Aboher, where King George Silver Jubilee Hospital, Fergusson Gardens, Partab Bagh; Girls' School, electrification of the town, bear an eternal memory of his untiring administrative ability.

Received Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1920, made Sardar Sahib in 1926, and Sardar Bahadur in 1936. Also awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



Shri Mahant Lakshman Das Sahib, Dehradun,



Sardar Bahadur Dr. Lehna Singh Mehta, Rawalpindi.



Nawab Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan.

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, KT, K.B.E., Aitmad-ud-Daula Viqar-ul-Mulk, Tazim Sardar, Ex-Prime Minister, Patiala State. Born, 1st February, 1887. Started life as a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, 1909, promoted to I. P. obtaining medals and Government titles for valuable services; joined Patiala State service as Home Secretary and rose to be Prime Minister; was twice Delegate to the Round Table Conference, retired from service in 1940.

LIAQAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, SAHIBZADA MIAN, of Bhopal. Born, 1908. Belongs to most ancient aristocracy, ancestors migrated from Afghanistan. His grandfather, Nawab Naziruddowla Umrao Dula

Baqi Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Nasrat-i-Jang, was Nawab Consort and Commander of Bhopal Forces. He was the most influential man of his time—*vide* Tazkira-i-Baqi written by his only daughter Her Highness the late Begum Sahiba of Bhopal. His father, Ahjanab Sahibzada Sardar Mian Saadat Khan, Jagirdar, Bhopal, is universally respected for his many noble qualities of head and heart. Sahibzada Mian Liaqat Mohammad Khan married his cousin, Sahibzadi Shams-uz-Zaman Begum, and has one daughter, Sahibzadi Meherjahan Begum. Has been honoured with the title of Amir, Taazim Sardar and Honorary Aid-de-Camp, by Captain His Highness Sarkar Sorath Aljah Nawab Sir Mohammad Mahabat Khanji III, Babu Bahadur G.C.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Junagadh.



Sahibzada Mian Liaqat Mohammad Khan Bhopal

THE LILAULI ESTATE IN PARGANA FATEHPUR, District Bara Banki, Oudh, is situated on the bank of Kalyan river about 7 miles South-West of Fatehpur. Primogeniture governs succession. The present Taluqdar Bakhshi Baijnath Shanker, resides in Lucknow City. The family, Kayastha Saksena Dascry by caste, originally belonged to Delhi. All members of it, except Rai Durga Prasad and his daughter-in-law, were massacred during the invasion of Nadir Shah. Rai Durga Prasad took service with the Rohilla Nawab at Bareilly. His second son, Chetter Sen, as Bakshi of Fatehpur and Bari purchased the Estate now held by Bakhshi Baijnath Shanker. Bakhshi Baijnath Shanker is a Member of the Barabanki District Board and also a Member of the Rural Development Board. Has contributed handsomely to Lucknow University, Taluqdars' School and British Indian Association. Supplied recruits during last Great War, receiving a Silver Cup and is contributing liberally in connection with the present War.

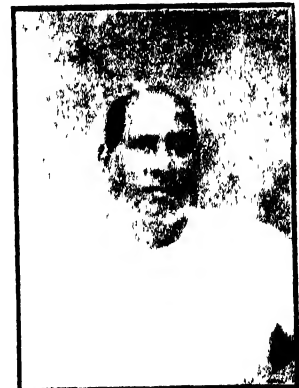


Kunwar Lokendra Singh, Agra

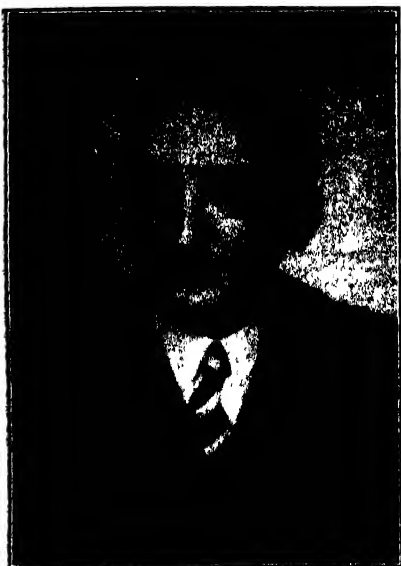
KUNWAR LOKENDRA SINGH, Wazapana, Agra, born 1891. Passed Senior Cambridge Examination, Honorary Magistrate 1925-1938, Member, District Board 1914-1928; Municipal-Commissioner 1925-28, Trustee, Balwant Rajput College, 1919-1939, Agra College, since 1913, Victoria High School since 1927 and Non-official Visitor to Mental Hospital since 1926. Interest in various philanthropic institutions. During the Great War supplied recruits and contributed liberally. Pays revenue Rs. 5,000 nearly every year.

RAI BAHADUR LOKNATH MISRA, B.L. Born 1890. Joined the Bar as an Advocate in 1917. Vice-Chairman Puri Municipality 1918. Chairman Puri District

Board 1921-24. Chairman Puri Municipality 1924-27; Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council 1927-36; Chairman, Puri District Board 1927-30; Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, Bihar and Orissa 1929; President, Puri Municipality 1933-38, Member, Orissa Advisory Committee 1933, Member, Orissa Franchise Enquiry Committee 1935; Member, Orissa Advisory Committee 1936; Chairman Puri Municipality 1938; Special Judge, Nayagarh State 1940; Rai Sahib 1925, Rai Bahadur 1930.



Rai Bahadur Loknath Misra, B.L.



The Hon. Sir Arthur Cunningham Lothian, Resident for Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and Mt. Abu

Governor of U. P. for valuable War Work services. Has done much to develop Clement Town. His residence is appropriately named the "Anchorage".

LOW, FRANCIS, J. P., Editor of the *Times of India*, Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born, 19th November, 1893. Educated at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined the staff of Aberdeen Free Press in 1911. During the European War served with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Was Special Service Officer, Intelligence, C.H.Q. in 1919, gazetted Captain in 1920. Chief Reporter of Aberdeen Free Press in 1920. Served as Sub-Editor of the *Times of India*, Bombay, in 1922 and Assistant Editor from 1927 to 1932.

MADAN, JANARDHAN ATMARAM, B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Born, 12th February 1885. Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909, served as Assistant Settlement Officer, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1919, Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 1920; Jt. Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926-28, Chairman, Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1934; Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Presidency, 1936, Advisor to H. E. the Governor of Bombay since 1939.



The late Dewan Madan Mohan Singh, Talukdar, of Birra

LOTHIAN, THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Mount Abu, Rajputana. Born, 27th June, 1887. Educated at University of Aberdeen and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1910, served as Assistant Magistrate in Bengal, 1911-15; entered Indian Political Department in 1915 and served as Political Officer in various States Agencies, Resident at Jaipur, 1929-30; Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, and Resident in Mewar, 1930-31, Resident at Baroda, 1932-33; Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, 1933, Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1934; Additional Secretary (Federation), 1935-1937.

LUMSDEN, E. J., Chief Engineer, I.G.N. and Railway Co. (retd), Clement Town, Dehradun. Retired after nearly 40 years of active marine and river service. Has had the recognition of Government and the



E. J. Lumsden Dehradun

THE LATE DEWAN MADAN MOHAN SINGH, Talukdar of Birra, District Bilaspur, C. P., was born in 1897. He comes of the most ancient Ruling families of Chanda C. P. The Dewan Sahib is connected with Sarangarh Durbar and Raigarh Durbar by marriage relations. He was educated at the Raigarh State High School. He is a highly cultured man with a keen insight into administrative affairs. He enjoys the highest regard and affection of his rayyets. The Talukdari pays a Takoli of Rs 7,000 to Government. He has two promising sons, Thakur Durgeshwar Singh aged 22 years and Thakur Yudhishthir Pratap Singh aged 13 years. They are being educated at the Government High School, Allahabad. Dewan Madan Mohan Singh is a practical agriculturist and is in every way a noble citizen of the Empire. He is a Member of the District Council. He is also a Durbari and Khas-Mulakati. He has always contributed generously to every

deserving charitable cause and is famous for his philanthropy. He passed away on the 11th April 1939 at Pendra Rd. (B. N. R.). His eldest son Thakur Durgeshwar Singh has succeeded him, with the title of Dewan Sahib.



Thakur Madan Singh, of Thikana Nagola



Sitting — Joshi Madho Prasad
Standing — Kt Shanti Prasad



Rao Sahib G. N. Madiman, Hubli.

THAKUR MADAN SINGH of Thikana Nagola, P. O. Bhimai, District Ajmer. Born, 25th November, 1917. The Thikana is a branch of Bani family. Thakur Madan Singh has had both school and private education. He pays a revenue of Rs. 1,150. The Thakur Sahib manages his affairs with a steadiness and wisdom remarkable for so young an age. He takes the keenest interest in village organisation. He is endowed with many noble qualities of head and heart and whoever comes in contact with him cannot fail to be captivated by his personality. He enjoys universal respect in his Ilaga and beyond.

JOSHI MADHO PRASAD, Jagirdar, Manghawas, Amer-Merwara. Born, 1876. Has one son, Kanwar Shanti Prasad born 1899, and 2 daughters. The Jagir Manghawas was granted to Joshi Narain Rao by Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia. The present holder is seventh Jagirdar in the line of original grantee.

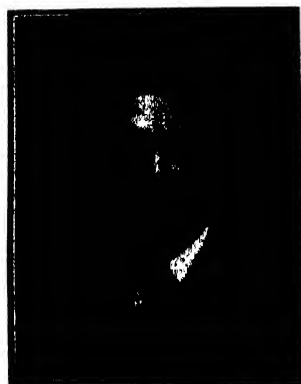
RAO SAHIB G. N. MADIMAN along with his three sons, trading in the name and style of G. N. Madiman & Sons, Hubli. They represent several concerns, deal in cloth, yarn, cotton and all products of The Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Bombay. He was Hony. Magistrate, First Class and latterly was Chairman of his Bench before the Courts were abolished during regime of Congress Ministry. Awarded special 'Afrin-nama' by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay in 1933.

MADHO RAM, DIWAN BAHADUR, Vice-President, Council of Administration, Chamba State. A Chamba State subject, descendant of the well-known Choudhri family of Jammu and Kashmir. Born, 1883. Joined Chamba State Education Department in 1902. Trained in administrative and executive work personally by His late Highness Raja Sir Bhuri Singh. Trained in Settlement, Revenue and Judicial work in the Punjab. Private Secretary, (1919); Chief Secretary, (1922); Vice-President, Council of Administration, December (1935); Rai Sahib (1923); Rai Bahadur (1925); Diwan Bahadur (1934). Granted three hundred acres of land in perpetuity. A keen sportsman. Scout Commissioner of the State. Address: Chamba, (Via Dalhousie, Punjab).

THAKUR MADHO SINGH JEE—Sohangarh, a small Estate of thirty square miles in the Punjab bears a lineage from Prithviraj Chauhan. After Samvat 1520 the Khoechee Chauhans settled at different places in Central India, Gujarat, United Provinces and Rajputana. Sarangji killed Ghudla, the Governor of Ajmer, and founded Ghadia in Marwar. His family shifted to Narwa, to Indroka and to Indas under Dhanrajji, Shankar Dassjee and Vithal Dasjee respectively. It was Thakur Charn Singhjee who helped Maharaja Man Singhjee and got the Jagir of Gangani in Samvat 1961 with twelve other villages. After confiscation of this Jagir, Thakurs Kishan Singhjee and Sohan Singhjee settled in the Punjab. The Present Thakur Madho Singhjee resumed powers in Samvat 1989.



R B Dr Ambalal Motilal
Mahadevia, Jaora.



Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh,
Lucknow



Reoti Prasad Mahawar, Nagra,
Ajmer



K B Raja Muhammad Amir
Ahmed Khan, Mahmudabad

MAHADEVIA, RAI BAHADUR DR. AMBALAL MOTILAL, L.C.P. & S., L.M.F., Chief Medical Officer, Jaora, C.I. Born 1883. Served at Bharatpur, Eastern Rajputana Agency, 1905. Treated A. G. G. & Political Agents too. Made Rai Sahib 1932, awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935, made Rai Bahadur 1937; received Coronation Medal 1937. Awarded hereditary Jagirs worth Rs. 1,800 a year by Jaora Durbar. Has five sons.

MAHARAJ SINGH, KUNWAR SIR, KT, C.I.E., MA (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University Lucknow. Born, 1878. Educated at Oxford University and Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple. Joined U. P. Civil Service, 1904; Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, 1911, Magistrate and Collector, 1917, Deputy Commissioner, 1918; Secretary, U. P. Government, 1919, Deputy Secretary, Education Dept., Government of India, 1920-23, Commissioner, 1927 and 1929, Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, 1931; Agent to Government of India in South Africa, 1932, and Member Executive Council, U. P., 1935-37.

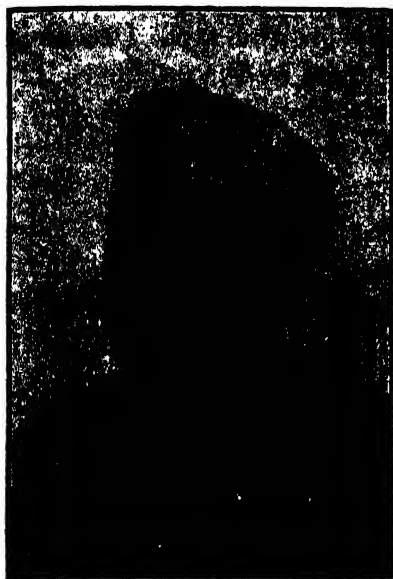
REOTI PRASAD MAHAWAR *alias* REWAT SINGH GAHERWAR, Headmaster, Kshatra Dharma Anglo-Vernacular School, Nagra, Ajmer Born at Rewari, in the Punjab, on the 20th October, 1911. Has also passed Hindi Sahitya Ratan. Is a Member of the Municipal Committee, Ajmer; General Secretary, All-India Koli-Rajpur Mahasabha, Ajmer, and ex-Scout Master, VI Group, Hindustan Scout Association. Plays Cricket.

MAHMUDABAD, KHAN BAHADUR RAJA MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, Raja of Mahmudabad, Oudh, the Premier Muslim Estate in British India. Born, 5th November, 1914. Educated, La Martiniere College, Lucknow. Extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East, one of the main supporters of Muslim League and Head of the Movement of the Muslim Young Men and Students.



Rao Maharaj Singh, of Kasganj (Bilram)
Estate, Distt Etah.

RAO MAHARAJ SINGH, son of Raja Shankar Singh Bahadur of Kasganj (Bilram) Estate, District Etah. Born 1874, is the grandson of Raja Dilsukh Rai Bahadur, who rendered valuable services to the Crown during the Mutiny 1857 and was a recipient of 31 villages as Jagir with title of Raja Bahadur, exempted from Arms Act, etc. He is Chairman, Kasganj Municipality; Chairman, Managing Committee, Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad, popular in his District, loved and respected by Hindus and Mohammadans alike and enjoys their confidence. He is an influential member of the Zamindar community and a life member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. As Chairman of Kasganj Municipality, he has modernised the town and it is due to his personal efforts that its streets are lit with electric lights. He is a Viceregal Durbari and exempted from Arms Act. He has one son Kunwar Mahendrapal Singh, born in 1899, who is also keeping up the excellent traditions of his family. He is loyal to the Government, Hony. Assistant Collector 1st Class, Trustee of Agra College, Member of District Board and H. A. R. O. He owns a sword of honour and is a Viceregal Durbari. He has one son Kunwar Mahendraman Singh, born 1937.



Thakur Mahendra Singhji, Sirohi State.



Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Benares



Thakur Man Singh, of Kanor, Mewar

THAKUR MAHENDRA SINGHJI belongs to Udaipur State, born in 1901 A. D., worked as Senior Assistant to Mr. C. G. Chenivix Trench, I.C.S., C.I.E. Mahendra Singhji worked for 9 years in Mewar State and 8 years as a Revenue Minister and Settlement Commissioner in Bundi State. Now working as Revenue Minister and Settlement Commissioner in Sirohi State. He is an expert officer in Land Revenue and specially in Revenue Settlement Rajputana.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, Benares Hindu University, Benares. Born at Allahabad on the 25th December, 1861. Educated in Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala; Government High School and Muir Central College, Allahabad; B.A. (Calcutta). Served as a Schoolmaster, 1885-87, edited the *Indian Union* 1885-87; the *Hindustan*, 1887-89, the *Abhyudaya*, 1907-09; took LL.B. degree from Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, Allahabad High Court, 1892, Member, Provincial Legislative Council, 1902-12; President, Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918, Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910-19; Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18, President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association; President, Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha, President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923-24; elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924; resigned 1930; Delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, 1931, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, 1919-39; resigned, 1939 and appointed Rector, 1939 (for life).

THAKUR MAN SINGH of Kanor (Mewar), cousin of Rawatji Kanore. Born Samvat 1971. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Obtained Viceroy's Medal for standing first in the final and was distinguished for his brilliant academical record. Selected and appointed Assistant Superintendent, Court of Wards, Udaipur in 1936. Transferred as Sub-Deputy Collector, Mandargarh in 1940. Built a beautiful and furnished bungalow on modern lines in Udaipur and is very popular amongst educated class. Has one son.

THIKANA Manda lies seventy miles from Jodhpur and is near the Aravalli Hills. The Rekh of the Thikana is Rs. 8,750. Manda is the birth-place of Rao Kupaji, the head of the Kupawat clan. At this place Kupaji's daughter was married and from that day this place came to be known as 'Manda'.

"Kanya wiwah Kupa keyo, pragat hiyo yaspur,
"Jin din sha Jag ma huvo Mando gao Mashur."

Thakur Sardarsinghji rendered meritorious services to Maharaja Shri Abheysinghji Sahib in the battle of Ahmedabad against the Mughals. Another famous instance of gallantry and loyalty shown by Thakur Kushalsinghji of Manda in the reign of Maharaja Sri



Thakur Bhopalsinghji, of Thikana Manda.

Vijeysinghji Sahib is worthy of record. It was he who fought bravely in the Apa Deccanese invasion and saved the fortress of Jodhpur from being captured and occupied by the enemy. The present Thakur Bhopalsinghji was born in 1896. His marriage was celebrated in 1914. He is 19th in descent to the Royal family of Jodhpur, enjoys the Tazim of Bahao-Pasao and is closely related to the House of Chandawal. The present Thakur is widely respected for his many noble qualities of head and heart, especially sympathy for the poor and needy.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH MAN, Rais, Landlord, Jagirdar, Honorary Magistrate, Kot Shera, District Gujranwala, Punjab. Born 1887 and educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Appointed Zaildar, 1906. Assumed charge of Estate, 1907. Income from Estate exceeds a lakh. Pays Rs. 10,000 and odd as land revenue. Owns also large area of land in Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Lahore Districts. Possesses two palatial buildings at Kot Shera and Amritsar. Holds Jagir in Mouza Dhariwal. A Member of Chiefs' College Managing Committee since 1911. During Great War supplied a large number of recruits, subscribed liberally to Red Cross, Aeroplane and other War funds, contributed Rs. 10,000 to War Loans and Rs. 5,000 towards War expenses. Was awarded Commander-in-Chief's *Sanad* with a gold watch in a Durbar. Was an elected Member, Punjab Legislative Council. Is Honorary Magistrate; Provincial Durbar, Member, Khalsa College Council, Amritsar; Member, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Gujranwala; Chairman, Khalsa Updeshak College and Orphanage, Gujranwala, Vice-President, Chief Khalsa Diwan, Amritsar; and elected Chairman, Sikh Sardars' Association, Gujranwala, a loyal and representative body of the Sikhs. Wields great influence in the community. Respected by all classes of people for many eminent qualities of head and heart. Took a leading part in Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations, 1935. Donated Rs. 1,200 to Jubilee Fund. Awarded Jubilee Medal.



Sardar Mangal Singh Man, Rais, Kot Shera, District Gujranwala.



Rai Bahadur Manmathanath Bose, was Deputy Collector, Midnapur.



SJT. MANGI LALJI, Contractor, Bhora Tiwa, Jaipur.

(Biography not received)



RAI BAHADUR MANMATHANATH BOSE, B.A., B.L., Midnapur, also 7, Deshapriya Park West, Calcutta. Father late Babu Hemanga Chandra Bose was

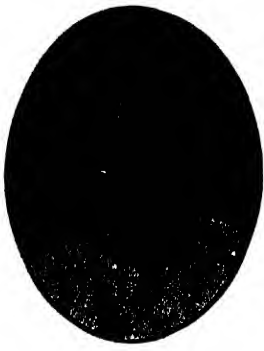
First Class Subordinate Judge and grandfather

Deputy Collector. Born at Pingla, District Midnapur, October, 1868. Leading Practitioner at

Midnapur. Was Vice-Chairman, Local Board and Member, District Board Midnapur for over 20 years; was Chairman Midnapur Municipality, for 10 years, Secretary, Midnapur Central Co-operative Bank, for 16 years and Chairman for 7 years; Member, Governing Body of the Midnapur College for 22 years; Was Chairman of Working Committee and Director of Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Is Member, Embankment Committee, Midnapur; non-official Visitor, Central Jail; was President and Vice-President, different School Committees and Vice-President, Sadar Hospital Committee; Secretary and Treasurer, different Flood Relief Committees; was awarded Jubilee Medal. Elected to Bengal Legislative Council in 1937 defeating a Congress Candidate. Is a Landholder. Has one son, Debi Prasad Bose.



Sjt. Mangi Lalji, Contractor, Bhora Tiwa, Jaipur.



Manmatha Nath Deb
Rai Bahadur.

MANMATHA NATH DEB (RAI BAHADUR) RAJBATI, Rajnagar Town, Balasore, Distt. Balasore, Orissa (B. N. Rly.) Born in 1887. Served as Honorary Magistrate for 31 years with single sitting powers, exercising 1st Class powers, at Balasore from 1907 also served as a member of the District Board for many years. He is serving as Municipal Commissioner for over 31 years. During this period he served as the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality for two years and as the Chairman for 6 years. He got the opportunity to attend both the Imperial Durbars, held in Delhi on 1903 and 1911. He has been enrolled as a Life Member of the India Council of the British Leprosy Association (Orissa Province). Revenue Rs. 83,000 paid annually to the Government Rs. 5,000 paid annually as both casual and of permanent nature



ABU MANMOHANDAS SAH, Rais, Banker and Zamindar, Benares, represents the renowned Sah family of the Holy City. The ancestors of Babu Manmohandas Sah belonged originally to Agroha and migrated to several places. Finally Babu Kalyandas Sah and Chintamanidas Sah moved to Benares some two centuries ago and started banking business there. Their business prospered so much that in 1770 they could claim 52 branches and agencies. One of their descendants, Babu Bhawanidas Sah settled in Calcutta



Babu Manmohandas Sah, Rais, Banker and Zamindar.
Benares.

and acquired a large fortune there. His son had lent three crores of rupees to the Government of the day to prosecute the War against Tipu Sultan and was himself present at the siege of Srirangapatam. For all this invaluable help Lord Cornwallis presented to him a Sword and a jewelled Dagger along with other valuables. The sword was afterwards given by his descendants to Maharaja Jang Bahadur of Nepal. He left a great deal of property in Calcutta. Babu Manmohandas Sah's great-grandfather, Babu Harak Chand Sah, and his sons Babu Madhudas Sah and Babu Bisheshwardas Sah, were the most prosperous and leading bankers of Benares and were very highly spoken of by Government Officers. Babu Harakchand Sah helped the Government with grain stores worth lakhs, at the time of Mutiny, for which he was honoured with a Khillat and highly appreciative references from the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner. Babu Bisheshwardas Sah is the youngest son. Babu Gopaldas Sah, father of Babu Manmohandas Sah, did many charitable works including the construction of a temple at Brindaban at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. Babu Gopaldas Street in

Benares, in which the family lives, received its name from him.

Babu Manmohandas Sah is a highly cultured young man of 33. He has read up to B A. He has got extensive banking business, and has extensive properties in U.P. and Bihar and other business, yielding an income of about a lakh. He is the sole proprietor of his Estate. He is a Durbari and is also an Honorary Magistrate. He is one of the enlightened of the aristocrats of Benares. He is a member of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association and an enthusiastic worker for the uplift of tenants. He is the Director in charge of the Co-operative Bank and Vice-President of the Boy Scouts' Association of Badan Powell's. He is also a Non-official Visitor of Central Jail.



Mannilal Newatiya, Cawnpore



The Hon'ble Sir Manohar Lal, Minister of Finance, Punjab, Lahore



Capt. Rao Manohar Singhji, Home Minister of Council, Udaipur

MANNILAL NEWATIYA, Businessman, Cawnpore. Born, 1901. Municipal Commissioner, Member, Marwari Intermediate College Committee, and Marwari Aushdhalaya; President, Marwari Sammelan, General Secretary, United Provinces Marwari Sammelan; Secretary Marwari Library, Captain, Volunteers, All-India Marwari Agrawal Conference 1927 ex-Vice-President, Cawnpore Kaptia Committee; ex-General Secretary, Kirana Merchants Association; President, Hindu Sangh Circle No. 13; Director, Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Active Congress Worker, and Managing Director, The Cawnpore Financiers, Limited. Pays Rs. 3,000 as land and house-tax to Government. Has one son and two daughters.

MANO HAR LAL, THE HON'BLE, SIR, Kt., M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours), Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics; Bar-at-Law; Minister of Finance, Government of the Punjab, Lahore. Born, 31st December, 1879. Educated at Punjab University and St. John's College, Cambridge; McMahon Law Student, St. Johns' Cambridge; Cobden Prize, Cambridge; Whewell Scholar in International Law, 1904-05; Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-09, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University 1909-12; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University; Fellow, Royal Economic Society; Minister of Education, Punjab, 1927-30; President, Annual Session of the Economic Conference at Dacca, 1935; appointed Minister of Finance, April 1937.

CAPTAIN RAO MANOHAR SINGHJI, Home Minister of Council, Udaipur, Mewar State, was born in January 1904. He is the only son of Thakur Govind Singhji and grandson of Rao Bakhat Singhji of Bedla. Rao Bakhat Singhji was a premier among the nobles of Udaipur who, in lieu of many meritorious services rendered by him to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857, was awarded the title of C. I. E. and a Sword of Honour. Captain Rao Manohar Singhji was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and having passed the Diploma Examination in 1927, was appointed A. D. C. to the present Maharana Sahib Bahadur of Udaipur. Highly pleased with his devotion to duty, steadfast loyalty and honest and frank dealings both with His Highness' father and himself, His Highness graciously awarded to him a Jagir in the Kapasni District and also sanctioned one village in the said District which is now called Bhopalnagar. In 1936 the title of Rao and all honours due to a second-class noble were conferred on him. Rao Sahib is a man of versatile genius and many sided-interests and has travelled abroad in England and the Continent of Europe. He is popular with all classes of people for his numerous noble qualities of head and heart. He has recently been appointed Home Minister of the newly constituted Council in Mewar State. He is keenly interested in the education and welfare of the Rajputs and is doing much valuable work as Secretary of the Kshatriya Vidya Pracharini Sabha and the Bhopal Nobles' High School, Udaipur.



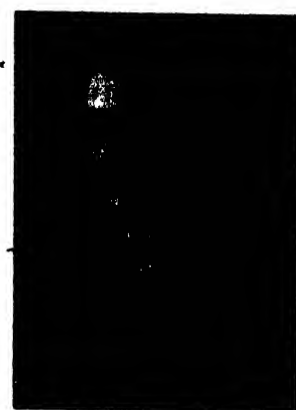
Rai Bahadur Manni Lal Kapoor,
Shahjahanpur



Syed Manzoor Ali Cawnpore



Syed Maqsood Ali, Amrodha Distt.
Cawnpore



Shiv Shankar Mathur, M.A.,
Ajmer

MANNI LAL KAPOOR, RAI BAHADUR, Shahjahanpur Main business banking. Land revenue Rs. 5,500 Magistrate for seventeen years Received War Loan Certificate, Jubilee and Coronation Medals Is First-class Special and Railway Magistrate.

SYED MANZOOR ALI, Coal Merchant, Jharia and Cawnpore, Rais and Municipal Commissioner, Cawnpore. Born 1900 A.D. Is Chairman, Municipal Health Committee Wields considerable public influence as an energetic and conscientious Municipal Commissioner. Equally respected by the Government and the public for his loyalty and public spirit Owns houses yielding Rs. 400 monthly. Has three sons.

SYED MAQSOOD ALI, Zamindar and Durban of Amrodha, District Cawnpore, was born in 1885. He is well-versed in Urdu, Persian and Nagri. He owns houses and landed property in the Districts of Cawnpore, Jalaun and Lucknow He pays Rs. 3,000 as land revenue Many of his relations are placed in Society and Government Service. His brother, Syed Hamid Ali, Member, District Board Cawnpore, is variously highly placed in regard to public activities. His son, Syed Ashraf Ali, B.Sc., is Superintendent, Agricultural Farm, Islamia High School, Etawah. His nephew, Mohammad Wahajuddin Abbasi, I.C.S., is a Deputy Commissioner, District Barabanki. In the famine of 1907-8, he and his father rendered valuable services and received a certificate from the Lt.-Governor. In 1910 he became Hon'y. Visitor at Agricultural Farm, Cawnpore. During the destruction of Daulatpur by fire he distributed Rs. 1,000 as Tagavi loan and Government gave Rs. 300 The Government loan has been repaid but his sum is still in arrears. His father was Surpach for four years. Syed Maqsood Ali has always been strongly against the Congress, with the result that his Zamindari is free from the movement. He was Member, District Board Cawnpore, for twelve years without any opposition and also Chairman, Tahsil Committee, for three years. He is at present Assessor, Special Juror; Member, Muslim Waqf Bill and the Member, Zamindar Conference, Agra Province. He has always helped Government. He has also averted Hindu-Muslim Riots. He received Sanad on March 10, 1932 from the Collector, Cawnpore, for his meritorious public services.

MATHUR, SHIV SHANKAR, M.A., Professor of English Literature, Government College, Ajmer. Born, 1902. Comes of a respectable family of Delhi. Joined Ajmer-Merwara Education Department 1925. Organised the big All-India Music Conference, Ajmer, 1936. Organiser and Secretary, Rajputana Fine Arts' Association, Ajmer. Is a journalist of repute, having had training with "Statesman". Is keen on sports.

MASWADIA ESTATE in Central India was founded in the year 1830 of Vikram Era, by Thakur Sawai Singh Rathor. The Ruling Family of Maswadia belongs to Fateh Singhaut Rathor Rajputs and traces its descent from the younger branch of Rathors of the renowned Ratlam House. In 1819 A. D. when Malwa was in troubled



Thakur Devi Singh, Maswadia Estate
the Estate During the present War the Thakur Sahib has contributed liberally towards War Relief Funds

water, the then ruling Thakur Bhuvan Singh of Maswadia through the mediation of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, entered into treaty relations with the Raja Ramchandra Raoji Puar Sahib Bahadur of Dhar, and thereby agreed to pay tribute to Dhar Durbar. Maswadia Estate exercises revenue and judicial powers. The Estate, comprising one village, yields an yearly income of Rs. 3,500. The present Thakur Devi Singh of Maswadia was born on the 17th January 1905, and received his education at Dhar and Indore. The Thakur Sahib looks after the administration of the Estate personally. He succeeded his father Thakur Girwar Singh in 1922. He married the sister of Thakur Shiv Singh of Mahuwa in Sitamau State in 1926 and has three issues, two sons and one daughter, the sons being Kunwar Virendra Singh born 19th June, 1936, Kunwar Yashpal Singh born 12th March 1939. Maswadia is also related to Bhati Barodia and Sakiriakhedi in Ratlam and Udaipur States respectively. The loss of His Imperial Majesty the King George V was mourned all over



Pandit Mathura Prashad,
Paliwal

PANDIT MATHURA PRASHAD PALIWAL, son of Pt. Jai Narain, of Kosi Kalan. Born, 1971 Samvat. Educated Matric Standard Landlord and Banker Recipient of Governor' and Commissioners' sanad for good and meritorious services Contributed towards War Funds. Father was a member of the Notified Area Committee Has one son Surendra Kumar and two daughters.

DR. MATHURA PRASAD VARMA, Medical Officer, I/C Sadar Hospital, Gonda. Permanent residence, Ghazipur, U. P. Born 1892. Did meritorious services to Government during Communal Riots at Benares and Cawnpore.



Dr. Mathura Prasad Varma, Gonda

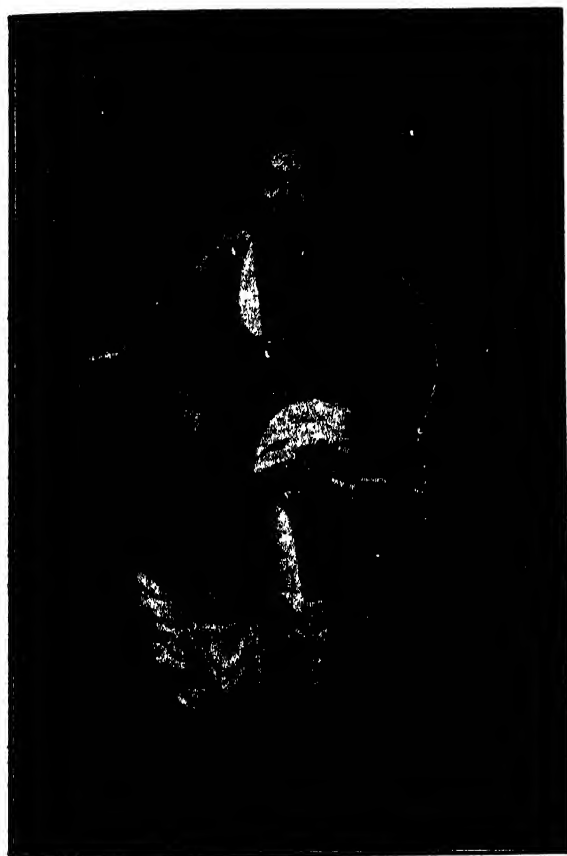
Received Coronation Medal in 1937. Elected Honorary Fellow of the State Medical Faculty, 1940. Contributed articles to "Indian Medical Journal" Is a sportsman all round. Has one son Lalit Mohan Varma, aged six.



Col. Mathura Singh, P. O.
Jhunjhak, Distt. Cawnpore.

COLONEL (Retired Havaladar) MATHURA SINGH, 1st-9th Bhopal Infantry, P. O. Jhunjhak, District Cawnpore. Served Military for seven years with distinction. Fought in France and Mesopotamia during Great War. Wounded in France in 1914. Put down Civil Disobedience Movement in Villages. Member, Aman Sabha; Secretary, District Soldiers' Board and is Assessor and Juror. Contributed to Silver Jubilee Fund. Holds Jubilee certificate. Pays Rs. 500 annually to Government as land revenue.

SETH MATRUMAL BENARA, Agra was born in 1909 at Bombay. He was educated both at school and home. He obtained proficiency in Gujrati, Hindi, English and Sanskrit. He took the management of the old firm of Seth Mathura Dass Padamchand at the age of 24 years on the death of his father, Seth Padamchand. He belongs to the Digamber Khandelwal Saraogi Section of Jains and has done valuable services to the cause of the community in particular, and to the public of the District, in general. He is an ex-Honv. Magistrate and there are hardly any institutions in the District with which his name is not associated, out of which a



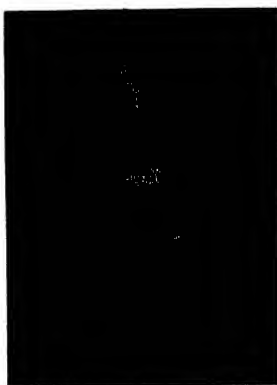
Late Seth Padam Chand Benara, Agra



Seth Matrumal Benara, Banker, Agra.



Kr Pratap Chandra Benara,
brother of Seth Matrumal Benara.



Kr Uttam Chand Benara, second
brother of Seth Matrumaljee



Kr Prakash Chandra Benara, son of
Seth Matrumal

few rather important ones are.—Trustee of Victoria High School Agra, and the Digamber Jain Hostel Agra; Vice-President, All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, Member of the Working Committee, All-India Digamber Jain Khandelwal Maha Sabha; All-India Digamber Jain Tirath Kshetra Committee; St. John's Ambulance and Red Cross Society; War Board (Provincial); Managing Committee of All-India Jain Orphanage, Delhi; Vice-President, Powell Boy Scout Association, etc, etc. Seth Sahib has himself contributed liberally to the present War Funds and realised subscriptions from others for the same. He is sincere and loyal to the Government and is a useful citizen. He owns several houses in the city of Agra and in Gwalior State. Government honoured him by granting him Coronation Medal and the *Sanads* including one for the Rural Development work. He is a philanthropist of no mean order and one Free Eye Hospital is a

living testimony of his charitable disposition. He has one son named Parkash Chand Benara and two brothers named Uttamchand Benara and Partapchand Benara.

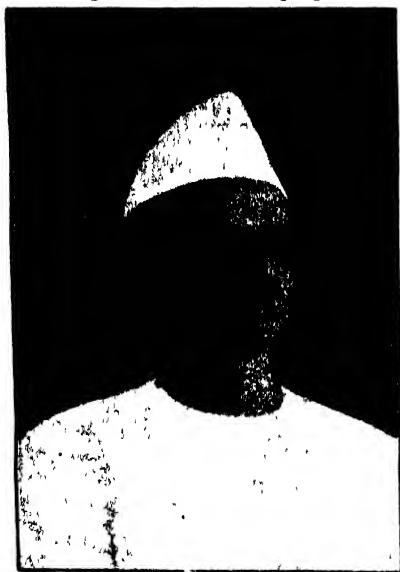
The account can not be complete without a mention of Seth Matrumal's illustrious father, Seth Padamchand who, the whole of Agra knows, began his career as a wage-earner in Bombay and left a huge wealth earned by his own sweat of brow and business integrity. He was out and out a self-made man. He spent over a lac of rupees in charity and took special interest in public welfare. Hobbies: Seth Matrumal is very religious and alive to his duties. *Address*:—Belanganj, Agra



Thakur Lal Matuk Singh, Proprietor,
Bijagarh-Saletakri Estate.

THAKUR LAL MATUK SINGH, Proprietor, Bijagarh-Saletakri Estate, District Balaghat, C. P. For reasons of health the Zamindar lives mostly at Lanji, about sixteen miles from Amgaon Railway Station, B. N. Railway. The Zamindari comprises of 62 villages of which 46 are in Baihar Tahsil and 16 in the Balaghat Tahsil. The revenue of the Estate is Rs. 24,570 and Takoli paid is Rs. 7,735. The chief income of the Estate is derived from forest growth. A fortune awaits the enterprising contractor who can tap, on a vast scale, the forest resources of shellac, gum, salwood for sulphur and mineral resources like red-ochre, mica and iron. The Zamindar's relations with his ryots are very cordial. The Estate is ably managed by the Dewan, Mr. Ganga Prasad Shrivastava. The House of Bijagarh is direct offshoot of the Raj Gond House of Mandla and is the parent House whence all the Raj-Gond Ruling families in E. S. A. were subsequently formed.

MAUNG BA GLAY, Rangoon. Born 1890. Leaving College in 1911 he entered Politics and took to Journalism. He is a Member of the Rangoon Corporation, a Member of the Burma Board of Censors for many years. He has been an elected Member of the Burma Legislative Council since 1923, having been elected unopposed in 1932. He is Managing Director of the Sun Press, Ltd., and Editor-in-Chief of the *Sun*, the most influential leading Vernacular paper in Burma. His favourite recreation is morning constitutional walk.



The Hon Mr G V Mavalankar, Speaker,
Legislative Assembly, Bombay

MAVALANKAR, THE HON. MR. GANESH VASUDEO, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. Born, 26th Nov. 1888. Started practice, 1913; Secretary, Gujarat Sabha, 1916; participated in Kaira No Rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief, 1918; Famine Relief, 1919; Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1921; visited England and Europe, 1928; President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930-33 and 1935-36; President, Ranpur Inquiry Committee, 1930; imprisoned 1930 and 1933; interned, 1933-34.

MAXWELL, THE HON. SIR REGINALD MAITLAND B.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Home Member, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi. Born, 24th August, 1882. Educated at Marlborough and Corpus Christi College,

Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1906; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916; Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-19; acted as

Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; acted as Secretary General Department, Government of Bombay, 1928; on special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-29; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929-31; Home Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 1931-35; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935; Home Secretary to the Government of India, 1936; Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1938.



The Hon. Sir Reginald Maitland Maxwell, Home Member,
Government of India, New Delhi.

MEHTA AGARJI'S FAMILY, MANDALGARH (Udaipur Mewar) Rajputana — Samdharji, a descendant of Samrat Prithvi Raj Chauhan, became Oswal in 1323 V. S. His 9th descendant Bachhraji remained Dewan Jodhpur and later accompanied Rao Bikaji, who established Bikaner State. Bachhraji's five generations remained there as Dewans. The last Karamchandji did commendable services to Bikaner and held high honours and big



Mehta Gokul Chandji

Jagir of Junagarh Karamchandji's grandson, Bhanji, came to Mewar in Maharana Amar Singhji's time, and was killed as Fauj-Musahib in a battle against Aurangzeb (See Mehta Fatehlalji, pp. 222).

Bhanji's 6th descendant, Mehta Agarji, was the beloved Dewan of Maharana Arisinghji. Mandalgarh being rebellious, Maharana sent Agarji there as Hakim and Kiledar in 1822 V. S. and granted him big *Jagirs*. Agarji made the Fort (by H. H. orders) his permanent residence, subdued rebels. Fought Ujjain battle against Madho Rao Scindhia. Amba Prasad Cannon seized from Scindhias still bears testimony to his valour. Maharana highly pleased writes to Agarji "We are quite fearless because of faithful servants as you.



Mehta Manohar Singhji

"This Raj is as if thy Father's. Your services are borne on our heads. Even if we get one loaf the first half is thine". Agarji built Sagar and Sagri tanks on the fort and Vishnu temple on Jhaleshwar Dam. Allotted *Jagirs* for it. He was a great hero and loyal Administrator. On his death in 1857 V. S. Maharana writes "Mehtaji's death is a great blow for us. We feel as if my parents expired to-day. We enjoyed princely rights upon his shoulders."

Agarji was succeeded by his son Devi Chandji as Kiledar and Dewan. Once Mandalgarh was given to Jhala Zalam



Mehta Akhey Singhji



Mr. Laxman Singhji.



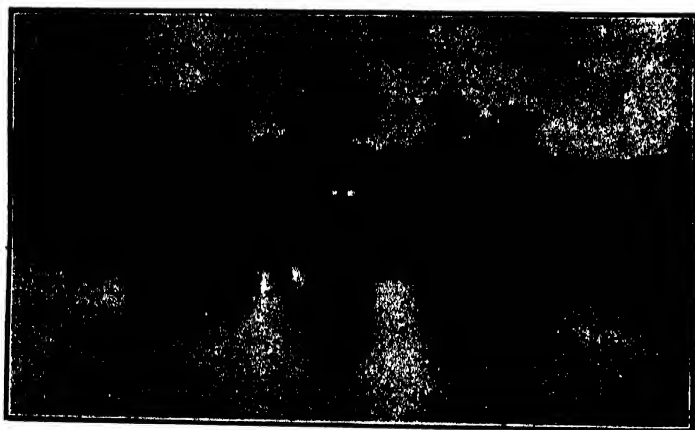
Mr. Ram Singhji

Singh by treachery but Devi Chandji wisely drove him away. He was instrumental in getting the British-Mewar Treaty signed. Later he got his brother-in-law, Mehta Ramsinghji appointed as Dewan. Died 1884 V. S. Agarji had three other sons—Udairamji, Sitaramji and Sadaramji. Udairamji's present survivor Udailalji is Jhajpur Hakim (see p. 333) Sitaramji's son Shersinghji remained Dewan. His descendant Sangramsinghji is Assistant Secretary, High Court, Udaipur (q.v.).

Saroopchandji succeeded Devichandji as Hakim and Kiladar. Maharana Saroopsinghji was his guest for 7 days. Gave shelter to Europeans in Mutiny 1857. His son Gokulchandji became Kiladar and remained Dewan to Maharana Saroopsinghji, Shambhusinghji and Sajjansinghji. Subdued rebels of Lawa, Rupaheli, Nathdwara and Arja, etc. Joined Lord Mayo's Durbar, Ajmer. Was very pious and loyal. Died 1935 V S. He was highly honoured by the State. His son Bithaldasji became Kiladar and Hakim, Mandalgarh. Settled many boundary disputes. Died V S 1978. Gokulchandji's youngest son, Jannadasji, was a noble gentleman and a great scholar of Persian. Remained Hakim, Rajnagar and Hurda. Died while at Hurda in 1972 V S. Now his son, Sardar Singhji, a sociable and polite young man, is the present survivor. Bithaldasji has three sons—Akheysinghji, Manoharsinghji and Daulatsinghji. The eldest Akheysinghji is Patni and Kiledar. Present H. H. graciously gave him his mortgage villages with cash. Has two sons Laxmansinghji, Ramsinghji, latter adopted to Bijaysinghji.

Manoharsinghji remained Hakim Kumbhalgarh, Sahara, Rajnagar. His son Doongar Singhji, B.A., LL.B., is Deputy Collector, Jahazpur. Daulatsinghji is Munsarim in Court of Wards. His eldest son Karan Singhji is working in State Settlement Department.

This Mehta family is an old and highly respected one and still enjoys handsome *Jagirs* and honours by the Udaipur State. Patnees have invariably been the Kiladars since V. S. 1822. The residence of the family is at Mandalgarh.



Cenotaphs of Mehta Family, Mandalgarh

Mehta Manohar Singhji, son of Mehta Bithaldasji, was born in 1942 V S. Remained Hakim Kumbhalgarh, Sahara and Rajnagar. He is a learned and able person. His son Doongar Singhji was Hakim Asind and Kumbhalgarh. Is now Deputy Collector, Jahazpur. Doongarsinghji's eldest son Partap Singh is studying at Vidhya Bhawan.

On Jhaleswar lake stand the beautiful Cenotaphs of Mehta Family. The finest being that of Mehta Agarji, whose Pinda ceremony was performed by the Maharana himself and *Jagir* dedicated for its permanent Puja. Even now the dead of this family alone are burnt and their monuments erected on the dam.



Yusuf Meherally, B.A., LL.B.,
Bombay

MEHARALLY, YUSUF, B.A., LL.B., Joint-Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, Bombay View, Forjett Bombay. Born, Sept. 23, 1903. Founded the Bombay Youth League, 1928; General Secretary, Bombay Youth League, 1928; elected Leader of the Indian Youth Delegation to the World Youth Peace Congress in Holland, 1928, General Secretary, All-India Youth Congress, Calcutta, 1929, Editor, *Vanguard*, 1929-33, organised National Militia; Chairman, All-India Students' Conference, 1931.

M MEHROTRA, M.A., son of Rai Bahadur B. Banke Lal Banker and Landlord, comes of a respectable Khattri family of Jaunpur (U. P.) Graduated from the

Lucknow University in the year 1932 and took up the degree of Master of Arts in the year 1934 and then entered in the Court of Wards Service. Is now posted as Special Manager in the Court of Wards Estates, Ghazipur. Made special efforts in the collection of War funds for which he received a special letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces.



M. M. Mehrotra, M.A.

MEHTA, CHUNILAL B., J. P., Merchant, 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born, 1888. President, Bombay Shroffs' Association, President, Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd.; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Sheriff of Bombay, 1935-36. Member, Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1935-36. Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1931-37; Editor, *The Financial News* and *Annual Cotton Chart*. Mg. Director, Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd., and Director of many leading Joint Stock Companies.



Mr E. D. Mehta.

ERACH SHAH MEHTA B.A., LL.B., Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer, was born on the 13th November, 1889. Is a Graduate in Arts and Law of the Allahabad University. Got Silver Medal for writing an essay on a Legal subject from Law School, Allahabad. Is the son of Mr Dhampshah R. Mehta I.S.O., who retired as J.A.C. and was Diwan Partapgarh State. Mr Erachshah joined service in 1919. Was Registrar S.C.C. Ajmer 1923. Was Sub-Judge Ajmer, 1924 to 1934. Was City Magistrate Ajmer and Deputy Magistrate, Nasirabad from 1934 to 15th March 1940. Has one daughter and one son.

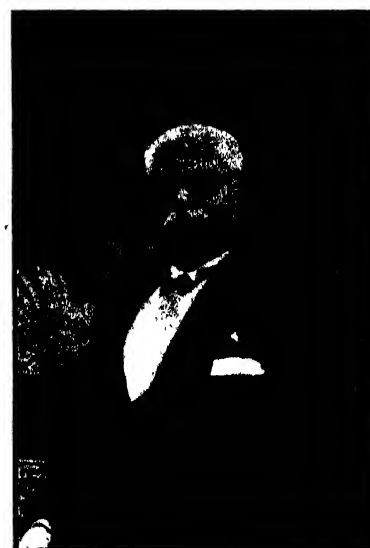


Mrs Jer Banoo E. Mehta

MEHTA, SIR HOMI MANECKJI, Kt., Director, Reserve Bank of India, Warden Road, Bombay. Born, 1st April 1871. Entered business, 1896 and soon purchased four leading Mills. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 1910, British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., 1919, Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 1916, Navsari Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 1922, Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 1930. Member, Council of State 1930-34, represented India on League of Nations, 1933 and 1934, served on the Committee of Separation of Bihar and Orissa, 1931, established Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd., 1936, Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, 1939.

HORMUSJI MANECKJI, MEHTA, J.P., M.C.S., Bombay, was born in 1871. He is a textile expert. He is Managing Director of Victoria Mills, Ltd., Jubilee Mills, Ltd., Gackwar Mills, Ltd., Raja Gokuldas Mills, Ltd., Zenith Life Assurance Ltd., Cromptons Bombay, Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., and of many others. He is also a landed proprietor in Bombay to a very large extent. He is Justice of the Peace and was elected to the Council of State in 1930. He was a first-class cricketer in his young age. He is a Member of several first-class clubs in India and England. He has four sons who are in business with him.

DR. KEWAL KRISHEN MEHTA, P.C.M.S., Civil Surgeon (Retd.), Multan, was born at Rohtak in September, 1881, in a family which holds a distinguished record of administrative service in high positions. Of his illustrious line of ancestors, his great-grandfather, Mehta Shakat Singh, was the Governor of Gorakhpur under the Nawab of Oudh, and his grandfather, Mehta Gopi Nath, was Collector in Delhi at the time of the Mutiny. His father, Mehta Dunga Parshad, was Revenue Officer in Punjab. Among his brothers several have occupied high official posts in British India and the Indian States. After a bright career in School and College, Dr. Mehta completed his Medical education in the King Edward Medical College, Lahore in 1906. In the same year he was appointed Plague Medical Officer, Lahore. His outstanding professional talent and great devotion to duty won for him recognition from Government and popularity among the people. He has earned out for himself a name in the Province both as a physician and a surgeon. His remarkable surgical skill, particularly his specialized knowledge and experience in the treatment of hernia, stone and piles and also abdominal surgery, has enabled him to serve the ailing humanity during the last 21 years. There can be no greater evidence of his ideal of service and his dedication to his profession than the Mehta General Hospital which he has opened in Multan in the year 1937. Performing the opening ceremony of this institution, Mr. C. C. Garbett, (now Sir) C.I.E.



Dr. Kewal Krishen Mehta, P.C.M.S. Multan

C.S.I., I.C.S., F.R.G.S., paid glowing tribute to Dr. Mehta's great qualities of head and heart. He holds landed property at Rohtak, Jullundur and Lahore

Dr. Mehta has seven children—six daughters and one son, Maharaj Krishen Mehta, who is now taking training in Aeronautical Engineering in the United States. Dr. Mehta's eldest daughter is married to Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, M.A., LL.B., Parliamentary Secretary and Prohibition Commissioner, Bombay, and a great labour organizer in India.

MEHTA JAMNADAS, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born, 3rd August, 1884. Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923-30; President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; Bombay Provincial Congress Committee 1929-30; Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-31; Member Congress Working Committee, 1926, President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1933-35, Delegate of Indian Workers to the International Labour Conference, 1934, Mayor of Bombay, 1936-37; Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937, elected to the Central Legislative Assembly, March 1941; Member, Defence Advisory Committee and Member, National Defence Council since July 1941.

MEHTA, DR. SIR MANGALDAS. V, Kt., O.B.E., J.P., F.R.C.P.I., M.C.O.G., B.A., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S. (Bombay), Municipal Corporator; Hony. Principal Medical Officer, Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital; Hony. Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical and Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College; Hony. Secretary, J. J. Hospital Nursing Association, Chairman, Bombay Infant Welfare Society. Address:—"St. Vincents," Malabar Hill, Bombay.



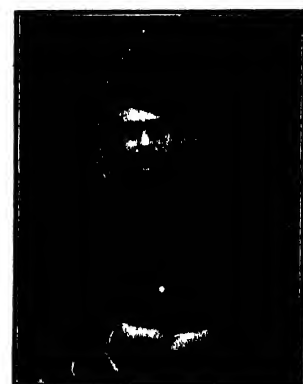
Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Bombay



Sir Manubhai Nanshankar, Mehta Kt., C.S.I. M.A., LL.B.

MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., Home Minister, Gwalior State, Lashkar, (Gwalior). Born, 22nd July, 1868. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Served as Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Lecturer in Law, Baroda College, 1891-99, Private Secretary to H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899-1906; Revenue Minister and First Councillor, 1914-16; Dewan of Baroda State, 1916-27, Prime Minister and Chief Councillor of Bikaner State, 1927-34, and still continues to be Councillor of Bikaner State. Indian States' Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences in London, attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933, and Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. Appointed Minister, Gwalior State, 1937.

MEHTA SHARDOOL SINGH, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Udaipur State. Born, 1899. Is also a Jagirdar in Udaipur.



Mehta Shardool Singh, Judge, High Court, Udaipur

Had a bright academic career. Entered Mewar Judicial Service as Hakim (District Magistrate) 1921, promoted as Judicial Officer 1932; Excise Commissioner 1933 and Sessions Judge 1934. First Registrar, Chief Court 1938; Sessions Judge 1939. Has two sons, elder Jagannath Singh Mehta is a B.A. student at Allahabad.

METCALFE, SIR HERBERT AUBERY FRANCIS, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E., C.S.I. M.V.O., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Quetta. Born, 27th September, 1883. Educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in the Punjab, 1908-13, joined Political Department, 1913, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1914-17, served in N.-W.F. Province, 1917-25 and 1926-30; Counsellor to Legation, Kabul, 1925-26, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, 1930-32; Foreign Secretary to Government of India 1932; Resident and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1939.

MEHTA UDAILALJI, Hakim, Jahazpur (Mewar). Born in B. S. 1953. He is the grandson of Rai Pannalalji, C.I.E. and younger son of Mehta Fatehlalji. He was married to the daughter of Mehta Kishen Singhji, grandson of Bija Singhji, Minister, Jodhpur. In Asauj B. S. 1967 he was adopted by Mehta Takhatsinghji with the kind permission of Maharana Shri Fatehsinghji Bahadur. He passed Intermediate Examination from Government College, Ajmer.



Mehta Udailalji, Hakim, Jahazpur

At the age of 21 Maharana Fatehsinghji, considering him a promising youth, graciously appointed Hakim Rashmi and later on he was posted to different districts, Kapasin, Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, etc., where he is working upto this time and has always been spoken of highly by his superiors besides has been awarded certificates of merits, wherever he went he was popular with the result that the people were ever sorry to lose such a good-mannered officer and the loss of one district was the gain of the other.

Mehta Takhatsinghji was the third brother of Rai Pannalalji and born in B.S. 1912. He was adopted by Mehta Zalimsinghji, the second son of Agarchandji, Minister and younger brother of Devichandji, Minister. Though Mehta Takhatsinghji had not received high education in English yet by his personal acquisition, Maharana Sambhusinghji appointed him Private Secretary and Military Officer. He had been a Hakim of Girwa, Kapasin and Deosthan for 44 years. He was Member of Ijlas-Khas and Mahendraj-Sabha. He had often to work in Mahakma Khas.

His work was highly commended by the Hon'ble Messrs. H. P. Peacock and S. B. Miles, Residents, who gave him good certificates of merits. He had to tour with Mr. Smith, throughout Mewar in connection with the Settlement. In B. S. 1937 he was sent with an army to control and crush the riots in Magra District. Mehta Takhat Singhji subdued them. He was deputed in connection with Bagon to discuss matters with A. G. G. Here also he managed the affairs very creditably. He was allowed the honour of wearing gold anklets. In the marriage of his daughter Maharana Sajan Singhji was guest at his Haveli with Maharaja Kishengarh. He was very religious and temperamentally calm and quiet.

At the age of 66 he resigned due to his old age and began to pass more of his time in prayers. For this purpose he built a temple of Shrinathji in his own Haveli. His death was that of Rishies envied by gods. It so happened that immediately on his return from the palace in Jaith B. S. 1981 he went for Darshan of Shri-Nathji, soon afterwards his soul migrated to heavens.

Mehta Zalimsinghji, grandfather of the subject of the sketch, passed his whole life in State Service mostly as Hakim Jahazpur and in Army Department. In B. S. 1904 Chatersinha would not vacate Lava-Sardargarh, Mehta Zalimsinghji was sent there with troops to make him vacate the fort. Maharana Sahub also granted him Jagir. Mehta Udairamji, the adopting father of Zalim Singhji, lived mostly with his elder brother Devichandji, Minister at Mandalgarh. The family account of the rest of the notable persons will be found in this book in the history of Mehta Akheysinghji. Fatehlalji, Sangram Singhji, on pages 222, 329, q. v. respectively.



Late Mehta Takhat Singhji

MESSRS. T. B MEHTA & SONS, Diamond Merchants, 453, Mint Street, Madras, represent the oldest firm of over 68 years in Madras dealing in Diamonds and Precious stones. The two partners, Mr T Ramanatha Mehta and Mr T Ranganadha Mehta are the son of the late Nilakanta Mehta who had endowed Rs 30,000 towards the Pachhayappa's Hostel; the Central Block is named after him and some scholarships are also awarded every year.



T B Mehta

The poor and the needy also receive their attention. Mr T Ranganadha Mehta is a prominent Member of Southern India Chamber of Commerce, the Cosmopolitan Club, the National Indian Association, the Madras United Club, Automobile Association of Southern India, Madras Presidency. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Life Member of Lawley Institute, Ootacamund and the Music Academy. The two brothers are now working the firm jointly and are leading Diamond dealers in Madras Presidency. They are noted for their keen business acumen as well as for their generosity and suavity of manners. They command the respect and affection of all classes of people.



T Ranganadha Mehta.



Ajodhya Nath Misra, Saharanpur

MISRA, AJODHYA NATH, Asstt Excise Commissioner, Saharanpur, Resident of Moradabad. Born, 1894. Services lent of Opium Contraband Department, under Government of India 1927 to 1932. Reverted to U. P Excise Service in 1933. Promoted to present post in 1937. Received Coronation Medal, 1937. Has won cups and medals in cricket and tennis. Has a daughter.

MISRA, RAI SAHIB BAMDEV, DIWAN, ATHMALIK STATE, E.S.A. Born, 1897. Graduate of Patna University. An all-round Administrator and Patron of Cottage Industries, President, Athmalik War Committee, awarded Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals and made Rai Sahib, 1940.

MISRA, DEBICHARAN, Retired Inspector of Police, son of Pandit Bindaban, Kachhiana Mohal, Cawnpore (City). Born 1878 at his home Bampara in Derapur Tahsil. Received school education with credit upto Entrance. Entered Police Department as a Clerk in 1898, rose to the post of Circle Inspector and after 28 years of meritorious services retired in



Debicharan Misra, Cawnpore

1926. During service he had on several occasions given proof of his steadfast loyalty to the Crown and his clear grasp and tactful handling of the intricacies of difficult situations. His services were recognised by numerous rewards and a commendation certificate from Alwar State. During Non-co operation days he received a handsome reward and a certificate in lieu of his meritorious services, also published in newspapers. His detective ability was highly appreciated even by Judiciary and his cases were never heard of to be acquitted. Mr. Misra has one son, Pandit Parmeshwar Din Misra, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, practising in Cawnpore.



Parmeshwar Din Misra, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Cawnpore.

MIN, U KYAW, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of Burma, Deptt. of Labour, 462, Godwin Road, Rangoon. Born, 1899, son of the late U Htoon Chan, Advocate and Zamindar of Akyab and younger brother of the Hon. U Htoon Aung Gyaw, Finance Minister, Government of Burma. Educated at St. Xavier's College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Served as Secretary to the Prime Minister, Burma, for 3½ years before his present appointment. Vice-President, Burma Athletic Association and President, Union of Sports Clubs. Is Senior Member of the Orient Club.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT MITHAN LALL BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate Ajmer, was born in 1870. Commenced legal practice at Ajmer in 1893. Is one of those through whose efforts the degree classes at Ajmer Government College were opened in Ajmer College. Worked as one of the Secretaries on the occasions of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Coronation Ceremony of King Edward VII, and "Our Day" celebrations and made vigorous efforts in securing contributions towards War Loan in the Great War of 1914 as also the present European War. In 1917 the title of Rai Sahib was conferred upon him. In 1919 he was raised to the status of an Advocate at the special recommendation of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and A.G.G., Rajputana. The title of Rai Bahadur was



Rai Bahadur Pt. Mithan Lall Bhargava, B.A., LL.B., Ajmer

confered on him in 1934. He also served on the Committee for the Celebration of the Jubilee of King George V in 1935 and the Coronation of King George VI in 1936. In 1907 with the co-operation of his friends and his brother, Pandit Behan Lall Vakil, he founded the General Assurance Society, Ltd., and worked as Financial Manager up to 1924. Since 1925 he has been Chairman, Board of Directors and under his Chairmanship the said Insurance Co. has made steady progress all round. Although 71 years of age, he has been very energetically rendering various public services in many capacities as would appear from the following:— He is President of (1) Dayanand Orphanage, Ajmer, (2) Arya Samaj Educational Society, Ajmer, (3) D. A. V. High School, Ajmer, (4) Pushkar Shamlat Committee, (5) Pushkar Gowadi Pashushala, (6) Hindustan Boy Scouts' Association, Ajmer, (7) Shri Mathuraprasad Gulabdevi Arya Kanya Pathshala, Ajmer, (8) Moma Sayadia Orphanage Ajmer. He presided over the Golden Jubilee Session of the All-India Bhargava Conference at Agra in 1939 and is President of All-India Bhargava Sabha. He has been Chairman of the Nominated Municipal Committee, Ajmer, and is Chairman of Board of Directors, Arya Sahitya Mandal Ajmer, Educational Publishers Ltd., Ajmer. Is Director of Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., and Member of Municipal Committee Ajmer, Distt. Board Ajmer-Merwara, as also of Managing Committee of the Victoria Hospital, S.P.C.A., Paropkari Aushdhalaya, Hindu Aushdhalaya, Member of Rajputana Olympic Games Ajmer-Merwara, Sangit Samaj and of War Purposes Committee.



The Hon. Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

MITRA, THE HON. MR. SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Legislative Council, Calcutta. Born, 21 Dec. 1888. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1924-26, Member Central Legislative Assembly, 1926-34, Member, of Consent Committee, 1929-30, Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36, President, All-India Postal and R.M.S. Association, 1933, elected to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1937.

MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, Kt., KCSI, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General of India, New Delhi. Born, 1875. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta, and Lincoln's Inn,



Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Kt., KCSI, M.A., B.L.

London. Called to Bar, 1904, practised in the Calcutta High Court, Standing Counsel to the Government of India, 1922, Advocate-General, Bengal, 1925-28, Law Member of Executive Council of Governor-General of India, 1928-34, led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933, Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934, and was appointed First Advocate-General, Federal Court of India, in 1937.

MODY, THE HON. SIR HORMUSJI PEROSHAW, M.A., LL.B., K.B.E., Member for Supply, Viceroy's Executive Council, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 23rd September, 1881. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Has been Member of Bombay Municipal Corporation, Chairman of its Standing Committee, 1921-22, and President of the same body, 1923-24; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928-29, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, from 1927 to 1935, Member, Legislative Assembly; Member, first Round Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee; President, Employers' Federation of India, 1933-34. Director, Tata Sons, Ltd., Director, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; Chairman, Associated Cement Companies, Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd., appointed Member for Supply, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1941.



Sardar Moazzam Mohammad Khan, Bhopal

MOAZZAM MOHAMMAD KHAN, SARDAR, Jagirdar-in-Attendance to His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, Marshal of the Hall, Bhopal Legislative Council, and the Director of the State Gardens, Bhopal; directly descended from Sardar Daler Jung Bahadur Nawab Dost Mohammad Khan, the founder of the present Ruling Dynasty of Bhopal, and on his mother's side he is cousin to His Highness Saugat Jung Iftekharaud Dowla Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftekhara Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Ruler of Jaora State in Central India. Born, 18th September 1894, educated in Bhopal. A keen sportsman interested in cricket, tennis and shikar, etc. Well-versed in Persian and English languages, taste in Oriental literature, writer of Urdu language. *Present address.*—Ahmedabad, Bhopal.

CAPTAIN SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH, son of Sardar Chhanga Singh of Atari Sham Singh Wali in District Amritsar, Staff Officer to the Chief of the General Staff, Patiala Army, belongs to Punjab Aristocracy and comes of a high Sikh family of historical fame since the Sikh Rule in the Punjab. Sardar Chhanga Singh is a Jagirdar and Durbari of District Amritsar. Family of Atari Bhati Rajputs domiciled from Jaselmer. The houses of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Malaudh, Bhadaur, Faridkot, Kaithal and Attari are descended from the eldest son of Jauther the 5th from Raja Salvan Shah. Captain Mohinder Singh entered Army Service with a direct Commission of Hony 2nd Lieutenant in 11-15th Punjab Regiment, where he was promoted to Lieutenant and granted King's Commission. In 1926 His late Highness of Patiala State was pleased to take him as Lieutenant in his Army and later appointed him as his personal A. D. C. In recognition of loyal and faithful services rendered by him to the State he has been awarded Medals of (1) Order of Nishan-e-Phul, VI Class. (2) Silver Jubilee Medal. (3) Rajyabhiseka Medal.



Capt. Sardar Mohinder Singh

SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH of Atari, born 1905, is the great-grandson of the famous hero of the Battle of Sabraon, General Sardar Sham Singh of Atari, whose name is renowned in the Sikh community. His grandfather Sardar Ajit Singh, C.I.E., was a well-known personality in Amritsar District and was an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge. His father Sardar Basant Singh was a Cadet in the Imperial Cadet Corps and died in 1905. He is well connected and his maternal uncle, Sir Sardar Jogendra Singh, Kt., Ex-Minister of Punjab Government is a well-known figure amongst the Sikhs. He was educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College and passed his Diploma with distinction in English in 1925. He has landed property in Montgomery, Lahore and Amritsar Districts and is a Jagirdar. He also possesses landed property in the Kheri District of the U. P. He is married to a daughter of Sardar Jogindra Singh, Jagirdar of Bharatgarh, Ambala District. He is well known in the Amritsar District for co-operating in all Government funds and Rural Reconstruction work, and was one of the first to offer his services to the Government in the present War.



Sardar Mohinder Singh of Atari.



The late Mohammad Abdul Wahab Khan, Madrak, (Aligarh)

THE LATE MOHAMMAD ABDUL WAHAB KHAN, Rans, Madrak, District Aligarh and Jagadar, Jagat, Jaipur State. His father was Commander-in-Chief, Jaipur State Forces and grandfather a Member of the Council of State. He was offered the post of his father but he sacrificed personal interests on service of country and community. He established All-India Muslim Rajput Conference and served as its General Secretary. He also worked in National Congress, Khilafat Committee and Tabligh. He left a son, Kanwar Abdul Baqi Khan and a daughter.

MOHAMMAD ALI, SAYED. First Class Jagirdar Jharwara Bhatiani Estate, Ajmer, was born in 1888. Is Honorary Magistrate II Class and is a Member, Advisory Committee, Islama High School. Owns a Jagir of three villages, originally granted to Sherkh Najmuddin, viz. Dittol, Jharwara and Bhatiani. Has three sons - Sayed Yaseen Ali, Sayed Iftikhar Ali and Sayed Murshed Ali.

CAPT. RAJA MOHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN, President, Municipal Committee, Saman Burj, Wazirabad, District Gujranwala.

Two Photos and Biography not received

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD ALI, B.A. (Cal.) M.L.A., M.R.I.P.H. (Lond.), M.R. SAN I. (Lond.), Honorary Magistrate, The Palace, Bogra, Bengal, was born in 1909. He is great-grandson of the late Nawab Abdus Sobhan Chowdhury grandson of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhury, K.B., C.I.E., Ex-Minister and Ex-Executive Councillor, Bengal Government, and eldest son of Nawabzada Syed Altaf Ali, J.P. He was educated at Hasting House and Presidency College, Calcutta. In 1932 he took entire charge of the management of his ancestral properties which include Bogra Nawab Estate with a rent roll of about a lakh-and-a-half, Government Revenue and Cess amounting to Rs 30,000. He was elected Vice-Chairman, Bogra Municipality, 1932 and again in 1934. He is Chairman, Bogra Central Co-operative Bank; elected Member, Local and District Board, Secretary, Boy Scouts' Association, Member, Bengal Silk Committee (appointed by the Bengal Government), and is, as a matter of fact, connected with almost all the local institutions for the public good. He was returned unopposed to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Bogra West Mohammadan Constituency, in 1937.



Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ali B.A. (Cal.)
M.L.A., M.R.I.P.H. (Lond.), M.R.
San I. (Lond.)

His character, courteous manners, genial temperament and benevolent nature are well known to the public and have endeared him to all classes of people. He is always ready to help good causes, public and private. For his manifold public services and loyalty to the Crown received the Royal Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and was made Khan Bahadur in February, 1937.



Mohammad Abdul Razzaque,
Cawnpore.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL RAZZAQUE Veterinary Surgeon and Lecturer in Veterinary Science, Agricultural College, Cawnpore, Resident of Village Khoopa, District Allahabad. Born 1896. Graduated from Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta, in 1919 and joined Civil Veterinary Department, Lucknow in 1919. Member of Rural Development Association, Cawnpore; Member of District Exhibition Committee, Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Lucknow, 1937; Member and Veterinary Advisor to S. P. C. A., Cawnpore, and Member of Juhri Notified Area, Cawnpore. Has three sons and two daughters.

SUBEDAR-MAJOR MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN, M.C., M.B.E., O.B.I., Assessor, Topi, Tahsil Swabi, District Mardan, was born in 1876. He is well-versed in Pushto, Urdu and Persian and knows English as well. He joined the Military in 1896 as Sepoy, was promoted as Havildar in 1898; as Jemadar in 1910; Subedar

in 1917 and Subedar-Major in 1919. He retired in 1922. In the Great war in 1914 he went to France and during his residence there performed his duties very bravely and faithfully. For his valuable martial services he was profusely thanked by Colonel Capendar, in charge of the 8th. Cavalry. He returned from France in 1916 and was posted to the Shinki Post as a Political Officer for the Military Department. Here he was awarded a reward by the Civil Department for his good work and bravery and received Rs. 300 as a reward. He was next posted at Karachi Port in the Staff for the control of Regiments going to France. He performed this duty satisfactorily for six months, winning the good opinion of all responsible authorities. In 1918 he was made Subedar-Major and was attached to the 21st Punjab Regiment. Shortly after he was made Recruiting Officer for that Regiment and was granted a medal and a certificate for recruitment of soldiers. In 1919 his Regiment went to Waziristan and in June 1921 he was granted M. C. and a medal for his good work in the Jadola Post in a little war with the Pathans. He was made O. B. I. in 1920, M. C. in 1921 and M. B. E. in 1922. He was also granted two squares of land in the Montgomery District. Subedar-Major Mohammad Amin Khan is popular with the public and the Government for public spirit and loyalty. He is



Subedar Major Mohammad Amir Khan, Topi, District Mardan.

always ready to offer a helping hand to any institution

established for the good and welfare of the public. He is respected by all classes of people for his high character, public spirit and charming manners. He has two sons - Makhmad Nawaz, aged twelve years, getting education in Topi, and Ahmed Nawaz, aged five years.

MUHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQ, Dentist Johri Bazar, Jaipur.

Photo and Biography not received.



Khan Bahadur Khalifa Muhammad
Asadullah, B. A., F. L. A., Calcutta

KHAN BAHADUR KHALIFA MUHAMMAD ASAD-ULLAH, B. A., F. L. A., Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta. Born, 1890. Permanent address. Shahalini Gate, Lahore. Graduated 1913. Second Indian to secure Diploma and Fellowship of the Library Association, London. Is Hon. Secretary of Indian Library Association. Is a Trustee of the Indian Museum, a member of the Court of Muslim University, Aligarh; and a Fellow of the University of Calcutta. Received title of Khan Bahadur 1935, Silver Jubilee Medal 1936 and Coronation Medal 1937.

KHAN BAHADUR HONORARY RISALDAR MALIK MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN BOSAN, Rais, Zaildar, Assessor, Senior Vice-President, District Board, Multan, was born in 1875. The village of his residence is called after his family name Bosan. The family which he so worthily represents is one of the oldest and most respectable in the North-West Punjab. Khan Bahadur makes with his cousins and nephews a big and model joint family possessing considerable landed property in the Multan, Montgomery and Lyallpur



Khan Bahadur Honorary Risaldar Malik Mohammad Amir
Khan Bosan, Rais, Zaildar and Assessor, Multan

Districts and in the Bahawalpur State. A remarkable fact about this family is that it has been living jointly and in perfect harmony and happiness for the last six generations, perhaps a rare instance of the kind in the Punjab. The joint family pays about Rs. 25,000 as land revenue and water-rate.

Khan Bahadur received a sound Oriental education and came to be reputed and respected early in life for his culture, nobility of manners, high character and selfless public spirit. He was also, as he still is, immensely popular with the officials for his sincere and steadfast loyalty to the Crown and earnest assistance to the administration on every necessary occasion. He was appointed Honorary Risaldar in 1912 and was variously honoured for his military services. During the Great War he served the Empire with exemplary devotion and energy. He knew neither rest nor respite in the performance of what he sincerely and rightly considered a sacred duty. He rendered valuable help to recruiting officers and furnished a decent number of recruits on his own account. By tireless exertion he also succeeded in supplying a large number of Sarwans. He contributed liberally to the War Loans and the various War Funds and by his influence and popularity with all classes of people succeeded in collecting for the same large amounts from two

Zails of his family. These conspicuous services during that greatest crisis of the Empire received enthusiastic appreciation from officials, high and low, and due recognition from Government. He was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in 1920 and was given a land grant in 1921. He was made Divisional Durbari in 1924. He was further made Khan Bahadur in 1934 in recognition of his proud record of multifarious services to the Government and the public covering a pretty long period of over a quarter of a century. Khan Bahadur holds numerous certificates and *Sanads* for services rendered to different departments of Government, especially to the Police.

All through his public career the Khan Bahadur has been an outstanding figure in the public life of his district, his public activities in various responsible capacities embracing a wide range of usefulness. He is at present Zaildar, Assessor, President of the Zamindars' Association, Multan; Member of the Canal Advisory Committee, Multan, Member of the Soldiers' Board, Khanewal, Multan, Vice-President of the District Board, Multan, since 1932, etc. etc. In all these different spheres of responsible work the Khan Bahadur has been giving a highly creditable account of himself.

The Khan Bahadur took a leading part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations. As vice-Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Committee he did splendid work in collecting funds and his record of work in connection with the Lucky Bag was praiseworthy. He personally contributed Rs. 500 to the Jubilee Fund. He received the Jubilee Medal along with approbation and congratulations from all quarters including His Excellency the Governor.

The Khan Bahadur is blessed with a worthy son in Malik Mohammad Akram Khan. He is fairly well versed in Urdu and English. He is helping his father in the management of his vast estate and is also working as Sarbarah Zaildar, Multanwala, in his father's place. He promises to be a worthy son of his worthy father.

The Khan Bahadur's other near relatives also have been loyally serving the Government. His cousin, late Malik Nur Mohammad Khan, was Honorary Magistrate, whose son, Malik Ahmad Khan, is Zaildar, Bosan, Assessor and District Durbari, holding *Sanads* and certificates from local officials for his loyal services. Another cousin of Khan Bahadur, Malik Nazar Mohammad Khan, is Lambardar and District Durbari. His nephew, Malik Mohammad Bakhsh, is Lambardar, Assessor (English Juror), District Durbari and Member, District Boards, Multan and Montgomery. Another nephew, Malik Allah Yar Khan, is Lambardar, District Durbari and Member, District Board, Multan. All of them hold *Sanads* and certificates for their loyal services.



AZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Peshawar Cantt. Permanent Address—Sikandarpur, Haripur, Hazara. Born, 1894. Grandson of Kazi Abdul Ghaffar Khan, first Tahsildar of Hazara District, the right-hand man of General Sir James Scott, the first Deputy Commissioner of Hazara. Connected with late Nawab Sir Muhammad Hayat Khan of Wahi. Son-in-Law of Nawab Sir Iqbal Hayat Khan, Ex-Prime Minister, Patiala. Educated at Aligarh University. Deputationist before Mr. Montagu in 1918. Urged the inclusion



Kazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, Peshawar

of N.-W. F. P. in Reforms Scheme. Appeared before Bray Committee. Rendered professional services gratis to prisoners in Kohat riots. Elected Governor, Islamia College, for defending College in the case brought against it by Dr. Khudadad during Martial Law days. Was elected Trustee of said institution. Member of the Council of All-India Muslim League for years. Served on Reconciliation Conference, during Martial Law days in Peshawar. In 1931 appointed on Niamatulla Committee for repeal of repressive laws but had to go away to England in connection with a Privy Council case. In 1932 served as Member, Reforms Committee, appointed by the Chief Commissioner. Brought about the fall of Qayum Ministry by organising Democratic Party within Assembly in 1937 and coaliting it with Congress Party. Was Member of Afghan Medical Mission to support King Nadir Shah. Joined Legal Profession 1915. Public Prosecutor, Peshawar Division. Enrolled as Vakil, Allahabad High Court, and Advocate, Judicial Commissioner's Court, N.-W. F. P. Is Director, Peshawar Electric Supply Company. Working for construction of Civil Lines in Peshawar to remove congestion. Has two thousand acres of land in Hazara District. Contributed Rs. 1,000 for construction

of Idgah at Haripur Hazara and handsome amounts for sufferers in Kohat riots and to Afghan Medical Mission, also Rs. 1,000 from time to time to Duty Societies of Aligarh and Islamia College, Peshawar, Rs. 100 to Sanatan Dharma School, Haryana. Has three sons. Eldest Muhammad Asad Khan, is a Lieutenant at Patiala in His Highness' Cavalry. Second, Muhammad Asif, is a student, Aitchison College, Lahore. Third, Parvez Aslam, is hardly eight. Has placed all his resources at the disposal of Government during present War and has in the Province organised War section of the Bar, to protect the interests of soldiers on the front.



HAN SAHIB MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN ALIZAI, Tahsildar, N.-W. F. P. Permanent Residence—Dera Ismail Khan. Owns landed property in N.-W. F. P. and Punjab. Joined Government service in 1921 as Naib-Tahsildar. Father, Sardar Karim Dad Khan died in service in 1917 as Senior-most Tahsildar in Frontier. He was Gold Medalist of Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Grandfather late Rissaldar Major Wahi-Dad Khan Bahadur I O M.



Khan Sahib Muhammad Aslam Khan Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan

was recipient of numerous testimonials for faithful and gallant services. Sir Herbert Edwards writes "should new trouble ever arise I believe there is no corner of the Empire to whom we could turn with more full reliance, or who would more earnestly rise to help us." Sir Reynell Taylor writes "I feel sure however that the sons of so gallant a soldier will not be allowed to suffer want and it is to aid the Officers on whom may devolve the task of applying for Provision for his family." Col. N. Musgrave writes "He has probably run more services during the Mutiny than any other native officer in the Frontier Province." He was wounded five times during the Mutiny.

Career of K. S. Muhammad Aslam Khan has been positively glorious. Sir Eleven Howell writes in 1926 "A very promising lad of good breeding, well-educated, energetic, courageous and intelligent; has the reputation of being quite honest in every respect and is highly respected." Mr. J. G. Acheson writes "Very promising, energetic, intelligent and reliable."

Major Bacon writes "I have found Muhammad Aslam a most energetic and efficient with plenty of power of persuasion." Major Packman writes "He is the best Tahsildar I have yet met." Major Crichton writes "I consider him in every way the most outstanding Tahsildar I have yet met. In ability, energy, personal courage and intelligence he is a class by himself." His Excellency Sir Arthur Parsons, Governor, N.-W. F. P. writes in 1936 "I consider him to be a Political Officer of outstanding ability." Major Russell writes "A very intelligent and conscientious officer." He is in receipt of four Medals and has recently been mentioned in Despatches for Waziristan Service by Secretary of State for War. He has only two sons—Muhammad Azam aged 10 years and Muhammad Salim just about a year.



Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

MOHAMMAD AURANGZEB KHAN, SARDAR, B.A., LL.B. (Alig.), M.L.A., Leader of Opposition, N.W.F.P. Legislative Assembly, Peshawar. Born, October 1892 at Kulachi, D. I. Khan District, son of Sardar Muhammad Ayaz Khan. Educated at Kulachi and D. I. K. Schools, Mission College, Peshawar, graduated and LL.B. degrees at Aligarh.

At Aligarh was elected as Vice-President, College Union and awarded Oxford Meston Speaking Prize—started practice Advocate 1918. Went to First Round Table Conference as Hony Secy. to late Sir Sahibzada Abaul Qayyum Khan, Frontier First Premier Member, Aligarh Muslim University Court, Member Council of Management Islamia College, Peshawar, Member Working Committee, All-India Muslim League.

LIEUTENANT QAZI MUHAMMAD AYUB KHAN, of Sikandarpur, District Hazara, was born in 1904. He represents a distinguished family of Awans. He is a grandson of late Qazi Mir Alam, E.A.C., Honorary Sub-Judge, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Sub-Registrar and Jagirdar. One of his ancestors was appointed Qazi of Hazara in the reign of Emperor Shahjehan. Since then the family has been in the enjoyment of the highest esteem in the Ilaka and enjoys the distinction of being one of the biggest landed proprietors in the district, having proprietary rights in fourteen villages. The family has rendered valuable services to Government in the past and still are intensely loyal to the British Raj. The family also takes the keenest interest in digging wells and making mosques for the public and gives every sort of assistance to those in need of charity. Lieutenant Qazi Muhammad Ayub Khan received his education in India and in Scotland. He got his Commission in 1930 and was elected a Member of the Municipality of Haripur in June 1936. He is a Headman of six villages and an Assessor. He is universally respected for his many noble qualities of head and heart. His family history is given in detail in Massy's "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab."



Lieutenant Qazi Muhammad Ayub Khan

SAYED MOHAMMAD BAQIR, B.A., P.C.S., Diwan, Pataudi State, was born in 1875 at Sharagpur, District Ambala. Entered Government Service in 1900 as Munsiff and was appointed E.A.C. in 1918 in appreciation of good work. Served as Magistrate, Sub-Judge, Sub-Divisional Officer, General Assistant, Revenue Assistant, Excise Officer and Superintendent of Jails in several districts of the Punjab. After retirement was recalled to duty during Ahir Movement in Attock Jail. During Great War offered personal services on the front. Suppressed the Tufki Riot in Dera Ghazi Khan arising out of enumeration of people of military age carried under orders of Government, in which Naib Tahsildar and his party were wounded with swords, etc. Received thanks of Government for said service. Collected Rs. 70,209/4/0 as War Loan, worked on Punjab Publicity Board in Dera Ghazi Khan and was in charge of recruitment to Indian Defence Force, supplying many recruits. A mention of his services was made in the history of War Services for the District. Was offered three squares of land for his services but the offer was not availed of. Sanads were awarded for said services by Justice H.A.B. Rattigan, Col. Thomson, Mr. Smith and various other high officials of the Government of India. He tactfully controlled communal tension at Delhi in 1925 and his services were highly appreciated by officers. As Superintendent Jail, he rendered valuable services during Congress and Non-co-operation Movements in Rohtak and also during Kashmir Ahir Movement. These services were warmly recognised by Colonel Barker, Inspector-General of Jails, Punjab. Was selected by Political Agent as Diwan of Pataudi and has been discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of the ruler and the ruled. Was awarded Coronation Medal in 1937. Is interested in agriculture and gardening. Owns agricultural land and house property in Ambala District. Pays about Rs. 1,000 yearly as land revenue. Has two sons—Sayed Mazahar Hasham, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Ambala and Sayed Akhtar Sibtan, B.A. Ancestors assisted Government during Mutiny of 1857.

SAYED MUHAMMAD BAQAR SHAH GARDEZI, Landlord, Rais and the present head of the popular branch of the Gardezis at Salarwahan Kohna, Kabirwala Tehsil, District Multan, was born in 1896. A detailed history of the family which he so worthily represents is to be found in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." The founder of the family, Hazrat Abul Fazel Jamaluddin Muhammad Yusuf, a direct descendant of Imam Hussain, migrated from Gardez near Ghazni and settled at Multan in the year 1088. He was a



Sayed Muhammad Baqar Shah Gardezi, Landlord and Rais, Salarwahan Kohna, District Multan, with his two sons Sayed Ghulam Haider Shah and Sayed Karim Haider Shah

saint in the most literal sense of the term. The present city of Multan was formed around his abode, which eventually became his shrine and a place of pilgrimage for votaries from far and near in their thousands

Several *firman*s in the possession of family from the various Emperors of Delhi show the respect and position they enjoyed in Mughal times

Sayed Ghulam Hyder Shah Gardezi was great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch and was the first to leave Multan and found the village now known as Salarwahan. He owned about sixteen thousand *bighas* of land. He was much respected Zaildar and Provincial

Durbari. He was held in the highest esteem by the officials, the surrounding Zamindars and the public at large for his loyalty, high character and selfless public spirit. He was invited to the Duke of Connaught and Viceroy's Durbar at Lahore in 1886 on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee and to different Provincial Durbars since 1882 till his death in 1905. He was recipient of the highest praise and glowing certificates from officials for lifelong services to every department of the Administration. He was "one of the very best men in the district," said Mr. Charles Roe, Deputy Commissioner, in his certificate. To quote the certificate of a Divisional Judge, "he is a man of great influence. I had much pleasure in seeing some of his *Sanads* dating from Diwan Mulraj's time. He received a reward for his services in the Mutiny."

By a strange fatality of Fate, within fourteen years from 1904 three generations of the family were wiped off by the cruel hand of death. Sayed Ghulam Hyder Shah's only son, Sayed Muhammad Hussain Shah, died in 1904, leaving behind two minor sons—Sayed Muhammad Jaffar Shah and Sayed Mehdi Shah. Unable to bear the shock of his only son's sudden death, Sayed Ghulam Hyder Shah died in 1905. The Estate, with its income of about Rs. 80,000, went to the Court of Wards. In 1911 Sayed Mehdi Shah passed away, leaving behind a minor son, Sayed Muhammad Nawaz Shah, and in 1918 Sayed Muhammad Jaffar Shah died, leaving behind his only son, Sayed Muhammad Baqar Shah, the present head of the family.

Sayed Muhammad Hussain Shah rendered valuable services to different departments of Government and got a number of certificates in his own name.

Sayed Muhammad Jaffar Shah, during his brief career, after attaining majority, as head of the family, was made Zaildar and Provincial Durbari and served the Government faithfully and energetically in every department. During the Great War he supplied fifteen recruits and a good number of camels and contributed Rs. 12,000 to the War Loans. He got a number of *Sanads* and certificates from the different high officials. The Estate in the meantime continued to be managed under the Court of Wards Act. His premature death was deeply mourned all over the *Ilaga* and beyond. Sayed Muhammad Baqar Shah and his cousin, Sayed Muhammad Nawaz Shah, were at that time studying at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah is the recognised head of the family in his father's place and is Zaildar and included in the category of Sardars and Jagirdars by exemption from the operations of the Arms Act. He has been doing his utmost to maintain the family traditions of ardent loyalty and devoted service to the Crown and trying his level best to follow in every way in the footsteps of his illustrious great-grandfather. During the Great War he energetically served the Empire with men and money in combination with his father. In 1918 Mr. H W Emerson, Settlement Officer (lately His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab), in a certificate deplored the untimely death of his father and warmly commended his (Syed Baqar Shah's) camp services. In another certificate Mr. Emerson thus referred to his important services in connection with the new assessment:—"There was at first organized opposition but I am glad to say that Baqar Shah finally used his influence in the right way." Besides the above Syed Mohammad Baqar Shah has received a number of *Sanads* and certificates for efficient services from different departments. Mr. G.A. Beatty, Superintendent of Police, pays him the following notable tribute - "He is quiet well-behaved young man. He is doing quite well. There has been not much crime in his Zail, probably due to his influence."

He took active part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations and contributed a handsome amount to the Jubilee Fund. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal and a special letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor.

Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah commands great influence in Kabirwala Tehsil and is equally respected by the officials and the public.

The Estate was released from the Court of Wards in 1927 and inherited by Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah and his cousin, Sayed Mohammad Nawaz Shah. The Estate is jointly owned by the two cousins. The annual income of Sayed Baqar Shah is about Rs. 50,000. He pays Rs. 10,000 as land revenue including water-rate.

He is blessed with two promising sons - Sayed Ghulam Hardar Shah and Sayed Kamal Hardar Shah. Both are studying in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.



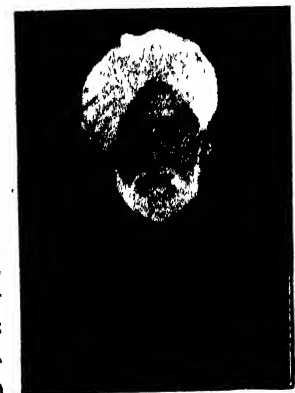
Sheikh Mohammad Bashir,
Bar at-Law, Cawnpore



SHAIKH MOHAMMED BASHIR, Barrister at-Law, Cawnpore. Born, 1902. Son of late Khan Bahadur Hafi Hafiz Mohammad Hahm. Studied up to B.Sc. (Allahabad), B.Com. (London), F.R.E.S., Member, Municipal Board and Senior Vice Chairman, Member, Cawnpore Improvement Trust and Juhu Notified Area Committee, Honorary Secretary, Hahm Muslim College Cawnpore, Member, Board of Communications, U.P. Government, G.I.P. Ry. Advisory Committee. Managing Director Juggilal Kamlatpat Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. and Proprietor Auto Service Garage, Cawnpore. Sports, Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Badminton, Shooting and Swimming. Has 4 sons. Address: Bashir Lodge, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.



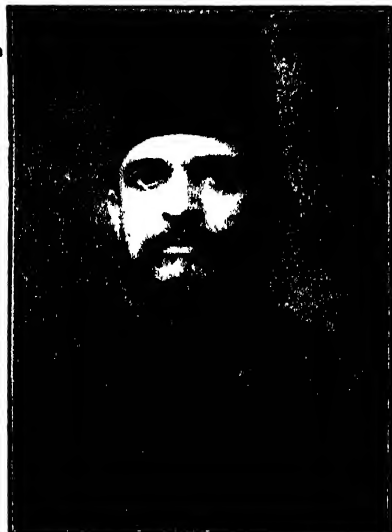
MUFTI MOHAMMAD FAZLULLAH SAHIB, son of Mufti Rasool Sahib, has a distinguished personality amongst the Jagirdars of Bhopal. He is the Head of a very honourable and loyal family to the State. Mufti Sahib holds a unique position in his family characteristics, faithfulness, traditions and loyalty. Due to his high family position and mental accomplishment, His Highness the Ruler selected him as the Member of Legislative Council for the 4th time in 1940. He has proved a successful member due to his great learning. Looking at the Farmans it appears that the *Jageer* was granted to the ancestors for civil and military services and was strengthened in every new regime. Now this *jageer* is descended to Mufti Mohammad Fazlullah M.L.C., the subject of the sketch, who is the 7th Jageerdar. His *jageer* yields an annual income of Rs. 6,000 and contains 13 villages. Mufti Sahib has also maintained the family traditions and has gladly offered his services for the present War. He has one son Mufti Mohammad Noor Ghani who is a great scholar of Oriental languages. He was educated in the famous Oriental institution of Deoband. He is a talented Urdu writer.



Mufti Mohammad Fazlullah
Bhopal

(Second photo not received)

KHAN BAHADUR HAJI MOHAMMAD GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB, Rais Mohanpur, District Etah Born about 1880. Belongs to a very loyal family whose past record of meritorious services is commendable. His brother Nawab Abu Bakar Sahib and father Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan Sahib are well-known personalities in the province. In the present War he donated a Rifle price of Rifle Rs. 500, Rs. 400, Rs. 360 and Rs. 1,500 cash. In last War also his contribution of men and money was very encouraging. He



Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Muhammad Habibullah Khan, Ajmer, Rajputana

is life Honorary Magistrate, Member, War Board and the holder of Durbar Medal, 1911, Victory Medal, 1918; Jubilee Medal 1935, Coronation Medal 1937 and various *Sanads* from Commissioner and Governors. Haji Sahib is a fond tourist and has almost painted the whole world red and is still at 72 not tired of travelling. He is also exempt from Arms Act and is a respectable citizen of Aligarh, Etah



Haji Muhammad Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Rais, Mohanpur, District Etah

SHIFA-UL-MULK HAKIM MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH KHAN, son of Munshi Muhammad Dhanney Khan, Inspector-General, Rajputana and the Punjab Postal Departments. Belongs to an ancient royal family of Ajmer. Organising Secretary, All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference, Delhi, General Secretary Rajputana Provincial Tibbi Committee. Started Chashma-i-Hayat Pharmacy in 1900, first of its kind in Rajputana, possesses 30 years' experience in the treatment of all kinds of diseases. Recipient of gold-hilted sword and dagger from H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur, and a number of gold and silver medals from various Nawabs and Rajas. First recipient of the title of "Shifa-ul-Mulk" in Rajputana and Central India.

KHAN MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN KHAN, SYAL, Rais, Landlord, Assessor, Narhal, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan, was born in 1904. He is well versed in English and Urdu. He comes from the famous Syal family. The family claims descent from Rai Syal, son of Rai Shankar of the Panwar branch of Rajputs which produced famous personages like Raja Bhoj.



Khan Muhammad Hussain Khan Syal, Rais, Landlord, and Assessor, Narhal, with his sons and cousin Khan Sardar Khan

One Jamal Khan of the Kaurans branch of Syals settled in Multan District, whose descendants are up till now keeping up the traditions of their ancestors in Narhal. The family is well-known in the whole of this countryside for its systematic, elaborate and modern methods of agriculture

Khan Muhammad Hussain Khan is the only son of his father, Ghulam Muhammad Khan. He was educated in Multan and very wisely took up his ancestral vocation, i.e., agriculture, where he has made his mark. A brilliant youth of 37, he spends most of his time in a very useful manner. He has been a Member of the District Board, Multan, is an Assessor, Member of the Panchayat, District Durbari and a big landowner. Rural uplift, better farming co-operation, education and horse-breeding are his chief pursuits in life, which have won him excellent credentials from the Government. He is a man of loyal views and has stood by the side of Government in times of need. With him are his two sons, Manzur Ahmad Khan and Nazeer Ahmad Khan, and on his left is sitting his cousin, Khan Sardar Khan. They both own ten thousand *kanals* of land in Kabirwala, Khanewal and Lodhran Tehsils of the District, in addition to house property in Multan City and pay Rs. 4,000 as land revenue annually.

He hates litigation and is free from the evils so common among the Zamindars. He pays parental care to his tenants, uses the best seeds, and manages his property most efficiently. He possesses the best horse breeds and wins prizes every year in Horse Shows.

HAJI MUHAMMAD HAMZA, Merchant, Purwa Hirman Din, Cawnpore. Born, 1884. Permanent settlement, Cawnpore. Is Municipal Commissioner, Proprietor of the U. P. Tannery, the Indian National Tannery, Hide and Skin

Exporter (foreign countries) and owns also houses. Rendered useful services during Cawnpore riots. President, Anjuman-i-Islamia. Has three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, M. A. Barkat carrying on the business



M. A. Barkat, eldest son of Haji Muhammad Hamza



The late Hajee Syed Mohammad Ibrahim, Dehra Dun.

THE LATE HAJEE SYED MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM. Founder of the firm of Messrs. H. S. Mohammad Ibrahim and Sons, Dehra Dun. He started this firm in 1890 and died in 1933 leaving four sons, Messrs. Abdul Ghani, Abdul Haq, Nihal Ahmed and Bahar Ahmed, who are the present Proprietors and pulling on the affairs of the firm successfully.

KHAN SAHIB MOHAMMAD IQBAL AHMAD KHAN, B.A., Deputy Collector, Agra. Born. 1894. Educated, Meerut College. Appointed Deputy Collector, 1918. As City Magistrate, Agra, is very popular and connected with many public institutions; Member, Agra Cantonment Board, President, Terminal Tax Committee; President Widows' Home, District Scout Commissioner; Secretary, War Board Committee; Member, Air Raid Precautions etc., etc. His judicious and tactful dealing with intricate communal and other administrative matters in Agra are officially appreciated. has done commendable work in the collection for War Purposes Fund and Civic Guards. Awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and made Khan Sahib, 1938.



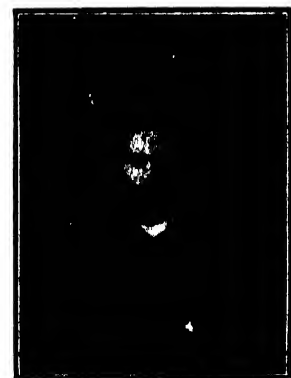
Khan Sahib Mohammad Iqbal Ahmad Khan, B.A., Agra

SAIYED MOHAMMAD JAMAY, Ex-Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore. Born, 1886. Served Nizam of Hyderabad for thirty-five years and retired on pension of Rs 278/8. Served Government during Great War and Civil Disobedience Movement. Organised Aman Sabhas. Awarded Jubilee Medal 1935. Has property in Ghatampur Tehsil. Is a very popular figure at Cawnpore.



Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammad Said, Batala.

KHAN BAHADUR MIAN MOHAMMAD SAID, belongs to a leading Rajput family of the Province. He retired from the Indian Police Service in 1935 and directly after his retirement he went to Kapurthala as Inspector-General of Police where he was later made Minister of Law and Order. During the service he was known all over the Province for his integrity and honesty. He is hereditary Provincial Durbari.



Saiyed Mohammad Jamay, Cawnpore

Address :—Khajuri Gate, Batala.

MIAN MOHAMMAD LATIF, Hide and Skin Merchant, Farrash Khana, Cawnpore

Photo and Biography not received.

KHAN MOHAMMAD IHSAN ALI KHAN, Provincial Durbari, who is prominent among the Khawanins of Malerkotla, was born in 1890 and educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He belongs to the Ruling Family of Malerkotla, being descended from Nawab Jamal Khan. His grandfather, Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan, was the grandson of Nawab Bahadur Khan, son of Nawab Jamal Khan. Nawab Bahadur Khan, who died in 1866, was himself a Ruling Chief.



Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan, Malerkotla.



Khan Hassan Ali Khan, Malerkotla.

Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan, exercised judicial powers in his *Jagir* and was a prominent figure in his time in Malerkotla. He was entitled to the *Gaddi* after the death of Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan, who had no son, but owing to some unpleasantness his claims were disregarded and Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan was adopted by Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan as heir and successor. Consequently, on the death of Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan, Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan was invested with ruling powers. It is clear from the above fact that if the succession to the *Gaddi* had followed from the senior line Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan would have been the Ruler of Malerkotla and thus the position of Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan, who is the son of Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan's eldest son, would have been to-day different from what it is. In spite of the new turn of events the rights of the sons of Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan could not be ignored, and the Government had to recognise their distinctive position in the State. Thus Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan is in undisputed enjoyment of certain rights and privileges in common with the State and he contributes one-tenth of his income towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers.

Out of the three Khawanins—sons of Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan—Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, kt., c.s.i., and his nephew, Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan, owing to some unpleasantness with the State, permanently transferred their residences to Lahore and Ludhiana respectively.

During the Great War, Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan contributed about Rs. 25,000 to different War Funds, besides his usual contribution of one-tenth of his income towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers. His two uncles also rendered various services.

Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan is very popular among the notables of Ludhiana, both official and non-official. Every fund for public good, whether started by the Government or the public, can count upon his ready support.

He is blessed with a promising son in Khan Hassan Ali Khan, a well-educated and cultured young man, who is helping his father in the management of his Estate. He is married to a daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura, District Karnal.



SULTAN MOHAMMAD MUTWALLI KHAN, Jagirdar of Kathai, is the premier Muslim Jagirdar in the Jammu and Kashmir State. He is a lineal descendant of Hazrat Usman Zwi Nurain of the noble Arab family of Bani Umayya. Ancestors of Sultan Mutwalli Khan, who had migrated to India, established their dominion in the hilly tracts of



Sultan Mohammad Mutwalli Khan

Muzaffarabad and Hazara. Muzaffarabad and Jalalabad were named after Sultan Muzaffar Khan and Sultan Jalal Khan, two of the illustrious ancestors of Sultan Mutwalli Khan. Maharaja Gulab Singh granted numerous concessions and Jagirs to various members of the family. Kathai, of Sultan Mutwalli Khan is the biggest Jagir, comprising 75 villages yielding a revenue of over Rs. 41,000. The Jagirdar of Kathai is Honorary Magistrate in his Jagir by hereditary right conferred by Maharaja Gulab Singh. The Sultan's headquarters are at Bahjama. Sultan Mohammad Mutwalli Khan was made double Tazim Sardar on the occasion of the Coronation of His Highness. During the last Great War the Sultan was rewarded by the Government of India for supply of recruits and contributions of thousands rupees to War Funds. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty, he was granted a Medal and Sanad by the British Government through His Highness. On the auspicious occasion of the birth of Yuvaraj Karan Singh, Sultan Mutwalli Khan celebrated the happy event with éclat, distributed cash and, kind to the poor and gave up assigned revenue arrears of Rs. 13,000.

During the widespread agitation in Kashmir, which had enveloped Muzaffarabad District along

with the parts of the State, Kathai remained quite unaffected due to the personal exertions and vigilance of the Sultan. The Sultans of Dupatta and Ghor, the Rajas of Machhipura and Yartiapura and the Jagirdar of Parsha belong to the family of Sultan Mutwalli Khan. In Kathai there are splendid game preserves containing big game like tiger, red and black leopard, ibex, muskdeer, &c. Kathai boasts of magnificent and charming natural scenery, numerous waterfalls, springs of good water and extensive verdure and luxurious forests. The Sultan is noted for a high charactered personality and magnanimity of mind. His traditional loyalty to the *Gaddi* and the Royal Dynasty is unflinching. The heir-apparent, Abdul Azizi Khan, is an educated and very social man. He has got a good reputation in his Jagir. The whole management of his Jagir is in his own hands. He is the only son of Sultan Mutwalli Khan.



Shaikh Mohammad Nasim,
Kako, (Gaya).

His traditional loyalty to the *Gaddi* and the Royal Dynasty is unflinching. The heir-apparent, Abdul Azizi Khan, is an educated and very social man. He has got a good reputation in his Jagir. The whole management of his Jagir is in his own hands. He is the only son of Sultan Mutwalli Khan.



SHAIKH MOHAMMAD NASIM, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Kako, P. O. (Gaya). Born, 1909. Has landed property worth eight lacs. Pays about Rs. 1,000 yearly to different institutions. Founded Kako H. E. and a Girls' School. An educationist and nationalist.



Abdul Azizi Khan

KHAN MOHAMMAD KHAN DAHA, nobleman and landlord, belonging to the well-known family of Dahas (Rajput) at Khanewal, was born in 1894. He is a District Durbari and holds a very prominent and influential position in the Khanewal Tahsil. He has been rendering conspicuous services to the British Government and for his meritorious services



Khan Mohammad Khan Dahi,
Khanewal

has many times received Government Certificates. He attended the Delhi Durbar in 1912, was thanked by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor. For his commendable services during the Great War of 1914-19 he was also awarded certificate by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was elected Municipal Commissioner, Khanewal, in 1935. He is also Assessor and has been very highly spoken of by the Police Department of the Multan District for his valuable and untiring assistance to the Administration. He has also been awarded by Government various certificates for important services to the British Government. He is highly respected for his noble qualities, liberal views and charitable disposition by Hindus and Mohammadans. He is a great friend of his ryots. In every walk of life he has shown uncommon ability and has built up reputation for integrity and reliability. He has got two sons. The elder, Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Khan, is a B. A. student at Emerson College, Multan, and the younger, Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan, is in P. R. P. Khan Mohammad Khan Dahi is first cousin and brother-in-law of Khan Bahadur Farid Khan Dahi, Honorary Magistrate, Khanewal.



Syed Mohammad Nawaz Shah Gardezi, Landlord and Rais, Salarwahan Kohna, District Multan, and his son Syed Mohammad Mehdi Shah.

SYED MOHAMMAD NAWAZ SHAH GARDEZI, Landlord and Rais, Salarwahan Kohna, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan, is a worthy scion of the well-known Gardezi family, a detailed history of which is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note". He belongs to the Salarwahan Kohna Branch of the family. Syed Mohammad Baqar Shah Gardezi, whose biography precedes the present sketch, is his cousin and head of the family. Both the cousins up till now have joint landed property. Syed Mohammad Nawaz Shah pays about Rs. 5,000 as land revenue and water rates for his share of the landed property, which yields an annual income of about Rs. 36,000.

During the Great War both of them contributed jointly to the War Loans and War Funds.

Syed Mohammad Nawaz Shah was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and is well up in English and Urdu. He is a brilliant Urdu poet well-known as *Akhtar*. He is included in the category of Sardars and Jagirdars and is accordingly exempted from the operations of the Arms Act.

He is blessed with two daughters and a promising son in Syed Mohammad Mehdi Shah, who is studying at St. Mary's Convent School in the Multan Cantonment.

HAJI MOHAMMAD QAMAR-UD-DIN, Municipal Commissioner, and Member, District Board, residing in Patkapur. Is well-versed in Arabic and Persian and is the Proprietor of the Qayyumi Press—a press of outstanding merit in Northern India, which has contributed greatly to the Arabic and Persian literature. Returned unopposed to the Municipal Board since 1916 and elected Senior Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board for two successive terms. Was a Government nominated Member of the Municipal Board for one complete term ending in 1928. Since then again returned unopposed to the Municipal Board. Contributed munificently to all philanthropic purposes and useful public funds.

MOHAMMAD OBAIDUL RAHMAN KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.A., Habib Ganj Estate, District Aligarh (U.P.). Educated in M.A.O. College till 1918, when he left off studies. He looked after the management of Habibganj Estate for twelve years 1918 to 1930 during the absence of his father who was appointed Sudrus Sudur in the Government of H. E. Highness the Nizam at Hyderabad. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1921 and has been a Member of the Provincial Legislature since 1923. Treasurer, Muslim University, Aligarh since 1935. Served many religious, social and official committees. Was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1928. Has two young sons and two daughters.

MOHAMMAD RAZA, SAIYED, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore. Born, 1885. Is also Member, Municipal Board, Chairman, Public Works Committee, and Secretary, Education Committee. Is also President, District Shia Committee, was Member, Bd. Service 1918, and Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Shia Conference, 1938. Was awarded Governor's Sanads at Jubilee and Coronation. Diwan Nasir Ali was connected with War services.

MIAN MOHAMMAD SAID, Hony. Magistrate, Pattoki, District Lahore.

(Photo and Biography not received)

KHAN BAHADUR ADAM HAJEE MOHAMMAD Saith, Mohammad Buildings, Bunder Street, G. T., Madras.

MOHAMMAD SHAFI, M.A. (Cantab), Principal, Oriental College, Lahore. Matriculated from M. B. High School, Kasur, and graduated from the Islamia College, Lahore in 1904, with

First Class, standing first in Arabic and Persian in the Province. Won a University scholarship, several medals and a purse. After his M.A. in English in 1905 he obtained training at the C. T. College, Lahore. Appointed temporary Lecturer in the C. T. College, Lahore, for the Summer Term, 1906. Joined the Subordinate Educational Service in September 1906. Stood First in M.A. (Arabic)

Mohammad Shafi, M.A. (Cantab), Principal Oriental College, Lahore

in the Punjab University in 1913 winning several medals. Appointed McLeod Arabic Research Scholar by the Punjab University and won the Government of India Language Scholarship (1915-19). B.A. (Cantab), 1917. Prior Research Scholar of Pembroke College, 1917-19. Teacher of Hindustani in the Cambridge University for the I.C.S. candidates, January 1918 to January 1919. Professor of Arabic in the Panjab University since 1919. M.A. (Cantab), 1919. Vice-Principal of the Oriental College, 1921-35. Principal, Oriental College, Lahore since January, 1936. Author of several books connected with Arabic and Persian Literatures.



Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohammad Saith, Mohammad Buildings, Bunder Street, G. T., Madras

MAKHDUM SHEIKH MOHAMMAD YUSAF GARDEZI, Divisional Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and Rais, Multan, was born in 1885, and is well-versed in Urdu and Persian. He is the present head of the famous family of Gardezi Syeds, being *Sajjada-Nashin* or custodian of the shrine of the great saint Hazrat Abul Fazal Jamal-ud-Din Mohammad Yusaf of Gardez, whose tomb lies inside Bohar Gate, Multan, and is still a place of pilgrimage for thousands. An exhaustive account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." The Saint Hazrat Gardezi was Hussaini Syed, came from Gardez near Ghazni to India



Makhdum Sheikh Mohammad Yusaf Gardezi, Divisional Durbari, Multan

in 1088 A.D., soon became popular far and near for his learning and piety and the fame of his miracles brought round him thousands of followers. He is reputed to have been able to ride tigers and handle snakes and for forty years after his death his hand would occasionally appear out of his tomb.

The family is admittedly the oldest in the district, possessing considerable influence and position. This family possesses several *Farmans* from various Emperors of Delhi, showing the respect and position they enjoyed in Mughal times, it is said that Emperor Aurangzeb, who visited Multan in the time of Makhdum Yusaf IV, presented him with a valuable *Khillat* and an elephant. This family has ever remained loyal and faithful to the benign Government since the advent of the British *Raj*. Makhdum Sheikh Mohammad Raju, father of the subject of this sketch, was Jagirdar, Divisional Durbari, Honorary Magistrate, and served for 30 long years as Municipal Commissioner, Multan. According to Sir Lepel Griffin, "he was much respected for his uprightness and generosity." He never hesitated to serve the Government whenever called for. During the Great War he gave about 100 recruits and subscribed according to his means to War Loan and various War Funds. He was awarded seven squares of land. He died in 1928 and was succeeded by his son, Makhdum Sheikh Mohammad Yusaf, who is trying his best to follow in the footsteps of his venerable father. For his piety, honesty and impartial dealings as an Honorary Magistrate he is much respected by Hindus and Mohammadans alike, and commands great influence. He has been serving the Government in various ways since the lifetime of his father. He takes keen interest in agriculture and owns 7,000 bighas of land besides substantial house property. He too like his father generously subscribes to all useful funds. He took a prominent part in Royal Jubilee celebrations and subscribed Rs. 500 to its fund and was awarded Jubilee Medal. He is blessed with two sons:—Syed Mohammad Shah, aged 8 years, and Syed Ahmed Nawaz Shah, aged five years.

MEHR MOHAMMAD ISMAIL SARGANA, Landlord, Member of District Board and Zaildar of Begar Sargana, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan was born in 1860. He is a worthy scion of the well-known Syal Sargana tribe, considered as one of the leading agriculturist families of the Jhang and Multan Districts. Members of this family are very popular for their loyalty to the King. They pay to the Government about Rs. 50,000 annually as land revenue and water-rate.

Since the advent of the British Raj this family has been serving the benign Government loyally and faithfully. Mehr Shah Ahmad, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the first Zaildars appointed by Government in those early days. His Excellency the Governor, Sir H. W. Emerson, while Deputy Commissioner in 1923, referred to Mehr Mohammad Ismail Sargana as belonging to a very loyal family of Sargana which has for many years done excellent work "also as reliable and not afraid of work." Later on His Excellency as Governor in his certificate remarked Mehr Mohammad Ismail Sargana as "my old friend." During the Great War this family gave 17 recruits and subscribed according to their means to different War Funds. Mehr Mohammad Ismail gave Rs. 250 to the Jubilee Fund and got the Punjab Government Certificate for the same. He owns about 7,000 kanals of land and pays about Rs. 2,000 as land revenue and water-tax. The Syal Sargana family was in a very backward condition until Mehr Mohammad Ismail took special care, in giving it modern education. His second son, Mehr Ghulam Sarwar, B.A., LL.B. is practising as a Pleader at Khanewal, his fourth son Mehr Mohammad Murtaza is studying in B.A., and first and third sons, Mehr Ghulam Mohammad and Mehr Dost Mohammad are helping their old father in the management of his estate &c. Five other sons are studying.



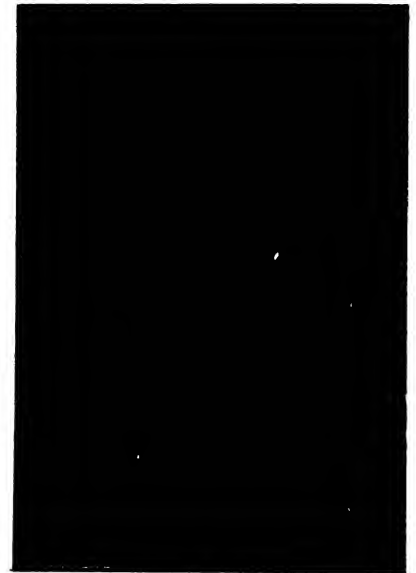
Mehr Mohammad Ismail Sargana.

MOHAMMAD SIDIK MOHAMMAD USUF MEMON, B.A., STCD, Principal, Training College for Men, Hyderabad, Sind. Born 1890. Joined Educational Department 1915. Was Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi and Nawabshah, 1918, Headmaster, Government Training School, Sinkarpur, 1919, Principal, Noshahro Madressah High School in 1922, Deputy Educational Inspector, Mohammanan Education, Hyderabad, 1923, Administrative Officer, District School Board, Hyderabad, 1927, and Principal, Government Training College, Hyderabad, from 1937. As administrative Officer took great initiative in popularising girls' education in rural area. Edited children's magazine, "GULZAR," first of its kind in Sind. As Principal, Training College, he edits two monthly magazines for the benefit of Primary teachers in Sind. Has been a Member, Government Text Book Committee, since 1930. Is Honv. Secretary, Managing Board, Lawrence Madressah and High School, Tando Bago. Is author of fifteen books in Sindhi, including "HISTORY OF SINDHI LITERATURE" in two volumes, "EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY," "HISTORY OF INDIA," etc. Has been Examiner in Sindhi for B.A. Examination of Bombay University for three years. Is also Chairman of the Organisation Committee for Literary Campaign, Hyderabad District, and has prepared special Readers for Adult Education. Has been awarded Gold Medal by His Excellency the Governor of Sind in recognition of his valuable services to the Scout movement.



Mohammad Sidik Mohammad
Usuf Memon, B.A., STCD

NAWAB MOHAMMAD UMAR KHAN, of Boraj, Ajmer. Born, 1917. Income of his Estate is Rs. 20,000 a year. The Estate was granted by Emperor Jahangir to Nawab Mahabat Khan as a reward for faithful and military services. Title of Nawab is hereditary, granted originally by Emperor Shahjahan. The present Nawab is a direct descendant of Nawab Mahabat Khan. His father, Nawab Mohammad Shamsuddin Ali Khan, was Honorary Magistrate, President Dargah Committee, Ajmer, and a fine Urdu poet. Nawab Mohammad Umar Khan was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, and is in every way a worthy representative of his noble family. Married the niece of H. H. of Tonk. Has one daughter.



Nawab Mohammad Umar Khan,
of Boraj, Ajmer

KHAN MOHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Pleader, Rawalpindi. Born 16th March 1909, at his native place Golra in the Rawalpindi District. Graduated in 1929 from Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, and joined the Deputy Commissioner's Office as a clerk in 1930. Proceeded on leave in 1933 for study in law and resigned service in 1935 on passing LL.B. from Law College, Lahore. In 1937 he was elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly after defeating his two influ-



Khan Mohammad Yusuf
Khan, M.L.A., Rawalpindi

ential opponents by 1,700 and 1,800 votes respectively. He owns 800 Kanals of land along with his two brothers. Pays about Rs. 50 as land revenue. His great-grandfather rendered valuable assistance to Governor in establishing peace and order in 1847. His grandfather was highly influential and was renowned for his unique beauty and valour. He assisted the Government in Chitral and Kabul Expeditions. His father, Khan Sher Mohammad Khan, was Lambardar and Kursi Nashin. His uncle was granted the title of Khan Sahib, was a Zaildar.

MOHAMMAD ZAFAR ALI, ZAFAR, QAZI SYED, Jagirdar, Bawal, Nabha State, Honorary Magistrate, Beawar, District Ajmer. Born 21st February, 1888. Comes from an ancient noble Jaffri Sadaat family with their original home at Neshapur. Received from the Punjab University the degree of Munshi Fazil. Is author of twenty-three books and pamphlets on History, Politics and Philosophy. Is well-versed in Urdu, Persian and Hindi, is an accomplished poet. Appointed General Manager, Court of Wards, Jhabua, 1908, and Hakim Dewani and Foujdari, Deogarh, 1910. Is also a second-class Honorary Magistrate. Is universally respected. Is blessed with four promising sons. Eldest Syed Asghar Ali.



Qazi Syed Mohammad Zafar
Ali, Zafar, Beawar, District
Ajmer



Mohanlal Odhavji Parikh, B.A., LL.B.,
Amreli, Baroda State

MOHANLAL ODHAVJI PARIKH, B.A., LL.B., Amreli, Baroda State. Born, 1899. Holds 400 bighas of land. Immovable property. Elected President, Municipality, 1936. Elected President, District Local Board, 1939. Member, Legislative Council, Baroda State. Worked as Secretary, Flood Relief Committee, 1931, and as Secretary, District Committee, H. H. Sayajirao Gaekwar's Golden Jubilee Celebrations, 1928. Publishing Gujarati annotated Law books. Awarded (Title) Rajya Ratna, Gold Medal, 1939.

SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN, Rais, Jagirdar, Honorary Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate, Karnal, is a pure blue blood of the well-known Mandal Chiefs' family of the District, born on January 3, 1903. He is a worthy scion of an old, noble and historic family of Nowsherwani Afghans that came to India from Kharan in Sistan at the time of early Muslim invasion. A fairly exhaustive account of his family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." His family was granted big fiefs on feudal



Sahibzada Mohammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Rais, Jagirdar, Honorary Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate, Karnal

tenure in Samana in Sirhind tracts by the Kings of Delhi. Pressed by the Sikhs under Banda they moved from Samana to the neighbourhood of Pehowa on the Saraswati stream. There still exists one of their forts at Murtazapur between Pehowa and Thanesar. From there they were again dislodged by the Sikhs and moved further towards Muzaffarnagar and there towards the close of the 18th century they obtained the Parganas of Charthawal, Muzaffarnagar, Sheran etc., from the Emperor of Delhi on feudal tenure. They were first called Malik. The founder of the family was Malik Ghulam Mohammad Khan *alias* Qutb-ud-Din Khan. His grandson, Nawab Sher-ud-Din Khan, died without issue in 1789 and was succeeded by his brother, Mohammadi Khan, Mohammad Ishaq Khan, his nephew, and Ghanrat Ali Khan, his cousin. In their time Doulat Rao Scindia overran the Jumna Doab but renewed the Mandal tenure in return of military services.

In 1804, when the British Government was supreme in the Jumna Doab and the confederacy headed by the Rajas of Ladwa and Thanesar, which had continued to oppose the British force in the field, was broken, the Mandal Chiefs were transplanted to the right bank of the Jumna on the recommendation of Lord Lake. The Mandal Chiefs thus transplanted, were Mohammadi Khan, his nephew Mohammad Ishaq Khan, (whose descendant is the subject of this sketch) and his cousin Ghanrat Ali Khan, who gave up their lands in Jumna Doab in exchange for the Pargana Karnal. They thus settled in Karnal in 1806 in furtherance of

the policy of Lord Cornwallis, which had for its object the delegation of the rights of the East India Company beyond the Jumna to a number of petty Chiefs, who were to be entrusted with the keeping up of the North-West Border. The descendants of the above-noted three Mandal Chiefs are still in possession of their respective shares of land and Jagu in the Karnal District.

Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Haji Shamsheer Ali Khan, the grandson of Mohammad Ishaq Khan, was a noble man of outstanding personality, who not only increased considerably the friendly relations of the family with the Government but for his many qualities of head and heart was immensely popular with all classes of the public. He rendered valuable services in the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857, which were duly appreciated by the Government, and he was invited to the Durbar of 1903. He was an Honorary Magistrate and was the first non-official President of the Karnal Municipality. These high and responsible posts were held by him with great credit and for a long time. He always rendered admirable service in the interest of the public. Through his personal influence he saved the lives of more than one during the threatening situation at certain fairs and on this account he was placed in charge of all the big local festivals. In recognition of the aforesaid services he was awarded a large number of *Sanads* and a watch at Durbar, and again a pistol was also presented to him. The title of "Khan Bahadur" was conferred upon him in 1890. The Khan Bahadur was of an intensely charitable disposition. His purse was always open to every fund for public good, whether raised by the Government or the public. He was the only member of the family who performed *Haj*.

Unfortunately in his old age he received an unbearable shock by the death of his only surviving son Nawabzada Khurshed Ali Khan, in the very prime of his youth at the age of 20, leaving behind his only son, Nawabzada Mohammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan, the subject of this sketch, who was then a baby of not more than a year. Khan Bahadur Nawab Haji Shamsheer Ali Khan died in 1908, and as his grandson, viz, the aforesaid baby, was a minor, his estate was taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

Nawabzada Mohammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, up to the Diploma Standard. He is well-versed in Urdu, English and Persian. The annual income from all sources of his big estate is about Rs. 50,000 including the Jagir income of about Rs. 20,000.

He was released from the Court of Wards in 1924 on attaining majority. Since then he has been trying his best to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather by serving the Government and the public alike with equal energy and devotion. He has inherited in full all the noble virtues of his illustrious grandfather. He gave more than Rs. 10,000 as subscriptions to all public and Government utility work throughout the Province. Every fund of public utility can count upon his ready support and spontaneous liberality. The list of his own and family subscriptions is long enough for the proverbial philanthropy of his historic house. A hall in the Edward Memorial Hospital of Karnal, erected by him and bearing his name, is a living testimony of the Nawabzada's generosity.

During the Great War, 1914-18, the Nawabzada, being a minor, could not keep up the family traditions by helping the benign Government personally, yet his Estate was not behind any other estate in its services to the Empire. It subscribed about Rs. 60,000 to the War Loans and contributed about Rs. 6,000 to the different War Funds. He encouraged his tenants to enlist in the Army.

His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He worked devotedly for several years as an elected Member of the Karnal Municipal Committee and as a nominated Member of the District Board. He has been working as non-official Visitor of the Karnal Sub-Jail since 1924 and as Honorary Sub-Registrar since 1927 and now he has been appointed Honorary Magistrate. He is Life Member of Red-Cross Society, Hony. Treasurer of the Red Cross Society and the Prisoners' Aid Society; Hony. Secretary to the Red Cross Library, Karnal, a Member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Prisoners' Aid Society; a Life Member of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province, Member, Fauna Committee, and President, Jacob's Club, Karnal. He was also President of the Anjuman Islamiya, Karnal, for a considerable time. He received several letters of thanks from the authorities for the support and help rendered by him at critical junctures such as the Panipat Disturbances, Flood Relief work, etc., besides in the general administration of the District. He received several Government *Sanads* for public utility works such as Red Cross, St. John Ambulance, Prisoners' Aid. His name was specially mentioned by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Punjab, in his annual report for the year 1926 for his taking keen interest in Hospital affairs. On His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Karnal in 1926 he was the only prominent member of the aristocracy of the District to have been selected for the high honour of entertaining His Excellency the Viceroy at some function. He had thus had the rare privilege of having His Excellency the Viceroy as his guest at a display of fireworks at Karnal Tank specially arranged in His Excellency's honour, for which he received His Excellency's thanks and appreciation. A unique honour like this is not known to have fallen to the lot of any one else in the district within living memory.

All these many-sided activities bear eloquent testimony to the energy and devotion with which the Nawabzada applies himself to all affairs of public good. He has also been, during all his life, an ardent lover of many sports and takes keen interest in the local athletic games. In his College days he was a Member of the Chiefs' College Cricket and Hockey XI and Cadet Corps.

The Nawabzada carries a singularly wise head upon his young shoulders, as is evident to any one who comes in contact with him. He enjoys the esteem and affection of all the officials as well as of all classes of people, irrespective of race and creed, for his noble birth, high character, intensely generous nature, earnest public spirit, genial temperament and innate nobility of soul. He is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act and is a leading Durbari of the Ambala Division.

He took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935, for which he received letters of thanks from the District officials and contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Jubilee Fund. He also illuminated his own bungalow and fed the poor. For these services he received the Jubilee Medal and also a special letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor. He further contributed Rs. 500 to King George Memorial Fund.

He, in the strictest style of official correspondence, is styled Sahibzada, while in general correspondence, official and public, he is addressed Nawabzada.

MOHAN SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR, SARDAR, C.I.E. Born, 6th June 1897. A scion of an illustrious family renowned as being the oldest, wealthiest and noblest in Northern India, with an exceptionally brilliant record of services to the community, country and British Government, charity to poor and distinguished ability and figures prominently in "Griffins' Punjab Chiefs". Educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College and Government College, Lahore. Recipient of *Sanads* at various times and a revolver with *Sanad* for War services in 1919. Title of Sardar Bahadur 1931 C.I.E. 1941. For his eminent qualities of head and heart and tireless public spirit he enjoys the confidence of all communities.



Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh, C.I.E., Rawalpindi

Member, Secretary of State for India's Council, London, from 1935 to 1937 and then Adviser to the Secretary of State for India from 1937 to 1940, where he took active part in different social, educational and religious Societies. Before leaving for England he was elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate 1st class, Municipal Commissioner, Rawalpindi and Murree, Hony. Civil Sub-Judge, Member, Cantonment Board, Rawalpindi and Member, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar. Invested about three Lacs in the War loans jointly with his brother, contributed to different charitable and relief funds during War and peace.

Before joining India Council he was member of many public bodies, a Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee, Aitchison Chiefs' College Council and Managing Committee, Executive Committee of Chief Khalsa Dewan Punjab Chiefs' Association, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rawalpindi and Murree. Life Member of the Overseas League London. Life Member of Red Cross Society, District Scouts Commissioner, Rawalpindi,

Life Patron of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association, Vice-President, Prisoners Aid Society, Rawalpindi, President, Khalsa High School and Girls' Schools, Rawalpindi, Murree and Kallar. President of 19th Sikh Educational Conference, Montgomery. Twice President of the Reception Committee of the Sikh Educational Conference, Rawalpindi. Takes special interest in Educational, temperance, religious, social and other public activities. Laid foundation stones of several Gurdwaras (Sikh temples) at different places. Vice-President, World Fellowship of Faiths, London. Subscribed Rs. 20,000 for Sikh University.

Before going to England he was Chairman, Board of Directors of the Ambala Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; and Director of Rawalpindi Electric Power Co. Ltd., Rawalpindi, Star of India Insurance Coy., Ltd., Lahore, Punjab Matches Ltd., Lahore, Khalsa Foundation Syndicate; Member, Punjab Chamber of Commerce; Adviser, Punjab and Sind Bank, Ltd., Rawalpindi. Shareholder of different banks and companies. He has started plywood factory of his own at Shahdara near Lahore which is first of its kind in Northern India.

Founder and Life Member of Rawal Club, Rawalpindi, Member, Chelmsford Club, Simla and Delhi. Cosmopolitan Club, Lahore. Rawalpindi Club, Rawalpindi. Published *Assa Di War* and *Jap Ji Satik* in Punjabi and Aitchison Chiefs' College Old Boys' Register in English. The Sardar Bahadur is blessed with three sons who are having their education in Government College and Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Address — Bachan Niwas, Rawalpindi.

He owns about 8,000 acres of land and house property in different districts of the Punjab. He pays to the Government Revenue and Taxes amounting to Rs. 50,000 a year.

BHUMIA MOHAN SINGHJI of Kathida, P O Bharadpura, Dhar (C. I.)

(Photo and Biography not received)

RAO RAJA MOHAN SINGHJI was born on 10th March, 1905. His father's name was Rao Raja Gulab Singhji and grandfather's name was Rao Raja Tej Singhji. Rao Raja's grandfather was the son of late Maharaja Takhat Singhji Sahib and was born in Samwat 1914 and served the State in various capacities. At one time he was Assistant Prime Minister and Superintendent, Mehkma Tamul. He was a keen sportsman and won many horse races. Rao Raja's father served in the Military and Police Departments of the State with some distinction. Rao Raja Mohan Singhji took the degree of Bachelor of Law in the year 1931 and joined the State service in 1932 as Naib Hakim. Shortly he was promoted as Assistant Political Secretary. In addition to that he was appointed as Reception Officer in the Palace and afterwards as Officer on special duty. He was appointed as Superintendent, Court of Wards on 1st January, 1940. Rao Raja is a keen sportsman and takes great interest in tennis and golf. He is a keen shot also and shot one tiger in Bundi State. Rao Raja was married to the daughter of the late His Highness Maharaja of Jaipur. He has got three sons and one daughter. His sons are studying in the Government High School, Ajmer, and are very promising.



Rao Raja Mohan Singhji.

THIKANA MOHRRA, Marwar, is an offshoot of Thikana Nimaj. Thakur Sanwat Singhjee had three sons—Sawai Singhjee, Shiva Singhjee and Laxman Singhjee; the former was the Thakur of Nimaj, the second founded Mohrra and the third remained at Nimaj. It was originally granted by Maharaja Takhat Singhjee for services rendered by the Thakur in 1905. The Thikana has got a rekh of 4,000, Betalbi Sanad, Gold and Nahar-Mukha-Kara and a gold necklace as honours granted to the elder of the house; also enjoys Bahn Pasava Tazim. Shiva Singhjee was succeeded by Khushal Singhjee, who was succeeded by Guman Singhjee, father of the present Thakur of Mohrra, Thakur Mool Singhjee. He has three sons. The elder is Kumar Ajit Singhjee, then Kumar Padam Singhjee and Kumar Prem Singhjee.

SAHIBZADA HAFIZ HAJI MIRZA MOINUDDIN AHMAD KHAN, B.A., *alias* Shahzada Mirza of Loharu, son of Captain Nawab Aizuddin Ahmad Khan, Fakhrud-Daula, late Ruler of Loharu, was born at Delhi on the 26th February, 1912. He was educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and got the Degree of Bachelor of Arts from St Stephen's College, Delhi. Sahibzada is an expert in Tennis and Football. He was awarded King's Coronation Medal in May, 1937. He is a descendant of Ahmad Baksh Khan, a Moghul nobleman of



Moinuddin Qureishy B.A., LL.B., Beawar.

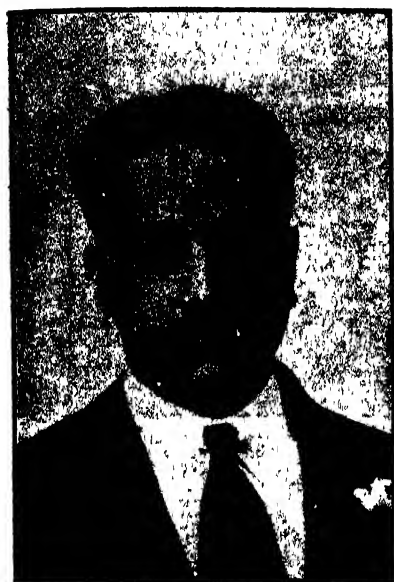
commanding ability, who founded the State of Ferozpur-Jhirka and Loharu. The Rulers of Loharu have always offered loyal services to the British Crown in critical times, especially during the Great War 1914-18 and the Afghan War 1919. He is the Managing Director of Loharu Electric Supply Co., Limited, instituted by him in co-operation with his brothers. His son, Sahibzada Suhailuddin Ahmad *alias* Tughral Mirza, is aged three years.



Sahibzada Hafiz Haji Mirza Moinuddin Ahmed Khan, B.A., *alias* Shahzada Mirza of Loharu

MOUNUDDIN QUREISHY, B.A., LL.B. (Alg.), Sub-Judge First Class, Beawar. Born at Ajmer in 1902. Was educated at Ajmer and the Muslim University, Aligarh. Began his legal career from 1927. Was a prominent pioneer of education amongst the Muslims of the Merwara and took a prominent part in the foundation of the Mohammad Ali Memorial High School, Beawar, in 1932. Was selected for judicial service by the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara in 1933.

BEGUM HAMIDA, MOMIN, B.A., M.L.C., Hamda Hall, Tallygunje, 24 Parganas, Calcutta. Daughter of late Mr. C. H. L. Mitter. She is a graduate of the Calcutta University with teachers' training. She is immensely popular with all classes of people for her broad-mindedness and liberal ideas. She serves, whenever necessary, all communities as well



Raja Monochehr Khan Kayani M.L.A.,
Distt Hazara

as her own community and is universally loved and respected. She is President, Anjuman-i-Khwatin Islam, and Standing Committee Member, All-India Women's Conference, 1935 and 1936 and again for 1938, Member, Governing Body, Bettrune College, Member, Managing Committee Sakhawat Memorial-Girls' High School, Member, Bengal Legislative Council from 1st April, 1937, Nominated, by H. E. the Governor, Member National Council of Women in India, Member Governing Body, Lady Brabourne College.

RAJA MONOCHEHR KHAN KAYANI, M.L.A., District Hazara, N.-W. F. P. Born at Khanpur in October, 1901. Son of Khan Bahadur Raja Jahandad Khan Kayani, C.I.E., Chief of Gakkhars. Descendant of old Persian Kings of Kayani dynasty. Is a big landlord and owner of extensive estates in Hazara District. Was educated at M. A. O. Collegiate School and College, Aligarh from 1909 to 1919. Joined F. C. College, Lahore, 1922-23. Finished education in Muslim University, Aligarh, and Islamia College, Peshawar. Was elected to the Legislative Assembly by an overwhelming majority against Congress on account of strong hold on and immense popularity among his people, later joined Congress party in the Assembly.



Mr. Mool Chand.

MOOLCHAND AND MOHANLAL, Senior and Junior Proprietors of the Firm of Moolchand Mohanlal, Shikarpur, Sind. Mr Moolchand was a self-made man. He had most successful and enterprising career in Railway, Postal and Military Departments and was awarded medal in recognition of his meritorious services to the Military. He entered sugar business in 1904 and achieved remarkable success in the Selling Agency line. After his death in 1929 Mr Mohanlal has developed the business considerably. He is the Director of Jagdish Sugar Mills, Ltd., Kathkuiyan, and the U. P. Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd., Biswan. He is

also acting as Chairman, Farrukhabad Electric Co., Ltd., Farrukhabad; Director, All-India United Assurance Co., Ltd., Lucknow; and Director, Ideal Films, Ltd., Lucknow.



Mr. Mohan Lal

MOONJE, Dr. B. S., Nagpur. Is a leading occultist of C. P., ex-Member, Central Legislative Assembly, Leader of Hindu Sangathan Party, imprisoned during Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930, Delegate, Round Table Conference, keenly interested in the Army, founded Bhonsle Military College, Nasik, 1936; ex-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha.



Moonje, Dr. B. S., Nagpur.

MOORE WILLIAM ARTHUR, Editor of *The Statesman*, Calcutta. Born, 1880. Educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and St. John's College, Oxford. Classical Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1900-1904; President, Oxford Union Society, 1904.

Special Correspondent of the *Times* for Young Turk Revolution 1908, Special Correspondent of *Daily Chronicle*, *Manchester Guardian* and *Daily News* at Siege of Tabriz, 1909; joined Foreign and War Staff of the *Times* 1910; Persian Correspondent, 1910-12; Russian Correspondent, 1913; etc. Served in the Army and was Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926-33.



William Arthur Moore,
Editor, "The Statesman,"
Calcutta

CH. MOTI LAL, Zamindar, was born in 1873 at Mudera Pargana Bhognipur, District Cawnpore. He inherited the Zamindari Property through his wife whose family has been extraordinarily loyal to the British Crown. Her great-grandfather Ch Behari Lal Singh Tahsildar, Ghatampur was extremely loyal to the British and did meritorious services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857. Those services were duly recognized by the Government by the grant of Khillat in 1859 through the Collector, Cawnpore, and later on by his appointment as an Hony Magistrate. The story of his valour and sportsmanship during the height of the great Mutiny and Rebellion of 1857, is as famous in the District as it is dealt with the event of yesterday. He gave shelter to one Miss Indries whom the Mutineers would not have spared otherwise and afterwards handed her over safe to her parent with all the paternal affection. He was granted some land for his nobility and loyalty. Mst Anusaya Devi, mother-in-law of Ch. Moti Lal, contributed men and money in the Great War and for her valuable services received Sanad in 1914-18.



Ch. Moti Lal Ji



Ch. Raghuraj Singh



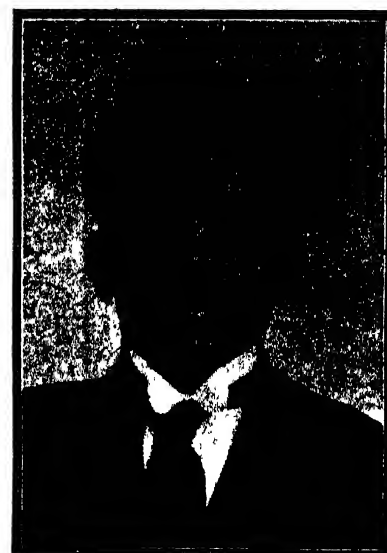
Ch. Sheodas Prasad.



Ch. Vishwa Nath Singh

She gave further demonstration of her loyalty to the Government by helping it to the best of her ability during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Her daughter Mst. Saraswati Kunwar was awarded Gold Watch at the Peace Durbar at Cawnpore and a Revolver was granted through the Estate Manager in recognition of her services. Ch. Moti Lal has three sons. The eldest Ch. Raghuraj Singh, was a Member of the District Board in 1930 and is at present a Member of the Tahsil Committee. The second son Ch. Vishwa Nath Singh, is looking after the Zamindari affairs and is also a Honorary Magistrate in Cawnpore. The youngest son Ch. Sheo Das Prasad whose photograph appears above looks after the Zamindari affairs. He takes keen interest in rural development and is also a Panch in the Village Panchayat.

MUDALIYAR, The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswamy, Kt., B.A., B.L., Commerce Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 14th October, 1887. Served as Secretary to the Education Minister, Madras; President, All-India Non-Brahmin Conference, Belgaum; was elected President, Madras Municipal Corporation, and was returned uncontested to the Council of State in 1930; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34, Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee; Member, Indian Franchise Committee; Member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee; led Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Conference, Toronto, Delegate to Nine-powers' Conference; Brussels, 1937; Member, Economic Committee, League of Nations, Member, Imperial Economic Committee; Member, India Council.



The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, New Delhi



Motilalji, Accountant-General,
Udaipur, Mewar.

MOTILALJI, Accountant-General, Udaipur, Mewar. Born, 1879. Joined State service 1900 and served in various Departments till 1908. Owing to meritorious service was appointed by Maharaj Kanwar Sahub (present H H) as Officer of his office till 1923. Then worked as Manager, Cotton Factory and Garden Superintendent of State and working as Accountant-General since 21st April 1926. Is also Manager, Indian Guest House. Has five daughters.

KHAN BAHADUR A. M. MUHAMMAD ASAD, M. A., Principal, Chittagong Government Intermediate College since 1927. Born 1891. His ancestors held

high offices in the Moghul Court. Entered Education Department in 1918. An officer of great personality and organising ability. His chief recreations are shooting, motoring and athletics. Was made Khan Bahadur, 1938



Khan Bahadur A. M. Muhammad Asad, Chittagong.



The Hon. Khan Bahadur Nawab
Choudhry Mohammad Din, Jodhpur
State

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB CHOUDHRY MUHAMMAD DIN, Member, Council of State, Revenue Minister,

Government of Jodhpur. Born in 1874. Ancestral residence is at Talwandi Inait

Khan, Tehsil Pasrur, Sialkot District. Joining as E. A. C. rose to be Deputy Commissioner in British India. Was Wazir, Poonch, and Revenue and Finance Minister, Bahawalpur and Maler Kotla States. Revenue Minister, Jaipur from September 1931 to December 1935. Revenue Minister, Jodhpur State with effect from 7th December 1935.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, Sahibzada Sardar, J. P., Diwan and President, State Council, Junagadh State. Born, 22nd May, 1886. Is a scion of the Ruling Family of Tonk State in Rajputana, being a first cousin to the present Ruler.

Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Joined Bombay Provincial Civil Service, 1910, promoted Collector and District Magistrate, 1931; lent to Junagadh and appointed Second Member, State Council 1936; Ag. Diwan and President, State Council *vice* Mr. J. Monteath when the latter proceeded on leave. Confirmed Diwan and President Council, June 1939.

MR. MUHAMMAD YUNUS, M. L. A., Barrister Patna, born on 4th May 1884, educated Patna College, took prominent part in sports, author of Simple Geography, travelled good deal in North and South America, called to Bar on 26th January, 1906, practised at Patna and became a leading counsel. He is possessed of versatile genius, his activities



Mr. Mohammad Yunus, M. L. A., Bar-
at-Law, Patna

being many sided, served on local bodies for a number of years, Member of the B. & O. Legislative Council from 1921 to 1926 and again from 1932 to 1936 during which period ran Bihar Democratic Party of B & O Legislative Council being its organiser and chief Whip. For nearly 12 years he was a Secretary of the Bihar Land-holders' Association, was chief spokesman of the said Association and also of the Bihar Muslim Association before Simon Commission. He presented scheme for new constitution before Lords Minto, Chelmsford and Montague and was called for personal interview to explain his scheme. Many of his ideas find place in new constitution. Is ex-Managing Director of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Bank and Orient Bank of India and Chairman of the latter Bank now, a Managing Director of the Bihar United Insurance Company, also ex-Director of the Bank of Bihar. He performed Haj and made extensive tour in Palestine, Syria, Hejaz, Egypt, Italian Somaliland, Eritrea and Yemen. He has two sons—Mohammad Yasin Yunus, B.A., B.L.,

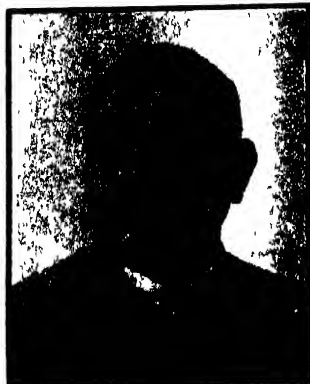
Barrister and Mohammad Yaqub Yunus a student of B.A. standard at Aligarh.

In 1936 he organised Bihar Muslim Independent Party which was returned next in strength to the Congress Party in Bihar Assembly. Became first Premier of Bihar in 1937 and it is acknowledged at all hands that he was most successful as Prime Minister of Bihar and many popular and ameliorating measures were adopted by his Government. He acted up to the motto "to do largest amount of good to the largest number of people within the shortest possible time"

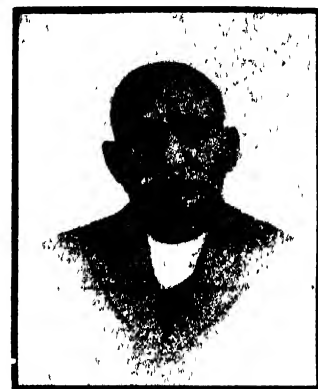
LALA MUKAND LAL, Rais and Zamindar of Mukand Bhawan, Dehradun, born 1868, is the head of the firm known as Mukandlall and Sons, Timber suppliers to Government. His nephew Mr S Darshan Lal, Barrister, Ex-Hon'y Magistrate and Ex-Chairman, Mussoorie City Board takes a keen interest in the public life generally. He served



Kumari Kanhaiyalal showing plan of the Maternity Centre Dehra Dun, to Lady Hallett



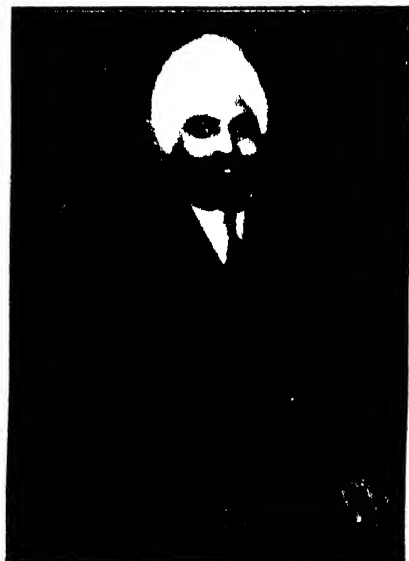
S Darshan Lal



Lala Mukand Lal, Dehra Dun.

throughout the last Great War in England. In the present War he is doing excellent work as Chairman of the Red Cross Society and Motor Ambulance Association, Mussoorie, and in raising funds for the Viceroy's War Relief Fund. Ki Kanhaiya Lal, son of Lala Mukand Lal born 1916, is the Managing Proprietor of the above named firm. He takes very keen interest in every field of public utility and is ever ready to help

any one in trouble. He has done excellent work in raising War Funds and on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the R S S Maternity Centre at Dehradun by Lady Hallett. He is connected with several institutions of public utility as President, Patron or Member



Sardar Mukand Singh Gill, Rais and Jagirdar

SARDAR MUKAND SINGH GILL, Rais and Jagirdar of Ambala District, belongs to a distinguished and loyal Sikh family of the Punjab. He was born in 1885 and is the elder son of Sardar Jit Singh Gill. His ancestors were granted Jagirs in the Ambala District for meritorious services rendered to the Government.

Sardar Mukand Singh entered service in the Government Engineering Department in 1905 and retired after a brilliant service of fifteen years. In 1921 he started his own business and established the firm of Messrs Mukand Singh & Sons, Engineers and Building Contractors. The firm had been entrusted with many important Government works which the Sardar carried out with great zeal and energy to the entire satisfaction of the authorities.

The work of Messrs Mukand Singh & Sons has found general appreciation at all hands and they expect to live up to this high standard by virtue of their excellent work for the Govt. in particular.

In October 1927 and in July 1935 his services were appreciated by the Viceroys, in recognition of which he was awarded with Letters of Appointments by Lord Irwing and by the Earl of Willingdon, the then Viceroys and Governor-Generals of India.

The Sardar possesses valuable landed and house property in Ambala and Simla.

He is a highly respected member of society and is held in high esteem by all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

He is blessed with three sons, Sardars Kartar Singh, Jasmer Singh and Narinder Singh.

Summer address :—Kartar Cottage, Simla and

Winter address :—Regent House, The Mall, Ambala.



M. Sikandarbux, L. Mukandlal Bhatnagar

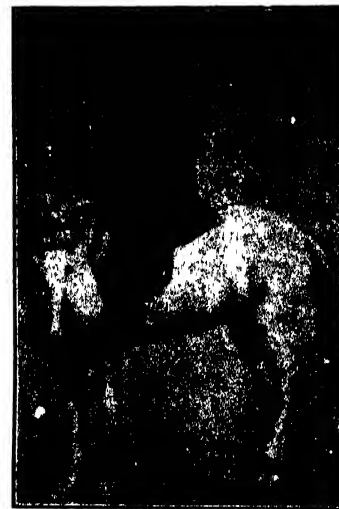
MUKANDLAL BHATNAGAR, disciple of Sri Sahabji Maharaj is Managing Organiser of Glass Factories owned by M/s. Sikandarbux Nadarbux, who hold high status in society and who co-operate with authorities in emergencies. His father, late Lala Shambhudayal, Lambardar, Kaithal (Punjab) helped authorities during the last War. He is a specialist in manufacturing cheap glass bangles.



M. Nadar Bux

MUKAND SINGH, Thakur, Mukhia of the Village Magrand, Tahsil Kalpi, District Jalaun, U. P. Aged 72. Pays Rs. 9,000 as land revenue. Is Sarpunch too. Awarded Durbar

Sanad at Agra in 1907-8. Was awarded a revolver and a medal for recruiting services and war loan during the Great War. Services during Civil Disobedience recognised with the grant of a Sanad. Daughter married to Kunwar of Machgara.



Thakur Mukand Singh, Magrand, Distt Jalaun, U. P.



M. J. Mukerjee, Fyzabad

MONI JOHN MUKERJEE M.Sc. (Allahabad), D.T. (London), Principal, Government Intermediate College, Fyzabad. Permanent address Mukerjee House, Wazir Hasan Road, Lucknow. Joined Government service in 1920. Is District Commissioner of Scouts, Fyzabad. Received Viceroy's Certificate of Merit and Provincial Commissioner's gold "Thanks Badge" for scout work. Awarded King's Coronation Medal, 1937.

MUKERJEE, DR. BISWANATH L.M.S., M.L.A., a famous journalist and physician, Gorakhpur, U. P. Born on 6th August, 1893. Was Member, A. I. C. C. from 1923 to 1929. One of the Founders of All-India Railwaymen's Federation. Founded B. & N.-W. Railwaymen's Association in 1920 of which he is President. Was Assistant

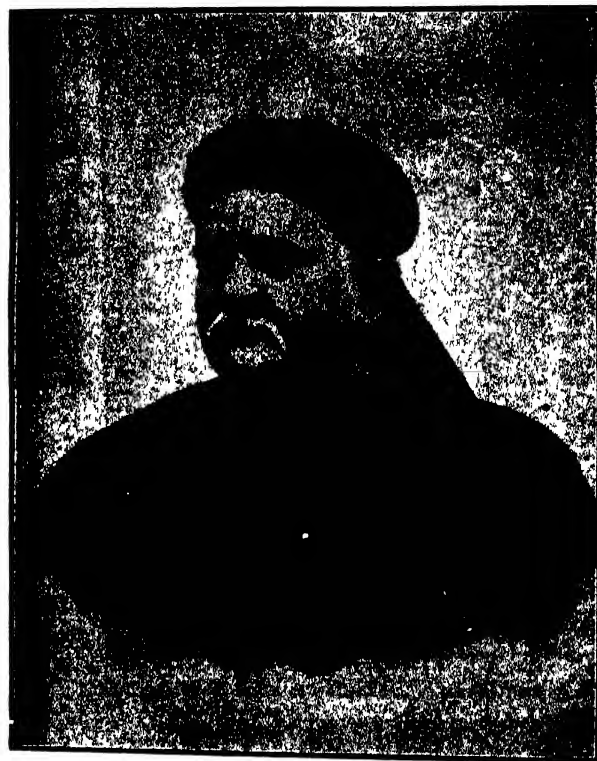


Dr. Biswanath Mukerjee, Gorakhpur, U. P.

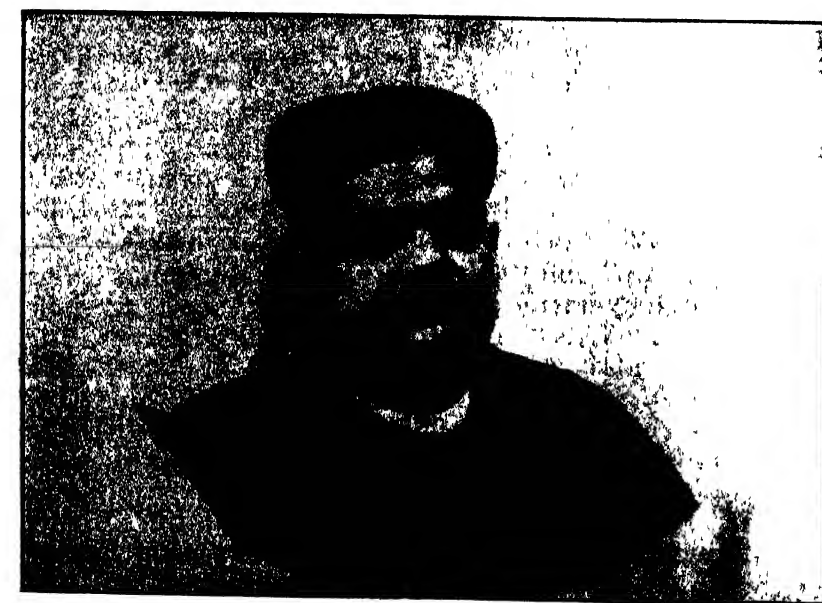
Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "Hindu Spiritual Magazine" from 1915 to 1918. Joined Non-co-operation Movement in 1921 and was jailed for three years for sedition. Was arrested on the 20th March, 1929 in Meerut Conspiracy Case and was acquitted after four years' trial. Elected President, All-India Sugar Workers' Conference in May, 1938 and since then has been President of All-India Sugar Workers' Union. Elected President, International Hahnemannian Society of India in 1938. Elected President, Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical Conference in January, 1939. Elected President, All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference in October, 1939. President, All-India Homoeopathic Medical Association for 1939-40. Elected Municipal Commissioner in 1934. Elected Chairman of its Education Committee in 1936. Chairman, Public Health of Gorakhpur in 1937-1939. Declared to be an International figure in Homoeopathy by New York Institute of Research in Biography in 1939.

THE CAREER OF LATE RAO KANTI CHANDRA MUKERJI BAHADUR C.I.E., offers a unique example of a self-made man. Born on 10th February 1835 at Rahuta, a village in the District of 24 Parganas, Bengal, he had his early education at Dr. Duff's School in Chinsura. He began his career as a teacher in a village school at Janai and

it was by dint of sheer merit that he could rise to be official head of the Jaipur State. Appointed Headmaster of the Maharaja's College in February, 1865, he was made Principal and also acted as Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja. Although the "College" was established as far back as 1844, it was more or less a Primary School and not a College. It was under his fostering care that the institution was really made a College, having been affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1873. In those days of rank conservatism and deep-seated local prejudices against the New Learning, he made it popular by inducing H. H. the Maharaja to confer appointments on the Alumni of the College in the Public Services, the moral tone of which, consequently, was considerably improved. How satisfactorily he discharged these duties, His Highness' increased confidence in him fully testified, who in 1876 raised him to a seat in the Council. He inspired respect and confidence in the minds of the Sirdars who had the true interest of the State at heart and of the people in general. The secret of such extraordinary success and popularity lies in the fact of his having completely identified himself with the best interests of the State. Loyalty to his master and devotion to the material and moral well-being of the people have always been the guide in his administrative career. "As Chief Member of the Jeypore



Late Rao Kanti Chandra Mukerjee Bahadur, C I E



Rai Isan Chandra Mukerji Bahadur

ledged by H.H. the Maharaja as his Gooroo in open Durbar with additional grant of villages and other honours.

In the Famine of 1899 "His administrative talents came out strongly and in no native State in India was the emergency more satisfactorily met," wrote the 'Pioneer' on 20th January

For his great administrative abilities, honesty of purpose and integrity of character, he was honoured from time to time. In September, 1885, H.H. the Maharaja was pleased to confer on him the distinction of "Tazim" and in September, 1886, he was made the Chief Member of the Council. The British Government conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur in 1887. In August, 1889, H. H. the Maharaja bestowed on him a hereditary village grant yielding an annual income of Rs 15,000. In 1891, Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. In August, 1900, he was formally acknow-

1901. "The success of the Famine Administration at Jaipur was recognised by his selection for the Famine Commission and it is sad that this compliment may be said to have cost him his life." While the Commission was sitting at Nagpur, he caught chill and died on 15th January 1901.

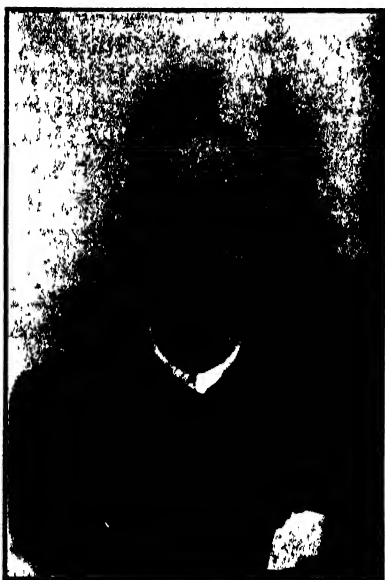
Hardly can there be seen such a successful record of selfless devotion to public cause. He was at once an administrator, a legislator, a politician and a statesman. No better commentaries can be offered upon his manifold qualities of head and heart than to conclude this short sketch with the following quotations.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, in his message of condolence, remarked : "The Dewan terminated his life as he had lived it in work of public usefulness and will be remembered in Jeypore and elsewhere as representing the finest type of public servant" Preliminary to the proceedings of the Commission, Sir Antony Macdonell, the President said "The Commissioners consider that their late colleague has left for the encouragement of his fellow-countrymen the reputation of a successful Indian statesman and a dignified and courteous public man." The Government of India in their Notification recorded, "His Excellency in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss the State of Jeypore and the British Government have sustained by the premature death of so able and so devoted a public servant."

H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur in his letter to Mr Cobb, the Resident, wrote : "What he was to me, no one knows but myself. He was so trustworthy and loyal that I felt I could leave my own interests, which were always bound up with the interests of the State, entirely in his own hands. I have never, on any occasion, had to regret my confidence in him or to feel that my confidence was misplaced. I am filled with sorrow for not only did I trust him in the affairs of the State but I personally had the highest esteem and regard for him as a friend."

Rai Isan Chandra Mukerji Bahadur, third son of late Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandra Mukerji, who succeeded to his father's estate on his demise, was born at Jaipur in December, 1872. He was educated at the Maharaja's College. Appointed first as judge in the Appellate Court, he was promoted to a seat in the State Council as Revenue Member in April, 1901. He worked, as a Member of Council, in different departments with great success. He was entrusted with the Kapardwara Embezzlement Case and in the words of Mr (now Sir Reginald) Glancy, the then President of the Council, "was the one member of the Council proposed to investigate Khawasji's Embezzlements and was mainly responsible for his being brought to justice." He retired in August, 1925 as Home Member. He had four sons. He founded a High School in his native village in Bengal in 1914 and spent more than a Lac of Rupees towards its maintenance. He died on 19th January, 1935.

MUKERJEE, LATE MR. JOGENDRA CHANDRA, Advocate, Muzaffarpur was born in Mukherjee family at Baranagore, Twenty-four Perganahs, in 1857. He was educated in the Cossipur High School, and finally in the Presidency College. He then joined Muzaffarpur Bar and very soon had an extensive practice. He was the President of the Muzaffarpur Bar. He was very much interested in educational matters. He started a High



The late Mr. Jogendra Chandra Mukherjee, Muzaffarpur

English School at Muzaffarpur under the name 'Mukherjee's Seminary' with collaboration of his uncle late Babu Jagadish Mukherjee. He was the President of the Governing Body. He helped in the establishment of a high grade college at Muzaffarpur and was a member of the managing body for a long time. He also helped in the establishment of a Girls' School at Muzaffarpur and was the Vice-President of the governing body. He was Vice-President of the local Collegiate School, Member of managing committee of the Government Sanskrit College, Government Aided School and so on. He was a Member of the local District Board and President of the local Bengali Association. He was pioneer in the co-operative credit movement and was consulted about the Act. The most important work done by him was in connection with the plague operation in Muzaffarpur. When plague broke out in virulent form, he himself going from house to house and adopting preventive process prevented spread of disease. He took active part in all social uplift of the people, But he always avoided newspaper publicity. He presided in many literary conferences. He was the recipient of Jubilee Medal. He was a Member of Legislative Council and Assembly also. He died in 1939 leaving behind two grandsons, Sachindra and Achindra Chandra Mukherjee, daughters, grand-daughters, etc. to mourn his loss.

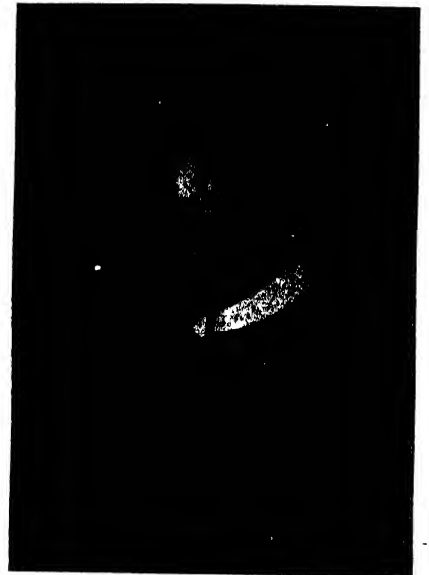


K. K. Mukerji, D.P.D. in Arts (Lond.),
Jaipur

K. MUKERJI, D.P.D. in Arts (Lond.), Undergraduate Calcutta University. Trained in England for 7 years in Art line. Special privilege of acting as Teacher of Design, Painting in an English Art School. Versatile artist of repute in Portraits, Landscape, Mural, Design, etc. Exhibitor, winner of prizes for paintings, posters, etc. in England and India. Designer, "Statesman," Calcutta. Head Designer, Government School of Arts, Calcutta. Principal, School of Arts & Crafts, Jaipur, since 1929. Recently engaged in the Industrial Development of the Jaipur State. Convener Drawing Manual Training, Metal work, Rajputana Intermediate Board. Well-known Tennis player.

MUKERJI, SIR MANMATHA NATH, Kt., M.A., B.L., Nayanarajan, Nyayadhish, Puisne Judge, High Court, (retired),

Calcutta. Born, 28th October, 1874. Practised as Vakil of Calcutta High Court, 1898-1923. Served as Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1924-36, during which period acted as Chief Justice in July-August, 1924, November-December, 1935, and August 1936. Ag. Law Member, Government of India, June to October, 1938. Has been President, Bengal Sanskrit Association, since 1929 and Fellow, University of Calcutta, since 1932.



Sir Manmatha Nath Mukerji, Calcutta.



Rai Mulk Raj, Chairman, Municipal Board, Bhopal.

RAI MULK RAJ, Chairman, Municipal Board, and a leading

Merchant of Bhopal, was born in 1901. His chief business is drapery on a big scale in the Royal

Market of Bhopal. He is a very promising and pushing young man. He was an elected President of the Merchants' Association for many years as well as President of the Sewa Samiti. He has held many responsible positions on different occasions in different associations. He was on the Bhopal Legislature on behalf of the Merchants' Association from 1924 to 1933 and represented the cultivators in the Council from 1936 to 1939. He also became a Member of the Commission on Municipal affairs in 1928 and was on the Board of Public Service Commission in 1929. He also submitted a very able report in connection with the notified area. He served very creditably on the Budget Board too. He has been serving the Municipal Committee as its Chairman since 1935 and in that capacity has schemed out a grain market in the interest of cultivators whom he has freed from octroi. He is at present taking special interest in the Improvement Trust affairs. He possesses the Silver Jubilee Medal of 1935. He has been honoured with the title of Rai by the Bhopal Durbar.

MULLICK, ASHUTOSH, B.L., Pleader, Munsiff's Court, Khatra, District Bankura. Ancestral home Village Haludkanaly, P. O. Raniband, District Bankura. Born April 1903 at Village Haludkanaly. Passed Matriculation Examination in 1920 from Hindu H. E. School, Bankura, I.S.C. Examination in 1922, I.A. and B.A. Examination in 1924. Passed B.L., January 1929. Joined the Bankura Bar in March 1930. Now practising as a Pleader in the Khatra Munsiff's Court, Bankura. Is an Elected Member of the Bengal Assembly. Had to contest in the final election (as he is an Elected Member of the Scheduled Caste, there were two

elections, namely, primary and final). His competitors were —(1) Mannohan Das of Calcutta, votes 500 ; (2) Jugal Mandal, votes 985 ; (3) Bankubihary Mandal of village Ghutgeria, District Bankura. Mr. Mullick's number of votes was 9,681. Several Mauzas self-acquired in Thana Raipur and Thana Raniband (Bankura): Ancestral property in District Bankura and Manbhumi For self-acquired property Rs. 300 rent is paid to Maharajahdhiraj of Durbhanga



R. MULKI CHAND MEHTA, R.M.S., Cawnpore. Born, 1887 at Bhawan in the District of Jhelum, Punjab. His grandfather was the Prime Minister of Raja Hiras Singh of Punjab. His father was brought up in very stringent circumstances and was looked after by his widowed grandmother for his education and development of character. He was a Risaldar



Mr. Mulki Chand Mehta,
Cawnpore

in the Army. Mr. Mehta's maternal grandfather was also a very loyal subject and was awarded a piece of revenue-free land by the British Government for the meritorious services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857. One of his father's sisters was married to the famous Sardar Harbhaj Rai's son, the Commander of Multan, Kashmir, Hassan, Abbottabad and Peshawar Forts at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the Punjab. Mr. Mulki Chand was not very well at his studies and was devoted to games and sports. He was exhorted by his cousin, R. B. B. Vikramajit Singh to continue his studies but he had no liking for the same and gave up soon after. By the kindly help of a friend of his he entered the Railway Mail Service in 1904. In 1914 the Great War broke out and he volunteered himself to serve in the army in any capacity. He was appointed as a Field Postmaster and was sent to the actual field of action. His services there were generally recognised both by the Military and the Postal Department. On his return he was promoted two grades. He is an efficient hand and an industrious official. Was awarded a Coronation Medal in 1937.



RAI BAHADUR SETH MULTANI MAL, Banker, Mill-owner and Honorary Magistrate, Patiala State, comes from the distinguished Modi family of Mohindergarh, District Narnaul in Patiala State. His ancestors rendered conspicuous services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and in the last Great War. He has got many

flour, sugar, oil and cotton mills and his Roller Flour Mills at Patiala is one of the biggest mills in Northern India. He is a businessman of high reputation and of keen foresight. He is a great philanthropist and an honoured public man. He was the Municipal Commissioner for twenty years. There are score of social, educational and other humanitarian institutions which are receiving handsome donations and care from him. He is the Chairman of Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Patiala and the Sanatan Dharm High School is solely due to his magnificent donations from time to time. He has got a Charitable hospital for women and children at Mohindergarh and such other numerous institutions. He was a member of the State Banking Enquiry Committee and is held in high esteem by His Highness the Maharaja. He was the recipient of the title of "Shane-Iftikhar" and Silver Jubilee Medal, from British Government. He recently contributed high sum towards the Present War Fund.



Rai Bahadur Seth Multani Mal, Patiala

His eldest son, Raizada Seth Gujjarmal Modi, is one of the best brains in the field of India's Commerce and Industry. The outstanding success of the concern like Modi Sugar Mills, Limited, Begamabad, with its subsidiary industries like Vanaspati Factory, Soap Works and Tin Factory etc., is all due to his unbounded energies, varied experience and knowledge. He is a practical visionary and a business man of high acumen. He has a firm belief that "Industry kills unemployment and poverty in a country."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WALA-QADAR MUMTAZ ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.S.O., Bhopal Forces, Bhopal. Born, 1897. Was educated at M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Joined Bhopal Lancers 1918. Served in N.W.F.P. War 1919 as Quarter Master. Was A.D.C. during European tour of Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum. Appointed A.D.C. to H.H. on his accession to Gaddi. Underwent further military training at Meerut, 1927. Appointed G.S.O. Bhopal Forces 1928. Is in sole charge of Army under H. H. as Commander-in-Chief. Accompanied His Highness to England during His Majesty's Coronation. Enjoys a Jagir from Patiala. Is recipient of General Service, Afghan War 1919, Jubilee Coronation and Bhopal Meritorious Services Medals. For Military services forefathers got landed property in Punjab.

MUMTAZ HUSSAIN, KHAN SAHEB, MIR, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara. Joined Punjab Police as Sub-Inspector in 1914. Became Inspector, 1926. Appointed D. S. P., Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1932. Holding combined charge of D.S.P., City and C.I.D., Ajmer, since 1935. Investigated

Punjab and U.P. Conspiracy case, Maulania Dacoity case, Patna Conspiracy case, Viceregal Train Outrage case, Delhi Conspiracy case and Dogra Shooting case at Ajmer. Awarded title of Khan Sahib 1936, King's Police Medal for meritorious services, 1938. Jubilee and Coronation Medals, 1935 and 1937 respectively. Belongs to Shamsbad, District Farrukhabad, U.P. Has two sons. Elder, Mukhtar Hussain, B.A., LL.B. Younger, Ikhtiar Hussain, is studying in Matric.

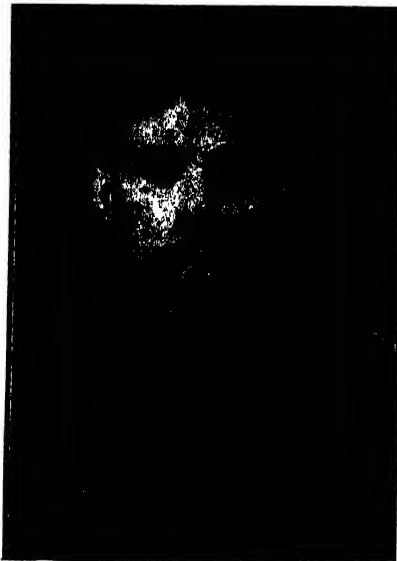
MUNNI LAL, Banker and Zamindar, Maitha, Tahsil Akbarpur, District Cawnpore. Mukhia of his village, Panch of Panchayat Maitha and a loyal subject to the Crown. Is a Special Juror and a 'Durbari' of the Cawnpore District. Is a Government Gun License Holder. Pays Rs. 3,000 as land revenue and Rs. 220 as income-tax. Owns property in Bilhaur, Bhognipur, Ferozabad Agra and Akbarpur. Contributed towards Quetta Fund and the King

Emperor's Silver Jubilee celebrations. Is a big grain merchant. Built a Dharmashala in Maitha.

Has four brothers—Nathu Ram, Krishna Lal, Daya Krishna and Chhotey Lal. The eldest Pt. Nathu Ram is the General Manager of the firm.



Lt.-Col. Wala-qadar Mumtaz Ali Khan Bahadur, Bhopal



Khan Sahib Mir Mumtaz Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara



Munni Lal, Maitha, District Cawnpore



Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Bombay

MUNSHI, MRS. LILAVATI, M.L.A., 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born, 1899. Married to Mr. K. M. Munshi. Was Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Sangh, President, Swadeshi Market Committee and first and only Lady Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1934-36, joined Satyagrah Movement in 1930 and appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930; imprisoned twice for Congress activities, elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1935 where she became Chairman of Medical Relief Committee; represents the Corporation on several public bodies, elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937. Represents Bombay Legislative Assembly on the University Senate, Member, Board of Studies in Gujarati.



Kanialal M. Munshi, M.L.A., Bombay.

MUNSHI, KANIALAL MANEKLAL, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate, Bombay High Court, Ridge Road, Bombay. Born, 29th December, 1887. Married to Lalavati Sheth, an authoress of repute and a prominent social worker. Has been Joint Editor, 'Young India,' 1915, Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20, President, Sahitya Sanad, Bombay, since 1920; Editor, "Gujarat", 1922-31, Fellow of the Bombay University since 1925, Member, Bombay University Syndicate, 1926-35; Chairman, Gujarati Board of Studies, Bombay University, 1927; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-30, arrested and imprisoned for six months for Salt Satyagrah, 1930, Substitute Member of Congress Working Committee, 1930, Member, All-India Congress Committee 1930-35, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for Civil Disobedience, 1932, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934, elected to Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937; Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 9th July 1937 to 4th November 1939, resigned from Indian National Congress, June 1941, founded Akhand Bharat, July 1941, author of numerous novels, plays, short stories and essays.

KHAN BAHADUR MAKHDUM NAWAB MURID HUSAIN QURESHI, Member, Central Legislative Assembly, Premier Provincial Durbari, Honorary E.A.C., Multan, was born in 1878. He is the present head of the well known Qureshi family of Multan and the hereditary guardian of the famous shrines of Saint Bahawal Haq and the latter's grandson Saint Rukn-i-Alam, in the Multan Fort. As Sajjada-Nashin he is the spiritual head of millions of disciples and followers in all parts of India especially Sindh, Baluchistan and South-



Khan Bahadur Makhdum Nawab Murid Husain Qureshi, Multan.

West Punjab. Since the advent of the British this family with its vast influence has been very loyal to the Government. An exhaustive history of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note," in which the services rendered by this family during the Multan Rebellion of 1848 and the Mutiny of 1857 have been prominently mentioned.

Khan Bahadur Makhdum Nawab Murid Husain Qureshi, the present Sajjada, is an outstanding personality as regards intellect, nobility of soul and unequalled influence both with the public and the officials. During the Great War he rendered valuable assistance to his father in his splendid recruiting services. His excellent work was specially mentioned. He was also



Nawabzada Sheikh Mohammad Sajjad Hussain, Multan.

granted a *Sanad*, a *Khillat* and a Sword of Honour.

He was made Honorary E.A.C., a rare honour, for his conspicuous services to Government, especially during the Civil Disobedience campaign.

Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, during their Governorship of the Punjab, wrote of his and his family's political services in glowing terms. His purse is open to any fund for public good. He has contributed handsomely to the Muslim University, Aligarh, the Orphanage House, Lucknow, and the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, etc., etc.

He is Life Member of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore, and of Red Cross Society. He has also served well as Vice-Chairman, Multan Municipal Board. He owns extensive landed property in the Multan District and Sindh.

He was made Khan Bahadur in 1924, and the title of Nawab was bestowed on him in 1936.

He is blessed with a worthy son and heir in Nawabzada Sheikh Mohammad Sajjad Hussain.

KHAN MUSHTAQ MOHAMMAD KHAN KHOWGANI, Landlord and Rais, Multan, is the son of the late Khan Mohammad Yar Khan Khowgani, Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and the recognized head of the renowned Khowgani Durrani Pathan family of Multan. An exhaustive account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note."

In English histories the name of the family is wrongly given as Khakwani instead of Khowgani Durrani, as is clearly mentioned in a *Sanad* of Muafi land from the Moghal Durbar, still preserved in the family. Elphinston (Kabul ii. 99) speaks of Khowganes as a small clan living partly in Kandhar and partly mixed with the Nurzais ('Multan Gazetteer').



Late Khan Mohammad Yar Khan Khowgani, Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Honorary Magistrate, Multan

In 1888 Khan Mohammad Yar Khan, father of Khan Mushtaq Mohammad Khan, became Provincial Durbari and the recognised Sardar or Chief of the family. He helped the Administration in various ways and got *Sanads* and certificates. During the Great War he supplied a number of recruits and subscribed to different War funds.

Khan Mohammad Yar Khan was on very bad terms with his younger brother, K. B Haji Ahmad Yar Khan, who sued the Government for reparation in connection with the assumption of control over the Hajiwah Canal. Khan Mohammad Yar Khan sided with the Government in the protracted litigation. This opposition of K.B Haji Ahmad Yar Khan greatly annoyed the Government and this was unfortunately mentioned by Government in both Sir Lepel Griffin's History and the 'Punjab Gazetteer.'

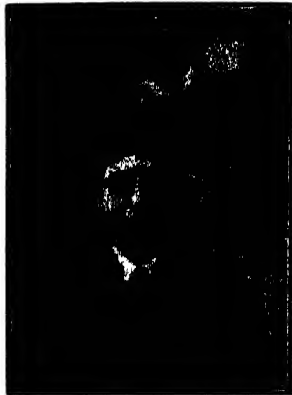
Khan Mohammad Yar Khan married the daughter of Khan Siddiq Mohammad Khan, son of Hafiz Sarbuland Khan, Chief of the Saddozai Pathan clan. Thus Khan Mushtaq Mohammad Khan, who was born of this lady, can claim the unique privilege of being of noble and blue blood from both the great families on paternal and maternal sides.

Khan Mushtaq Mohammad Khan Khowgani was born in the year 1900 and educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He is trying his best to fully maintain the high reputation of the family and tradition of steadfast loyalty so worthily created by his illustrious great-grandfather, Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan. During the Great War he offered his personal services, but owing to his tender age the Government was unable to give him a chance. He owns 28,000 *Kanals* of land and pays about Rs. 13,000 as land revenue and water rate. He also has house property of considerable value. The local authorities well appreciated his services during the past communal riots. On the occasion of Royal Silver Jubilee he played a prominent part in the celebrations and handsomely contributed to the Jubilee Fund, for which he received thanks from His Excellency the Governor and the Deputy Commissioner. He is a young man possessing the qualities of a fine sportsman. He is fond of horses, dogs, fine camels and bullocks. He is a shrewd Zamindar and a great patron of art and literature and is very popular among the public.



M Mustajab Khan, Agra

MUSTAJAB KHAN, s/o M. DILWAR KHAN, Landlord and Government and Railway Contractor, Billochpura, Agra. Born, 1890. Member, Red Cross St. John's Ambulance and other institutions. Hony. Recruiting Officer and Ex Hony. Magistrate; allowed Taj Mahal Coronation Hotel free of rent for Recruiting office. Director, M. Mustajab Khan & Sons, leading Contractors in the province. Built Military Ghee Heating Centre Project, Agra, Taj Mahal Scaffolding for Scientific inspection, amongst major works are Government H. & S. Factory, Cawnpore, Temporary Barracks and Military Buildings for Troops Agra, Lucknow and Jhansi, Roads, Drainage, etc. Also G.I.P. Railway works at Muttra, Gwahor, etc. Building materials for his undertakings are produced at his Colony Factories by expert staff. He has 9 sons. Eldest M. Mutaza Khan has been a great help in securing labour and material for the successful execution of the firm's undertakings. Khan Sahib received various Sanads and testimonials for meritorious services from H. E. the Governor of U. P., and the Commissioner, Agra and other Government Heads.



Mustansir Billah, Headmaster, Islamia High School, Jullundur City

MUSTANSIR BILLAH, M.A. (1928), Professor, Kabul (1929), B.T. (1930), (Second Muslim) won distinction, All-India Prizes. Teacher, Islamia, Lahore 1930, Headmaster, Islamia (Jalalpurjattan- 1932 and Jullundur 1935), Speaker, writer, author of History, Literature

NADIR SHAW, son of Mr SARAB SHAW, 3 Rallaram Building, Jodhpur. Born at Jodhpur. Passed Matric in 1920. Joined Police Department in 1928. Is a popular and able officer, enjoying the respect of all classes of people for his scrupulous honesty and many other eminent qualities of head and heart

THAKAR NAHAR SINGHJI, of Thikana Auwa, is a worthy representative of an ancient House with a history of which the family may well be proud

Thakur Tej Singhji, son of Thakur Idan Singhji, was the 8th descendant of Shri Maharaj Redmalji, Ruler of Jodhpur State. In 1762 for fighting gallantly for Maharaja Ajit Singhji of Jodhpur, he was not only granted the present Thikana of Auwa, but it was admitted through a ballad current in Marwar that the Rajwara would have been lost but for Tej Singhji. His son, Harnath Singhji, dying early, was succeeded by Thakur Kushal Singhji in 1769. He accompanied Maharaj Abhoy Singhji in his campaign against Nawab of Ahmedabad, while only a lad of sixteen. In the fight that took place the young Thakur, who was on horseback, managed to kill the brother-in-law of the Nawab who was on elephant and the battle was won. After the Mutiny Thakur Kushal Singhji had the Thikana confiscated for his active sympathy with the mutineers. In 1925 Auwa was restored to the family by the Jodhpur Durbar on the recommendation of the British Government. The present Thakur Nahar Singhji succeeded in 1966 B.S., and passed Diploma from Mayo College, Ajmer. He married the Rajkumari of Lakhatar, a second-class State of Kathiawar. He has two sons—Surender Singh and Narendar Singh. Auwa is a first-class Thikana and the Thakur is one of the three nobles who sat on the right of the Durbar.



Thakur Nahar Singhji of Thikana Auwa

The house of Auwa is connected with the following States by marriage.—Udaipur, Jhalawar, Shahpur, Partabgarh, Danta, Bhawanigarh, Khetri, Navalgarh and Bissaw.



Maharaj Captain Maharaj Naharsinghji,
Chhota Udepur

MAHARAJ CAPTAIN MAHARAJ NAHARSINGHJI, brother of His Highness The Maharawal of Chhota Udepur. Born, 13th March 1909. Is descended from the great Prithviraj Chowhan, last Emperor of Delhi. His ancestors routed the rebel army under Tatia Topi during the Indian Mutiny with the Forces of the British. He owns a Jagir and also receives allowance from the State. The whole yearly income comes to nearly Fifty Thousand Rupees. The title of Maharaj is hereditary. Was educated at Boys' High School, Panchgani; St. Xavier's School, Bombay, and Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Had Military training with 5/12th F. F. Regt. at Mardan, N.W.F.P. Had been to England twice with His Highness. He possesses Delhi Durbar Medal 1911, Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and The Coronation Medal 1937. He is in command of Chhota Udepur Forces since 1935. Married in 1927 to the cousin of His Highness of Rajpipla. Has a daughter Princess Mohinikumari born in 1928 and a son Rajkumar Sujansinghji born in 1929.

THAKUR NAHARSINGHJI, of Thikana Kathodia in Dhar State, Malwa, born in 1909 and succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1915 on the death of his father Thakur Gopalsinghji. Took administrative training in Dhar State. Married in

1930. Was invested with Powers in 1933. Has two sons and one daughter. Heir-apparent, Kunwar Surendrasinghji, was born in 1933. The income of the Estate is approximately twenty-thousand rupees. The holdings of the Thikana comprise of five villages according to a settlement effected by Sir John Malcolm, the then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.



Thakur Naharsinghji, of Thikana Kathodia,
Dhar State

The Thikana dates back to Moghul Regime in Malwa. The Jagir was granted by Emperor Akbar and also the hereditary office of Kanugo of Badnawar Paigana was granted to the family for which separate Muafi lands, etc., were given. This age-long office of Kanugo was abolished in 1905 and service tenure no longer exists.

The present Thakur, Thakur Naharsinghji, is a refined man of keen intellects.

Has done much service in the uplift of his villages. Is a man of literary activities and is also fond of social work. At present he also holds the office of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Dhar.



Heir-Apparent, Kunwar Surendrasinghji

NAIDU, MRS. SAROJINI, Congress House, Bombay. Born at Hyderabad, Deccan, on the 13th February, 1879. Educated at Hyderabad, King's College, London, and Girton College, Cambridge. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1914. President of the Indian National Congress in 1925. Has been associated for many years with women's movement in India and welfare of Indian students. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian Vernaculars and many other European languages and have also been set to music. Has delivered numerous lectures and addresses on questions of national, social, religious and educational progress. Made an extensive tour in America and other countries. Imprisoned for leading Salt Satyagrah in Darsana and released along with Mahatma Gandhi.



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Bombay



R. B. N. Nallatambi Sarkarai
Uthama Kamunda Mauradiyar,
Pathagar of Palayakottai.

RAI BAHADUR N NALLATAMBI SARKARAI UTHAMA KAMINDA MAURADIYAR, ex-M.I.C., Pathagar of Palayakottai, Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency. Born 1886. Represents an ancient historic family with martial traditions. Title of Uthama Kamunda conferred for military services. Eldest son is social and religious head of Vellalas of Konganad. The present Pathagar is a big landlord with an annual income of a lakh and-a-half. As a practical cattle-breeder highly spoken of by Royal Commission on Agriculture. Has rendered various useful public services as Member, District Board and Municipal Council and as Vice-President, District Board, receiving title of Rai Bahadur. Has compiled, edited and published various Tamil works.

NAND LAL, PANDIT, B.A., District and Sessions Judge, Jodhpur. Born, 1887. Son of Pandit Ganga Sahai. Educated Jaswant College, Jodhpur. Joined States

Service as Hakim, 1915. Appointed Judicial Superintendent and District Magistrate 1929 and District and Sessions Judge, 1933. Member, Special Tribunal, 1935. Member, Jagirdars' Judicial Powers Enquiry Committee, 1938. Member, Public Service Commission, Government of Jodhpur. Son and heir Mahesh Chander, B.A., LL.B.



Pt. Nandlal, B.A., Jodhpur

NAND LAL PALIWAL, Firozabad, Expert in manufacturing Glass Bangles by cheap process and in glass colours. He has the gift of the gap which is impressive.

NAND MAL, RAI BAHADUR, Ajmer. Born, 1863. Passed D.D.R. Examination at Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, 1885, and Departmental Examination (Higher Standard) in Land Revenue, Forest Law, Procedure and Accounts and Hindustani, 1898. Joined Forest Service in Ajmer-Merwara, 1886, and retired as Extra-Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, 1919.

Nandlal Paliwal, Firozabad

Held charge of Forest Division in U. P. and Ajmer-Merwara and for thirteen years was on deputation to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Made Rai Sahib, 1911, and Rai Bahadur 1919. Is Member, Court of Benares Hindu University. President, Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Ajmer. Hobby—free distribution of Homoeopathic medicines. Author of "Muallim-i-Nagri." Is Member of Red Cross Society.



Rai Bahadur Nand Mal Ajmer.

NANPARA ESTATE — RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT, M.L.A., the Raja of. Born, 1904. Educated at Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. Succeeded to the Nanpara Estate, 1911. Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly; Patron, U. P. Aero Club, keenly interested in *Shikar* and Member of all leading Clubs. Address.—Lucknow, U.P.

LATE RAI BAHADUR SARDAR NARAIN SINGH, Government Contractor was born in 1859, and at the age of 15 was employed as a sepoy in the Jhind State Army on a pay of Rs. 3½ per month. In the Afghan War of 1878 he did active fighting in Kabul as a Member of the troops contributed by the Jhind States to the British Forces and got a Medal. At the age of 22 he left service and turned up as a Contractor. Success attended him conspicuously and he executed with credit the Sutlej Bridge in 1907, a work of 29 lacs of rupees.



Sitting from left to right — (1) Late R. B. Sardar Narain Singh
(2) S. Tej Pratap Singh
(3) S. Jagjit Singh
Standing from left to right — (1) S. Mohinder Singh
(2) S. Jagmair Singh.
(3) S. B. Ranjit Singh

On the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911, all the big works were entrusted to him, and he completed them satisfactorily and in due time, for which the Government was pleased to confer on him the title of Rai Sahib. Later in 1913 he was made Rai Bahadur. He also obtained two medals, one from the Coronation Durbar Committee and another from the Badshahi Mela Committee.

During the last Great War he was specially selected to execute most important Military works in Quetta and he completed the same to the entire satisfaction of the Authorities. He was a great philanthropist and charitably inclined, he installed entire Water Supply at the Royal Mela in 1911 free of charge and offered Hostel Building to the Sikh students of the Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi. He took interest in Industry and owned Rai Bahadur Sardar Narain Singh Sugar Mills, Ltd., at Lhaksar

(District Saharanpur), U.P. As a big landed and house proprietor he owned 200 squares of land in Bikaner State, 1,000 Bigahs in Maudauli near Delhi, Hotel Imperial in New Delhi, besides many other buildings in New Delhi. Amongst his contributions may be mentioned Rs. 10,000 through Chief Commissioner, Delhi; Rs. 5,000 through Chief Engineer, Military Works, Simla and Rs. 5,000 through General Officer Commanding, Quetta to War Fund; Rs. 1,50,000 to War Loan. He gave all sorts of help in the collection of War Loan and Fund. Was granted a Sanad by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Donations: Rs. 15,000 to the Tibbia College, Delhi; Rs. 15,000 for the Town Hall in Quetta; Rs. 50,000 for the education of poor Sikh girls of Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi and Rs. 1,50,000 for the construction of Gurdwara Shish Ganj, Delhi.

He has left four sons. S. Jagjit Singh, Sardar Bahadur Ranjit Singh, S. Jagmair Singh and late S. Shamsheer Singh.

SARDAR BAHADUR THAKUR NARAIN SINGH, Chief Secretary Sirmoor Durbar, was born in 1859. He retired in 1929 but had to be called back to duty after one year. He comes from an ancient distinguished fighting stock of Garhwal. His father Sardar Bahadur Sahib Singh was Subedar-Major in Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles at Almora. His grandfather held a high appointment in the service of Garhwal Raj and was deputed as Ambassador to Nepal prior to 1815. Sardar Narain Singh entered the service of Sirmoor State in 1881 and by sheer dint of merit and devotion to duty rose to the responsible position of Chief Secretary of the State as early as 1904. He had successively held the highest appointments in the State, such as Munsiff, State Collector and Deputy Judge, with conspicuous ability. In 1910 the British Government conferred upon him the title of "Sardar Bahadur" in recognition of his meritorious services and sterling character. The Sardar, as is popularly known, is every inch a gentleman as a blue-blooded Rajput should be. All classes of people look upon him with profound respect. His private charities are innumerable and of a varied character. His steadfast loyalty to the Royal House of Sirmoor is proverbial. He had been offered handsome salaries by other States but he politely refused those tempting offers. Sardar Sahib had to contest his seat in the U.P. Legislative Council and was elected with an overwhelming majority of votes. He is blessed with two sons and two daughters.



Sardar Bahadur Thakur Narain Singh,
Chief Secretary, Sirmoor State

THAKUR NARAIN SINGHJI, Proprietor of Thikana Bansya, in the Jodhpur State, is a worthy descendant of Rao Udaaji, of immortal fame. To this eminent family belongs the credit of having done faithful and important services to the Jodhpur State for generations. But the honour of receiving Bansya from Maharaja Vijay Singhji towards the middle of the nineteenth century Samvat in recognition of his loyal and meritorious



Thakur Narain Singhji, Proprietor,
Thikana Bansya.

services belonged to Thakur Jodh Singhji. His worthy successor, Thakur Durjan Singhji, rendered yeoman's services to Maharaja Man Singhji on various critical occasions in recognition of which he was favoured with various honours along with village Jathasu. In Samvat 1876 Thakur Ratan Singhji, grandfather of Thakur Narain Singhji was honoured with a *Patta* by His Highness the Maharaja. Thakur Ratan Singhji's brother, Rawat Singhji, had also made a name for bravery and noble conduct. Thakur Rawat Singhji, father of Thakur Narain Singhji, was in every way a worthy representative of this noble family and by able and judicious management had raised his Estate to a high level of efficiency and income, namely, Bansya with a *Rekh* of Rs 6,300, Udeshi Kuon or Doularpura with a *Rekh* of Rs. 3,000, Mertaro Gaon with a *Rekh* of Rs 4,000 and Jalus, Junlera and Gankeari with a combined *Rekh* of Rs 13,300. The late Chief, Thakur Narain Singhji, was born in 1964, was married in 1984 and was installed on the *qaddi* in 1991. He is in every way a chip of the old block. He has two sons—Kunwar

Dalpat Singhji and Kunwar Panne Singhji.

RAI BAHADUR CHAUDHRI NARAIN SINGH, Rais-i-Azam and Divisional Durbari, Shujabad, District Multan, was born at Shujabad on 9th January, 1882. He is a worthy scion of the premier Babla family of landlords in the Multan District. He owns more than 8,000 acres of land in the Shujabad and Multan Tahsils, paying Rs. 10,000 annually as land revenue and water-rate. He also possesses extensive house property at Multan, Lahore, Simla, Karachi and Hardwar. He is equally respected by the public and the officials for his



R. B. Chaudhri Narain Singh

earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown and is well-known for his broad-minded munificence. He has constructed a serai, a female ward in the Moon Civil Hospital, Shujabad, a statue of King Edward VII at Multan, a bund which protects many villages, besides his own, from floods and annually contributes Rs. 300 for classical teaching at Shujabad. During the Great War he devotedly helped the Government with men, money and animals. His War services and especially his recruiting work were warmly referred to by high officers. He took enthusiastic interest in the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, and paid Rs. 611 to the Jubilee Fund. For his meritorious services



R. S. Chaudhri Pratap Singh

to the Government he has been awarded innumerable Sanads and Certificates by Governors and high officers along with a Sword of Honour. He was elected first non-official President of the Shujabad Municipal Committee and is a Non-official Visitor of Jails, Multan. He was made Rai Sahib in 1927 and Rai Bahadur in 1931. He has travelled over Asia, Africa, and Europe. "He has an exceptionally good record of service," according to Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan. Sir Malcolm Hailey writes, "he is a loyal friend of the Administration." Sir Maynard was pleased to note—"He was successful in his recruiting work, helped the Settlement Officer, Mr. Emerson, and he is inclined to strike out a line for himself different from that followed by the rest of his family." Besides recruits and donations, he with his son leads the district with Rs. 25,000 War Loan. He has also subscribed Rs. 25,000 to War Loan at Lahore. Total Rs. 50,000.

His son, Ch. Pratap Singh, is a young man of progressive ideas and great driving force. He has been re-elected President, Shujabad Municipal Committee, and has added greatly to the amenities of the people. Recently the title of Rai Sahib has been conferred on him.

DR. SIR GOKUL CHAND NARANG, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., Bat-at-Law, Lahore. Born, 1878. M.A. (Punjab), M.A. (Calcutta), Ph.D. (Berlin), and Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn.

For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a towering figure in the public life of the Punjab. Started career as a Professor in 1901. He has been a singularly successful Barrister. He takes interest in Banking and Industry, was Director of the Punjab National Bank for seventeen years, is now Chairman, Punjab Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Nawabganj Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., and Saraswati Insurance Co., Ltd.

Has been a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1923. Was appointed Minister Local Self-Government and Industries in October, 1930, retired in 1937. Knighted, 1935.

Author of "Message of the Vedas" and "Transformation of Sikhism". Address—5, Montgomery Road.



Dr. Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Lahore



Narayan Prasad Avasthy

NARAYAN PRASADA AVASTHY, son of Pyare Lal Avasthy, Malguzar of village Adar, Tahsil Bemetora, District Drug.

THAKUR NARAYAN SINGHJI, P. O. Jhakuawada, via Bannia (B. B. & C. I. Rly. Jhabua State)

(Photo and Biography not received)



Pyare Lal Avasthy

RAO NARAYAN SINGHJI SAHIB, of Masuda, aged twenty years is great-great-grandson of Rao Jodha of Marwar. Holds largest and richest Estate in Amer-Merwara. His great-grandfather, Debi Singhji, helped the British in Conquest of Merwara in 1817-18. His grandfather, Rao Bahadur Singhji, C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind, and his father, Rao Bijai Singhji, were good administrators and made considerable improvements in the Estate, by opening so many educational institutions and hospitals and by introducing land settlement also



Dewan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath,
Lahore

NARENDRA NATH, DEWAN BAHADUR, RAJA, M.A., Ex-M.L.A., 2 Warris Road, Lahore. Born, 1864. Took

M.A. degree in 1886, nominated Fellow of the Punjab University 1886. Assistant Commissioner, 1888, officiated as District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, 1895, Officiating Commissioner, 1911. Dewan Bahadur, 1908 and Raja 1917.

Retired from Service in 1916, since when has been taking a very active part in public life. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Member, Punjab Legislative Council under Monteford Scheme, 1921-37, returned unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937, resigned, 1937.



Rao Narayan Singhji Sahib of Masuda

philanthropist and educationist late Thakur Karam Singhji. Has held nearly all the portfolios of the State successfully. Is poetical, philosophical and generous and charitable to excess, simple in habits and forbearing in disposition.

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH, of Jobner, Senior Member of Council of State, Jaipur State. Born, 1893. Is son of great



Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra
Singh of Jobner

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJEE, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Readymoney Terrace, Worli, Bombay. Born, 1885. Has been Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since 1924,

President, Bombay Presidency Youth League and All-India Youth Congress, Calcutta, 1929, actively participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and was imprisoned four times. President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years. Member, All-India Congress Committee, and Member, Congress Working Committee, for some years; Mayor of Bombay, 1935-36.



Khurshed Framjee Nariman,
M.L.A., Bombay.

NARWAR, C.I.—The House of Narwar is descended from ancient times, being a branch of the Jhala House of Dhrangadhra—an important State in Kathiawar. Raghavadeoji, an ancestor of the Rao of Narwar, migrated to Malwa from Kathiawar with his followers in the 15th century A.D. and remained with the King of Mandu. He fought bravely for the King of Mandu and won laurels on various battle-fields and as a reward, received the Agar Pargana and thus enjoyed Chiefship over quite a large territory. Some of the successors of



Kumar Shri Mahendra Singhji, B.A., of Narwar

Raghavadeoji were with the Moghal Emperor. From among these ancient Chiefs of Narwar, one accompanied the Moghal Emperor in the battle of Fatchabad in which he earned great distinction by his valour. At one time Narwar extended to 84 villages. With the advent of devastating times in Central India, Narwar lost much of its glory and territory. The present Rao of Narwar, Rao Madho Singhji, was born on 17th August, 1896 and succeeded his late father, Rao Bahadur Rao Man Singhji on 11th December, 1919. He received his education at the Daly (Chiefs') College at Indore. He has been taking a keen interest in the management of his Estate, with the result that by his careful and diligent management he has brought it to a fairly prosperous condition. The Rao



Shreeman Rao Madhosinghji, Rao of Narwar, C.I.

is an enlightened Chief and is popular with his people. Narwar Estate had placed its resources at the disposal of the British Crown, and had contributed towards various War Funds in the last Great War, and the same loyalty is shown in the present War.

Narwar has a fertile soil. It produces Wheat, Cotton, Juwar, Maize, Sugar-cane, Poppy and Oil-seeds and is blessed with good rainfall and healthy climate. It is situated midway on the pucca road between Ujjain and Dewas being eleven miles from either place. The income is Rs. 45,000 annually, comprising of Land Revenue, Tankas from different Durbars, and Customs and Excise, etc. The Rao of Narwar enjoys Civil, Criminal and Revenue Powers.

Rao Madho Singhji has only one son and heir, Kumar Shri Mahendra Singhji, born on 23rd December, 1918. Kumar Sahib has completed his education in the Daly (Chiefs') College at Indore, taking the Chiefs' College Diploma and passing the Inter Arts Examination from there, he took the degree of the Bachelor of Arts (Agra University) from Holkar College, where he is attending Law Lectures to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Law. The Kumar is a brilliant young man, loved and liked by all. He has joined the Central India Defence Force Officers' Training Class, which was opened by the Hon'ble The Resident in Central India on the 1st October, 1940.



Salathiel O'Nath, B.A., B.T., Nasirabad

SALATHIEL O'NATH, B.A., B.T., Headmaster, Mission High School and Honorary Magistrate, Nasirabad (Rajputana), was educated at St John's College, Indore. Took Teacher's Training at Aligarh, getting double first. Captained St. John's College Hockey Eleven and was Vice-Captain for Cricket. Served as Y.M.C.A. Secretary, 1918. Appointed Headmaster, 1921.

NATH SINGH RATHORA, Kamdar, Shriman Thakur Sahib of Deolia Kalan, Ajmer.

(Photo and Biography not received.)

RAJA YEBGO NASIR ALI KHAN, hereditary Tazimi Sardar, the Raja of Khapalu on the Kashmir frontier, is the seventieth Raja in direct descent from the founder of this Yebgo or Sultan family which has been ruling over this place for centuries. This family owes its origin to Sultan Iskandar, a conqueror, who came to Khapalu from Central Asia. Up to the time of Sultan Malik Shuja, Sultan of Khapalu the rulers of this family were called Sultans, but a descendant of his named Sultan Yebgo Alamgir Ghazi added further lustre



Mr. Fateh Ali Khan, M.L.A., Kashmir State Assembly, Heir-Apparent of Khapalu (Kashmir State)

to his house by extending his conquests up to Ladakh. Since then the family has been known by the name of Yebgo. This word in the Ladakhi language means 'Great Chief'.

Up to the days of Raja Yebgo Daulat Ali Khan the family were quite independent rulers, but during his reign, a little more than one hundred years ago, the Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu sent an army to conquer Ladakh and Baltistan. From Ladakh the army advanced towards Skardu in two divisions. One coming via Kargil and the other by Khapalu. Raja Yebgo Daulat Ali Khan yielded without resistance and rendered considerable aid to the Maharaja's army in the conquest of Skardu. For this service

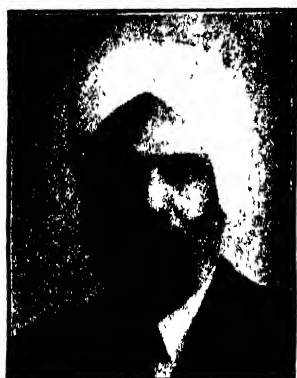
the locality of Khapalu was left to him as a Jagir, and the title of Raja was conferred on him, retaining his full power. Since those days the Rajas of Khapalu have remained loyal and faithful to the authority of Jammu. They have rendered great service in times of necessity to the Kashmir Government. Even as far back as the Conquest of Gilgit, Raja Hatam Khan, the father of the present Raja Sahib, sent some four hundred men with full equipment under one named Rustam Khan to help the State Army.

During the Great War the present Raja Sahib gave immense help to the British Government in the form of monetary and recruiting supplies. The Silver Jubilee Medal of King George V is among the Raja Sahib's valued possessions. Raja Nasir Ali Khan's son and heir-apparent, Mr. Fateh Ali Khan whose photo appears with this sketch, is nominated by the Kashmir Government as Member of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly.



Yebgo Raja Nasir Ali Khan, Raja of Khapalu

NATHA SINGH, SARDAR, son of Subedar Ala Singh, born 1888 in Village Sausara, District Amritsar. Having passed the Vernacular Middle School, was educated at Khalsa College, Amritsar for seven years and successfully passed three years' Engineering Course from Government College, Burma. He served Burma Railways 1911-23 with distinction,



Natha Singh, Kamdar, Ajmer

in charge of Hill Railway Construction consisting deep rock cuttings and tunnels, also served with immense credit the Public Works Department, Jaipur State 1923-37 as Assistant and Executive Engineer. He was twice presented to Viceroy by the Jaipur State. His Excellency Lord Irwin presented him a Walking Stick and His Excellency Lord Goschin a Silver Pencil. His father received six War Medals, was also awarded Meritorious Service Medal during the last Great War. He owns Bikram Cotton Factory and fourteen squares of land in Arifwala, also is the owner of "Civil and Military Gazette" Building, Lahore. He pays nearly Rs. 2,000 as land revenue and averagely Rs. 7,500 as Income-tax. He has five young sons under education.

LAXMANRAO NARAYANRAO NATHE, M.L.A., Banker, Landlord of Sindi Bupruk (Ellichpur). Son of Mr. N. D. Nathe of Sindi. Born on 25th June 1896 at

Patroth. Educated upto Middle course and has added considerably to his stock of varied knowledge by private studies. Takes particularly keen interest in the Co-operative Movement. Director, Ellichpur Central Bank for 13 years. Takes active part in Local General Politics. Member, Ellichpur and Amraoti Local Self-Government Boards. Has been a sincere and persistent Congress worker all his life. Took active part in Civil Disobedience Movement. First C. P. and Berar Legislator among the Kshyatriya Mali



Laxmanrao Narayanrao Nathe, M.L.A.

Community. Elected to C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly from Ellichpur-Daryapur-Melghat Constituency after defeating District Council President by majority of about 5,500 (1937). Address :—L. N. Nathe, M.L.A., Sindi Bujruk, Dist. Amraoti (Berar).

PANDIT NAURANG RAY SHARMA, B.A., A.C.I.S., Beawar, son of Pandit Ramnarayan, Government Military Pensioner. Born, 1876 Registered Accountant and Auditor (India) Practising as an Auditor since 1915. Has been Approved Accountant since 1933. Has been Chartered Secretary, London, since 1929. Has been Secretary, Edward



Pt. Naurang Ray Sharma, B.A.,
A.C.I.S., Beawar

Mills Co., Ltd., Beawar, since 1906. Is Honorary Secretary of the following institutions —The Mill and Factory Owners' Association since its establishment in 1926, Sanatan Dharma Inter. College and Sabha, Beawar, since 1935; Society Girls' School, Beawar, since 1935; Shanti Jam Commerical Institute since 1928; Vice-Chairman, Beawar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., since 1936. Has been Honorary Magistrate since 1937. Was formerly Head Master, Madhava School, Sikar, 1897-1904; Secretary, Arya Samaj, Beawar, 1905-1907; President, Arya Samaj, Beawar, 1933-1936; Secretary, Haroti Cotton Press Co., Ltd., 1904-1915, and Fellow of the Corporation of Registered Accountants, Glasgow, 1916-1937. He came into prominence by sheer dint of high ability, perseverance and straight-forward dealings. He is of a generous and charitable disposition and his purse is always open for every deserving cause. He is respected by all classes of people for his

high character, broad-minded munificence and extreme suavity of manners. He possesses a dignified personality and stands prominent for his public activities and nobility of character.

NAZIM-UD-DIN, The Hon. Khwaja Sir, K.C.I.R., Home Minister, Government of Bengal, Calcutta Born, 19th July 1894. Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29; Minister of Education, 1929-34; appointed Member, Bengal Executive Council, May 1934; appointed Home Minister, Government of Bengal, April 1937.

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NATHU SINGHJI, of Ras is one of the ten Sirayat or premier Nobles of Marwar. He belongs to the Udawat Rathor family descended from Rao Udaji, grandson of Rao Jodhaji, the founder of Jodhpur. Ras was conquered by Thakur Bijai Ramji from Shaktawat Rajputs in 1615 A.D. The family is distinguished

for brave deeds and faithfulness to the throne of Marwar. An ancestor, Thakur Jagram Singhji, was with Maharaja Jaswant Singhji at Kabul when he was Viceroy there in the time of Emperor Aurangzeb. After the Maharaja's death Thakur Jagram Singh took a prominent part in Thakur Durga Das' historic campaign in cutting their way through the Imperial Army that besieged them and bringing the infant heir-apparent, Maharaj Ajit Singh, to the hills of Sewana. Thakur Jagram Singh took an active part in the terrible fighting that followed. For these service Thakur Jagram Singhji was granted Ras and many other villages. The present Thakur was born in 1892 and succeeded to the Gaddi in 1907 by adoption. He was educated in Mayo College, Ajmer. He is at present a Member of the Consultative Council and many other State organisations. In recognition of his services the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in 1921. The Thakur has a warm heart for the welfare of his tenants, and the good administration of his Estate is due to his keen interest in it. He has two sons. The elder, Kr. Bahadur Singh, a young man of enlightened views, is receiving education in Mayo College, Ajmer. The younger, Kr. Bhawani Singh, is aged nine years.



Rao Bahadur Thakur Nathu Singhji, of Ras.

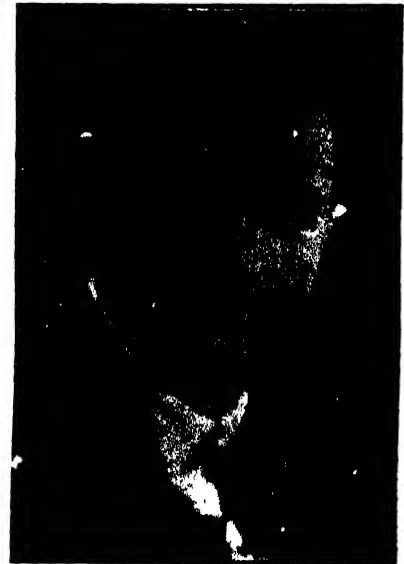


S Nawab Hussain, M A , Cawnpore

S NAWAB HUSSAIN, M.A., Professor, Christ Church College, Cawnpore. Born in 1905 at Allahabad. Took M.A. degree from Allahabad University in 1929, was Research Scholar for one year. Appointed Professor at Christ Church College, Cawnpore in 1931. Awarded Coronation Medal in 1937. Holds following positions:—Honorary Secretary, U.P. Olympic Association and Cawnpore District Olympic Association, Divisional Superintendent, College Ambulance Brigade; District Scout Commissioner, Boy Scout Association, Cawnpore.

S YED NAZIR ALI, D.F.C. (Lond), I.E.E. (Eng), A.M., A.I.E.E., M.F.S.E. (Paris), Electrical Engineer, Patiala, and renowned Cricketer, was born on the 8th June, 1905. He was educated at Jullundur, at the Aligarh University, at the Faraday House Electrical Engineering College and at the University College, London.

Of the eminence that now belongs to him as a Cricketer he gave singularly brilliant promise even in his early boyhood. He scored as many as fifteen centuries while still at School at Jullundur. While in England he captained the College hockey and cricket teams with conspicuous ability and success and played with distinction for the British combined Universities. He won the Double Blue of the London University. He also played once for the Sussex County. In England he performed prodigies with the bat and ball and also played against the Australians. At Lords' he gave a conspicuously creditable account of himself. He played for All-India in 1927 and in 1933-34 against the M.C.C. in India. He went to England with the All-India Cricket Team in 1932 and, as is well-known, was an outstanding figure in the interesting matches between England and India both as a bowler and a batsman. He is the only Indian who secured 'Don' Bradman's wicket. His brother, Syed Wazir Ali, is ranked among the best batsmen in India and took a prominent part in the historic matches between England and India in 1932. He scored centuries against the M.C.C. team in Patiala and Delhi in 1927.



Syed Nazir Ali

Besides his enviable reputation as a Cricketer of the first rank Syed Nazir Ali enjoys immense popularity among all classes of people for his high character, keen intellect, genial temperament and polished manners. Both as a wizard of the bat and for his noble traits of character he enjoys universal esteem and admiration.



Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, M A ,
Bar-at-Law, "Swaraj Bhawan,"
Allahabad

N EHRU, PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL, M.A., Bar-at-Law, "Swaraj Bhawan," Allahabad. Born, 1889. Educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of Inner Temple; Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918, Member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918, Imprisoned 1921; released and again jailed 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929, President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; imprisoned for Salt Satyagraha, April, 1930 and released in January, 1931; again jailed in 1932 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935 and again imprisoned in 1940 under Defence of India Act. Elected President, Indian National Congress, 1936 and re-elected President, 1937.

N EOGEY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, B.L., EX-M.L.A. Baripada, Mayurbhanj State. Born, 1888. Member, Dacca University Court, 1921-24; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1921-34, ex-Diwan of Mayurbhanj State; elected Member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940.

DOCTOR NEILHOUSHU ANGAMI, L.M.P., S.A.S., P. O. Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam. Born, 1901. Served Trans-Frontier Expedition, Pangsha 1936, Nokhu and Pesu, 1937; Pangsha, Yungkao and Ukha Expeditions. 1939 Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1941



Dr. Neilhouzhu Angami, Assam.

THAKUR NIHAL CHAND CHOUDHARY, M.A., LL.B., Inam Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Dhar State, Central India Born, 1902 Joined Dhar State Service as Inam Commissioner in 1935 and Treasury Officer since 1937. Hobby Riding, Tennis and Cricket Married third daughter of Thakur Mangal Lal Verma, Zamindar and Rais, Khandwa, C.P. Son and heir, Kunwar Hamir Chand, born 1937. The family is Nigam Kavastha. It migrated to Malwa early in the fifteenth century from Ranthambor in Rajputana Here-



Thakur Nihal Chand Chaudhary, Treasury Officer, Dhar State

ditary Mandloiship of Dhar Pargannah was earned by Gunrajass in 1430 A. D. during the reign of the Pathan Kings of Malwa The present owner, Thakur Nihal Chand, is thirteenth in descent from Gunrajass. The Imperial Sanad was renewed to Thakur Narsingh Dass by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1080 Hijri. The family rendered meritorious services in subjugating Murari Rao during the period of Maharani Mena Bai Sahiba. The Estate at present consists of two Inam villages, one Istamur village, 3,250 bighas of free hold land, thus making about 10 square miles, along with some other sources of income, yielding an annual income of Rs. 15,000 approximately. Thakur Nihal Chand has proved in every way a worthy representative of this noble family and is universally respected for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

PANDIT NIHAL SINGH SHARMA, B.Sc., LL.B., son of Pt. Sobha Ram, Zamindar of Toola, Tehsil Fatehabad, Dis-

trict Agra. Born, 4th June, 1907. Appointed Secretary, District Board, Agra, 12th August, 1935;



Pandit Nihal Singh Sharma, Fatehabad.

Joint Secretary, U. P. District Boards' Union; Vice-President, All-India Sanadhiya Maha Mandal; Secretary, U. P. District Boards' Secretaries Association. Was awarded four Medals (Gold) by the District Board four times for excellent work at Bateshwar Fairs.

NIMKHERA ESTATE OR HINDOLA PERGANA. The Nimkhera Estate or Hindola Pergana is an independent Guaranteed Estate in the Malwa Agency, Indore. It lies in the Vindhya Range and is bounded in the north-east by the Dhar State, on the west by the Amjhara Pergana of the Gwalior State and on the south by the Lawari Pergana of the Indore State. The ancestors of the family migrated from Marwar and settled in Betpur. The

founder of the Hindola Pergana was Bawalji, a grandson of Rao Shivaji, a Chauhan Rajput. The present proprietor of the Estate, Bhumi Ganga Singh, is twenty seventh in descent from Bawalji. He was born in 1911, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and succeeded to the Estate in 1922. In 1932 he married the daughter of Raja Sri Singhji of Kherali, a Jhal Rajput, a descendant of the Wadhai family in Kathiawar. In 1933 he was invested with adminis-



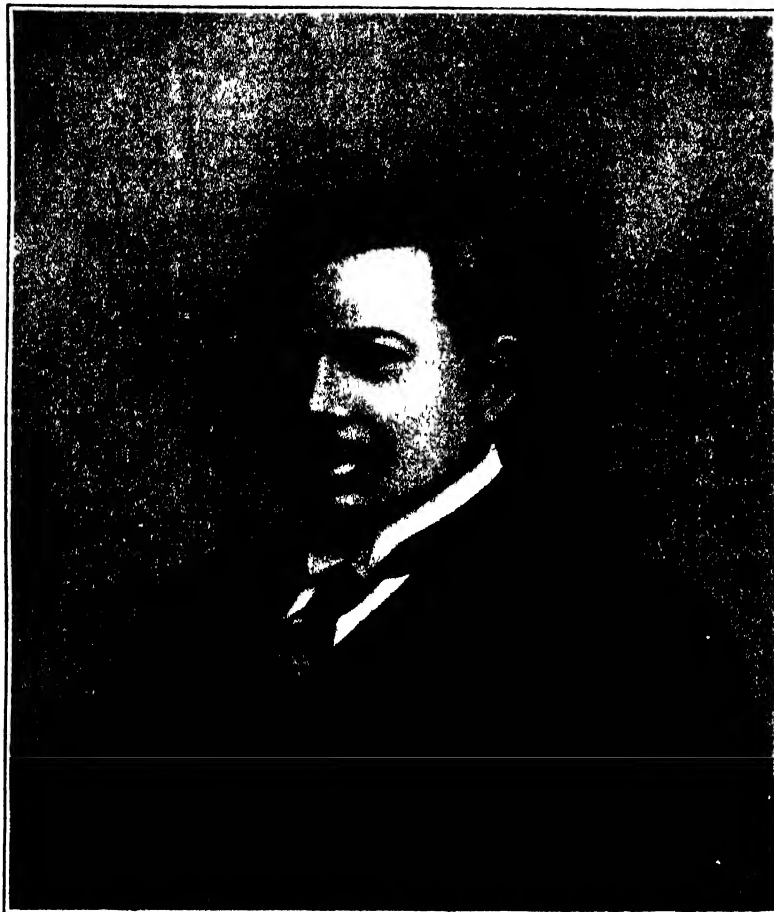
Thakur Ganga Singhji of Nimkhera Estate



Mr. Surendra Singh

trative powers of his Estate, and in 1934 he was blessed with a son and heir named Surendra Singh. Since he took up the reins of administration of his Estate he has applied himself with commendable zeal to a round of useful reforms in the interest of his rayyets. He has taken important steps towards reorganising the Public Works Department, Dispensary, School, &c. He has established a Co-operative Society and a Public Library and has recently opened a Technical School for Bhils also. The Pergana consists of 91 villages, covering an area of 107 square miles, with a population of 8,276 souls and a revenue of Rs. 47,011 per annum. There is a guaranteed village called Tirla in the Dhar State. An amicable settlement was mediated with Sir John Malcolm in 1820. No cclxvi. A sum of Rs. 465 in round figures, which is equal to Halli coin of Rs. 500, is paid as Tanka annually. There are three villages in the Indore State. One village Chhakhan, is an Istamurari guaranteed one and a sum of Rs. 18 is paid as Tanka per annum. The rest two, Borla and Andiao, are unguaranteed. The yearly amount of Tanka is calculated on the actual revenue of each village and it comes to Rs. 325. There is one village, Kuwar, in the Gwalior State. It is unguaranteed and held in Inam from the Durbar. No Tanka was paid up to the succession of the present proprietor. There are two Jagirdars in the Pergana -- Bhumi Chhatarsingh of Kachlaoda and Bhumi Shersingh of Bhuwada. Both are blood relations of the Bhumi Gangasingh. Bhumi Gangasingh was awarded medals by the Government of India on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee in 1935 and Their Majesties' Coronation in 1937.

NAWAB NISAR ALI KHAN QIZILBASH, Jagirdar and Rais-i-Azam, Lahore, is a worthy scion and the present head of the well-known Qizilbash family of Lahore, being the eldest son and successor of the late Haji Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash, K.C.I.E. A detailed history of the family is given in Sir Lepel H. Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." In that account, mentioning the unparalleled sacrifices and sufferings of Nawab Ali Raza Khan, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, in the British cause in the



Nawab Nisar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Jagirdar and Rais-i-Azam, Lahore

first Kabul War and his unique services during the Mutiny of 1857, Sir Lepel feelingly observes:—"Such is the dry detail of services, the most disinterested, noble and chivalrous, performed by Ali Raza Khan. At the greatest personal risk, with the loss of his wealth, position and hereditary estates, Ali Raza Khan stood bravely and alone in defence of the side to which he had promised allegiance." And again, "as long as the first Kabul Campaign, with the greatest disaster that has ever befallen the British Arms, is remembered, as long as the sorrows and the glories of 1857 are household words amongst the British peoples, so long should the name of Ali Raza Khan and his gallant family be remembered by all true Englishmen with gratitude and esteem."

The original home of this distinguished family—Turks of the Qizilbash tribe—was in the Province of Sherwan, on the west coast of the Caspian. Sardar Ali Khan, grandfather of Nawab Ali Raza Khan, was the first to leave his home on Nadir Shah's invitation to accompany him in his Indian Campaign of 1738. In recognition of his services in that campaign he was appointed Governor of Kandhar and, after Nadir Shah's assassination, obtained the District of Hazara

as *Jagir* from Ahmad Shah Durrani. He shared Ahmad Shah's great victory at Panipat. His bravery and influence in this campaign so excited the jealousy of Ahmad Shah that he got him assassinated in 1770 to deprive him of his estate. When the sons of Ali Raza Khan grew up they recovered by force a large portion of their family estate. Among his sons, Hidayat Ali Khan, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent figure. His son, Ali Raza Khan, who was owner of his vast ancestral estate, lost everything in the cause of the British.

Ali Raza Khan, who was possessed of great power and influence in Afghanistan, helped the British forces in every way in 1839 when they entered Kabul with Shah Shuja. He supplied clothes and food to the troops. When the British officers and ladies were taken prisoners, Nawab Ali Raza Khan made the greatest exertion to alleviate their suffering and obtained their liberation. He paid to their keeper, Mohammad Shah Khan Ghilzai, Rs. 500 a month, besides making monetary presents to the subordinate officers, to induce them to treat the prisoners well and to allow his servants to convey to them clothes, money and provisions. Nor did his humanity end here. He ransomed and saved from slavery one hundred Hindustani sepoys and kept them secretly in his own house till the second British Army entered Kabul. It was by his influence and by a lavish expenditure of his money that the captives, sent by Mohammad Akbar Khan to Khulm, by way of Hazara and Bannan, were enabled to make their escape and joined the relieving Army of General Pollock. He further foiled Akbar Khan's offensive against that General by winning over the Qizilbash chiefs to the side of the British and, to escape Akbar Khan's revenge, fled to Turkistan and later on, on the retreat of the British Forces, accompanied them to India. In bitter hatred Akbar Khan confiscated Ali Raza Khan's estates (worth many lakhs of rupees), razed his houses to the ground and with their materials built two houses for himself. But this was not all. Throughout the Sutlej Campaign he gallantly fought for the British with his brothers and sixty horsemen of his tribe. He accompanied Major H. Lawrence to Kangra and Kashmir in 1846 and did good service. In the Multan Rebellion of 1848-49 he furnished a hundred horsemen under the

command of his sister's son, Sher Mohammad. During the Mutiny he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, equipped it by mortgaging his house and property in Lahore and sent it to Delhi along with his brothers and nephews. Forming part of the celebrated "Hodson's Horse" the troop raised by Ali Raza Khan served throughout the campaign wherever that gallant corps was sent and its gallantry was ever conspicuous.

At Kaasganj his nephew, Mohammad Taki Khan, was slain, fighting bravely, after several mutineers had fallen by his hand.

Mohammad Raza Khan, the younger brother of Ali Raza Khan, was among the bravest in his fearless regiment. After the campaign he received the first-class Order of Merit, the title of Sardar Bahadur, and the grant of a pension of Rs 200 in perpetuity. He died at Lucknow, whither he had gone on leave shortly afterwards.

Ali Raza Khan was an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore, justly possessing great influence in the city, an influence which he always used for good. After his retirement from Kabul he received a pension of Rs 800 per mensem. After the Mutiny he received a grant of a Taluqdari of one hundred and forty-seven villages in Bahraich, Oudh, worth Rs 15,000 per annum. At the Lucknow Durbar of the 26th October, 1859, he received a *Sanad* from the Governor-General. He also received the title of Khan Bahadur and his nephew above-mentioned, who served so well during the Mutiny, the title of Sardar Bahadur. He was created a Nawab in 1864, two years before his death. The title was made hereditary in the family in 1892.

The eldest of his three sons, Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., was in every way a worthy son and successor to his illustrious father. On his death in 1890 the title of Nawab devolved upon his younger brother, Nasir Ali Khan. He served for twenty-five years in the Provincial Service.

On his death in 1896 his nephew, Fateh Ali Khan, inherited the hereditary title of Nawab and the family estates and became the representative of the family, with a seat in Provincial Durbars. In 1897 Nawab Fateh Ali Khan was nominated a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. In 1902 he proceeded to England as one of the representatives of the Punjab for the Coronation of His late Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII and in 1903 was invited as an official guest to the Delhi Durbar at which he was invested as a Companion of the Order of Indian Empire. In 1904 he was made an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council and in 1911 was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

Nawab Fateh Ali Khan greatly developed his estates and spent liberally on various charities. During the Great War he supplied about 500 recruits and contributed nearly forty thousand rupees to various War Funds and much more towards the War Loan. Over and above all, he placed his eldest son and himself at the disposal of Government for military service in the beginning and again towards the close of the War. During the Rowlatt Act disturbances he proved immensely helpful to Government in various ways and acted as liaison officer with the British forces at Kohat and in the Kurram Valley during the Afghan War of 1919. He founded the Shia College at Lucknow. In recognition of his various great services he was created a K.C.I.E. He died on 28th October, 1923, leaving behind four worthy sons—Nawab Nisar Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muzaffar Ali Khan, Nawabzada Zulfikar Ali Khan and Nawabzada Talib Ali Khan.

Nawab Nisar Ali Khan Qizilbash, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1901. After studying for sometime in India, he went to England for higher education and stayed there for about four years. He is a widely travelled man with a stock of first-hand knowledge of the world remarkably extensive and varied for a young man. He is in every respect an eminently worthy representative of his great and historic family, trying his best to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious forefathers. Whoever comes in intimate contact with him cannot but admire and respect him for his high character, wide culture and innate nobility of soul. He is charitably disposed, public-spirited and intensely loyal to the Crown. He contributed liberally to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and the King George Memorial Fund. On the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May, 1937, the title of Nawab was conferred on him.

Nawabzada Muzaffar Ali Khan was born in 1908. After studying at Government College Lahore, he went to England and returned home as Barrister-at-Law. He is an M.A. of the Cambridge University. He is helping his elder brother in the management of his vast estate. He has recently been elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Nawabzada Zulfikar Ali Khan was born in 1910. After studying at Government College, Lahore, he joined the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and, after completing his course, received King's Commission in His Majesty's land forces in 1929. He is now serving in the 5th Battalion of the 6th Rajputana Rifles-Napier's. He has recently been married to the sister of His Highness the Nawab of Cambay.

Nawabzada Talib Ali Khan was born in 1913. He has taken the B.A. degree of the Punjab University from Government College, Lahore.



Hakim Haji Nizam-ud-Din with his son
H. Nasir-ud-Din, Ajmer

NIZAM-UD-DIN, HAKIM HAJI, a renowned Unani Practitioner at Ajmer. He studied Arabic Sciences and Unani Medicines under Hakim Barkat Ahmad, the celebrated Physician to His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Tonk, and qualified in 1904. He is an eminent practitioner in Ajmer and is consulted by Their Highnesses the Maharao Raja, Bundi and Maharawal, Banswara, Rajadhiraj of Shahpura, Raja Dhiraj of Banera (Mewar) and various other Chiefs. He specializes in treating diabetes and sprue and has successfully treated eminent personages for diabetes. In 1935 he established Nizam Dawakhana under his able son Hakim Nasir-ud-Din's supervision. All preparations are made on modern scientific principles and are most reliable.

NOON, THE HON. MALIK SIR FEROS KHAN, K C I E, M A. (Oxon), Hon LL D. (Toronto), Hon. Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford, Barrister-at-Law, Labour Member, Government of India, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 7th May, 1893. Educated at Chiefs' College, Lahore, and Wadham College, Oxford, Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, London, Advocate of the Lahore High Court, 1918-26; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, 1921-36, Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, 1927-31, Minister for Education, Punjab, 1931-36, High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, 1936-41, appointed Labour Member, Government of India, July 1941.



The Hon. Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon,
New Delhi

NURIE, MOHAMMAD YASSEEN, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law, Rashid Manzil, Worli Point, Bombay. Born, 12th November, 1895. Called to the Bar, 1927. President, All-India Muslim Youths' Conference, 1932; Chairman of Reception Committee, Gujarat Political Conference, 1933, Member, Working Committee, All-India Khilafat Committee. Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay, 1937-39.



Kunwar Ghansham Singh,
Norari Estate

NORARI ESTATE--LOKENDRA SINGH RAO BAHADUR AND KUNWAR GHANSHAM SINGH, Joint Proprietors of Norari Estate in the District of Cawnpore, are two brothers descended from the Yaduvanshi Rajput family of Karauli Raj in Rajputana. The family enjoys a Jagir valued at Rs. 8,000, from Scindia Durbar, which has been given in lieu of what they had lost in the Karauli State. The Karauli State had confiscated the whole Jagir valued at 9 lacs granted to the ancestors of the Family by the Mohammadan Rulers of Delhi. On the annexation on that part of Karauli by the Gwalior State the Norari Estate came to them from their father who was maternal grandson to Gian Singh, the original Proprietor of the Estate. Father's name was Umed Singh. The title of Rao Bahadur is hereditary from the Mughal times. Helped in Great



Rao Bahadur Lokendra Singh of
Norari Estate

War with men and money. Member, District Board since 1923. Village Panchayat Surpunch. Revenue 19,000. War Loans 1,000. Contributed almost to all the funds. Helped the District Authorities a good deal in frustrating C. D. O. Movements. Was granted license for

revolver in the same connection. The present joint proprietors of the Estate pay Rs. 19,000 annually to the British Government as land revenue and are well-known for their extreme loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War they helped the British Government with men and money to the best of their ability and means. During the Satyagraha Civil Disobedience Movements of 1923 and 1930 they rendered a good deal of help to the District Authorities. They were granted license for revolver in the same connection. They have been contributing to almost all useful funds. Kunwar Ghansham Singh is Village Sarpanch, has been Member, District Board, since 1923. His elder brother Lokendra Singh has been honoured with the title of Rao Bahadur. Rao Bahadur Lokendra Singh has one son, Kr. Gajendra Singh



SAIYED NISAR AHMAD MUTAWALLI, Dargah Khwaja Sahib, Ajmer

(Photo and Biography not received.)



RAJVALLABH SARDAR NAWAB MIR NUR-UD-DIN HUSAIN KHAN, Valda Nawab Mir Main-ud-Din Husain Khan Sahib, Nawab Sahib of Baroda. He claims his descent from Husain, the son of Ali. One of his ancestors Mir Nur-ud-Din Husain Khan Sahib was the founder of the family who came to India from Arabia in 1,600 A. D. He joined the Court at Delhi, and his marked abilities as a Statesman won him title of NAWAB from the Emperor. He was sent as an emissary to the Courts of Nizam, Peshva and various other Courts. He was rewarded for his diplomatic successes with gifts of several villages and the British Government were pleased to promise "to protect his family for ever." He died leaving seven sons, the fourth of whom Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Sahib started his career as a great Military genius. He joined the service of Govindrao Gaekwar in 1812 and his tact and great courage helped the Gaekwar to suppress a rebellion. He, with Prime Minister Raoji Appaji, was foremost in securing the *Gaddi* of Baroda for Anandrao Gaekwar and concluded with the Government of Bombay a treaty. Also helped the British in fighting the Pindharies in Malwa. He died in 1876. For his great military services, he was awarded gifts of the villages of Kapadwang and Bhaleg, which were exchanged later for Savli Mahal. Mr. Walker, the Resident at Baroda spoke highly of his "fidelity to the State" and Mr. Duncan wrote his worth, integrity and manners and his attachment to the British cause ought and can not fail to ensure him the English protection on all occasions." The Government of Bombay on 26th October, 1830 remarked: "The Nawab has a verbal pledge of fullest protection from the British Government." H. H. Govindrao Gaekwar wrote "Daulat (Raj) is yours, by your aid it is sustained," these words speak volumes by themselves



Sardar Nawab Mir Nur-ud-Din Husain Khan,
Baroda

Kamal-ud-din was succeeded by his son Amin-ud-din to the Nawabship of Baroda and he was succeeded by his younger brother, Mir Hisam-ud-din Husain, who left a minor son Kamal-ud-din, who was later appointed Nawab. On his death his brother, Nawab Mir Nur-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur succeeded to Nawabship. Nawab Mir Nur-ud-din was succeeded by Sardar Nawab Mir Mainuddin Husain Khan who died in 1922. He due to his loyalty was appointed (*Gaddi Sanrakshak*) Protector of the Throne.

The present Rajvallab Sardar Nawab Mir Nur-ud-din Husain Khan Sahib succeeded to the *Gaddi* in year 1923. He has been trained from his infancy to bear the burden of his high post. The changing times have in no way reduced his position. He is First Class Sardar and *Gaddi Sanrakshak*. Trained in Military, Revenue, and Accounts Departments, was A. D. C. to late Highness Sir Sayajirao II. He is a Lieutenant in Baroda Military service. Awarded Gold Medal of the RAJVALLABH in 1933. He owns two villages Haldharu and Prab in Baroda State and is a Thakur owning three villages in British India and one village in Sachin State. By nature a democrat, he is jovial and affable. Well-versed in Persian and Gujarati, Marathi and English. He married a noble lady of high family at Palanpur, and has two sons and one daughter. He was loved by late H. H. Sir Sayajirao II and is held in high esteem by the present Maharaja Sahib.

GILVIE, CHARLES MACIVOR GRANT, C.B.E., B.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Oxon), B.A. (Cantab), Defence Secretary, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi. Born, 6th May, 1891. Entered I.C.S., 1914 Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, 1919-20; Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, 1922-23; Administrator, Nabha State, 1923-24; Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, 1925-28; Home Secretary, Punjab Government, 1929-31; Finance Secretary, Punjab Government, 1933-36; Defence Secretary, Government of India since April 1937.



Pt. Onkarlal Joshi, Mining Engineer and Geologist, Mewar State.

PANDIT ONKARLAL JOSHI, Mining Engineer and Geologist, Mewar State, was born in 1905. Passed I. sc. First Class in 1927. Secured First Class First Diplomas in Mining and Geology from Dhanbad with Gold Silver Medals. Was also Government of India Scholar. Appointed Mining Engineer and a Geologist, Mewar State, 1932. Has discovered various valuable mineral deposits and increased revenue immensely.

ONKAR SINGH, THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer. Born in 1896. Passed Higher Diploma of Mayo College, Ajmer. Was appointed Deputy Collector, U. P., 1918-19; Treasury Officer, Ajmer, 1920-21; General Manager, Court of Wards, 1921-24;

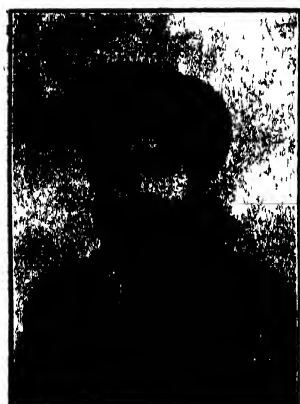


Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh, Ajmer

Dewan, Barwani State, 1924-26; General Manager, Court of Wards, 1926 to date. Officiated as Assistant Commissioner six times. Made Rao Sahib 1930 and Rao Bahadur 1933.

KUNWAR ONKAR SINGH, B.A., (formerly Deputy Collector) U. P. Born, 1869. Belongs to the Mursan family of feudal chiefship. Is an ex-President, All-India Jat Mahasabha—keenly interested in theologicistic studies and has written "VIJAI VIKAS"—a

commentary on Bhagwat Gita. He has further made an English translation of Gitaji. Kunwar Sahib had spent some months in foreign countries. His son, Kr Jagtendra Singh, supplied many recruits in the previous World War and was duly awarded a silver watch along with some certificates. In the current War he is contributing towards the War effort. The family enjoys a high status and is one of the very important ones in U. P.



Kunwar Jagtendra Singh

RAJESHRI THAKUR ONKAR SINGH, Thakur of Dotria, in Central India, was born in 1887. He represents the well-known Rathor family of Jodhpur Fateh-

singhot. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He married in 1907 in the Shekhawat family of Chowkdi, but unfortunately the Rani Sahiba died in 1928. He also married in 1915 Thakurani Sahiba Veerpuri Bansdia of the Solanki family of Gotia. His son and heir, Rajeshri Kunwar Prithwisinghji, is thoroughly worthy of the noble heritage he represents. The Estate covers an area of 2788 square miles and has ten villages and nineteen Mazrejat, including one village, Patlaodya, in the Gwalior State, on Istimurar terms and a pawa of 259 bighas from village Jassakhadi in the same State. The population of the Estate is 3,201 and land revenue Rs. 20,637/1/6. The Thakur Sahib enjoys full powers. The Durbar



Kunwar Onkar Singh (sitting).



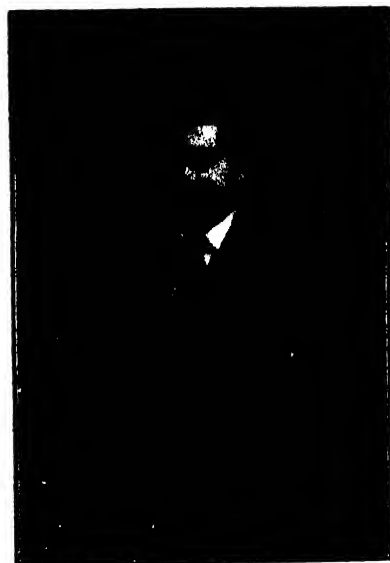
Thakur Onkar Singh of Dotria.



Kunwar Prithvi Singh

can interfere only in judicial matters. The Thakur Sahib enjoys the honours of Sonavis (bearing gold on legs), Chhatri, Chanvar, Abdagiri, Morchhal, Chand-Sooraj, Chaubdar, Naqqarah, Nishan, Elephant, Palki, Peenas and Miyana. During the Thakur Sahib's enlightened and energetic rule the Estate has been on the path of sound progress in all directions. Works of public utility have been well attended to. He attends regularly to Estate business with untiring zeal. He is a unique personality to those who ever come in contact with him. In spite of his many accomplishments and achievements he never poses for effect. The welfare and happiness of his rayyets are always his first consideration. He is literally adored by his rayyets. The past record of the Estate is a pledge of its future advancement on a large and comprehensive scale under the energetic rule of the present Thakur Sahib. His indomitable will and undoubted capacity has a never-failing source of strength and inspiration in the sincere devotion of his people.

TH. OUDH NARAIN SINGH, Deputy Superintendent, Police, son of Thakur Raghunandan Singh. Born, 1909 in a village in the District of Jaunpore (U.P.) Graduated from Allahabad University. Joined Service in 1931 after open competition. Is an All-India player of repute and had had a brilliant career, was on special duty services much appreciated. In 1938 Shia Sunni Riot did commendable services, at Lucknow. Same year saved two men from drowning at Rikhi Kesh, for which medals were awarded. Takes keen interest in wrestling itself and organised Danggals. Is a great exponent of girls' education and physical culture. Fond of Swimming, Hockey, Cricket and Football. Very keen on Club life, promoted clubs everywhere he went.



Th. Oudh Narain Singh

LIEUT.-COL. PADMAKER KRISHNA CHITALE, I.M.S., (Retired), Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency. Born, 1871. Educated in Deccan College, Poona, Grant Medical College Bombay, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Glasgow and University Medical College, London. Joined I.M.S., 1898. Served in 6th Burma Battalion Field Service. Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, District Jails, C. P. and Berar, 1902. Residency Surgeon, Baroda, 1914-15. Reverted Military duties. War service again, 1915. Officer Commandg. No. 18 Cavalry Field Ambulance. Senior Medical Officer, 6th Cavalry Brigade, Mesopotamia, 1916. Registrar No. 25, Indian General Hospital Basra in 1917 and returned to India 1917. China War Medal 1900-1901. Bronze Medal 1915, Silver War Medal 1914-18 and General Gold War Medal 1914-18. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Coronation Medal 1937. Military duty Nowshera, Kamptee and Nasirabad and again joined the Civil Department in C. P. as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, District Jail at Chhindwara, C.P. 1921-1926. Since his retirement he has been carrying on social activities for useful nature. He is the Hon'y. Chief Medical Officer of Ahmednagar Maternity Home; Chairman of the Managing Committee, Baby Welfare Association, Ahmednagar, President, Ahmednagar Medical Union; Member of Village Improvement Committee, Ahmednagar, President, Som Vanshia Harijan Hostel at Ahmednagar and Vice-President, Harijan Sewa Sang. He has been Vice-President, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar and Anath Vitharthgarh at Ahmednagar for several years. Has been District Scout Commissioner of Boy Scout Association, Ahmednagar for several years. He is the author of "Comparative Study of Ayurved and Treatment by Indian Drugs".



Lt.-Col. P. K. Chitale, I.M.S. (Retd.)

THE ISTUMRARDAR OF PARA, P. O. Kheri, Ajmer. /
(Photo and Biography not received.)

PAL ESTATE.—THAKOR SHRI HIMMAT SINGHJI SAHIB of Pal, the first in status and importance among the Bhomia Sardars of Idar. Born, 18th September 1911. Succeeded to the Estate, 29th September, 1934. Educated, at the Scott College, Sadra. The Estate of Pal is one of the most ancient chiefships of the Mahikantha dating from the middle of



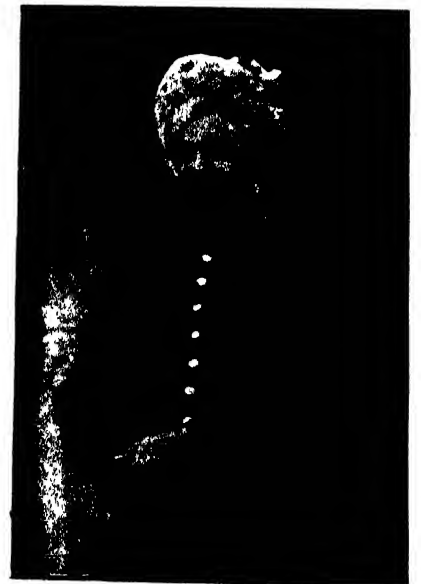
Thakor Shri Himmat Singhji Sahib of Pal

the 15th century. The Raos of Idar were the descendants of Jaichand, the last Rathore Raja of Kanouj, whose second son Soningjirao founded the Kingdom of Idar sometime about 1257. The Pal Thakors are descended from one of the cadets of the Raos of Idar by name Rao Bhawani Singhji, who acquired the Putta of Khalwad in 1406. Bhawani Singhji's eldest son Sujoji acquired the Putta of Pal, a Bhil territory on the borders of the Idar principality, by the sheer strength of his sword, sometime in the beginning of the 15th century. Certain it is Kumar Shri Raghubir Singhji, of Pal, that the Thakors of Pal were in full possession of the Pal Estate long before the advent of the present dynasty of Idar in 1728. The Estate comprises 34 villages and shares

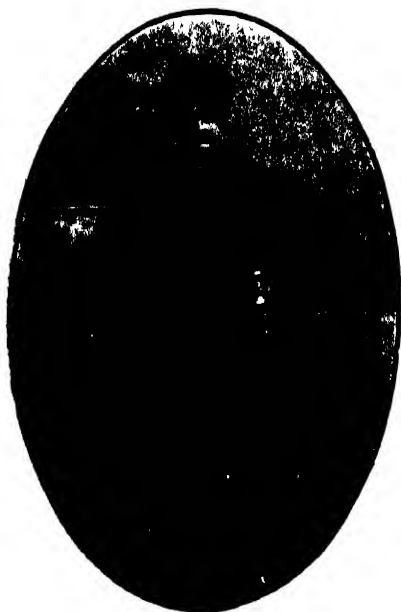
common boundaries with the States of Idar, Vijaynagar and Udepur. The region is generally hilly but the land fertile, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 40,000. The main source of income being agriculture, the development of revenue department has received Thakor Sahib's special attention. An irrigation dam across the river is under consideration, which when completed will fertilise many an acre of barren land.

Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Raghubir Singhji, born on 9th November 1931.

LIEUTENANT RAISUDDAULAH RAJA BAHADUR PANCHAM SINGH, Pahargarh, Gwalior State Born, 28th January, 1904. Pahargarh area consists of 12,320 acres of land; chiefly forest abounding in big games. This was originally founded in 1640. The present Raja was educated at Sardar's School, Gwalior and Mayo College, Ajmer. Resumed full powers in 1926 Honorary President of the Lashkar Municipality and Rajput Seva Sangh, Gwalior. Also Honorary Secretary, Rajput Hitkarini Sava, Gwalior Government and "All-India Rajput Sabha." Fond of Shikar, Holder of Rifle Shooting Championship Cup, Member of Gwalior Sports Association, Elgin Club, Gwalior and 24 other Institutions Raja Pancham Singh is extremely popular and a perfect sportsman and is always found cheerful even in difficulties.



Lieutenant Raisuddaulah Raja Bahadur Pancham Singh



Late Thakur Raghunath Singhji.

blood mingle, saying, "Let be brother, let be, henceforth we and our descendants will be as brothers of the same stock" Since then, the descendants of Ratan Singhji and Bhagwandasji no longer intermarry as being of one family.

Not a single battle of any importance in the history of the Ratlam State is devoid of the name of the Thakur of Pancher. Even the latest opportunity that came up was not allowed to be lost. At the beginning of the last Great-War the late Captain Thakur Raghunath Singhji Sahib most voluntarily accompanied the Maharaja of Ratlam to the battle-field in France and sacrificed his life there in 1915 A.D. at the early age of twenty-eight, in the threefold service of his master, the King-Emperor, and the country.



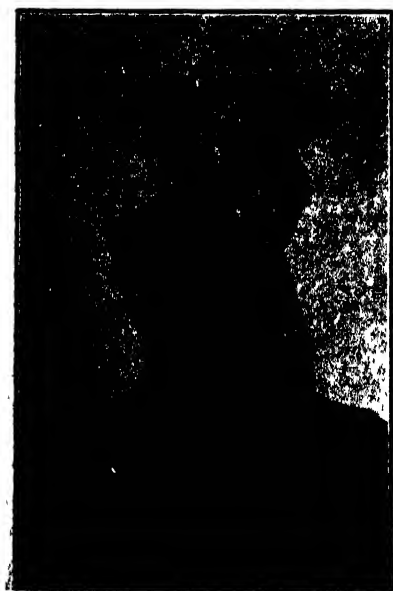
Thakur Chaim Singhji

Ever since the foundation of the Estate, the Thakur sits first on the right of the *Gaddi*

in *Durbars*, and enjoys the privilege of *Dohut-Tazim* and is allowed to have the *Chattri*, the *Abdaqiri* and the *Palki* borne with him. His *Danka-Nishan* heralds all State processions.

The Thakur performs the *Talwar Bandhi* on the succession of a new Maharaja to the *Gaddi* of Ratlam, and has the right to attest all grants of lands and villages made by the Maharaja

The present holder of the Estate is Thakur Sahib Chaim Singhji. Possessed with advanced views, he has travelled extensively including England and Europe. He has four sons, the eldest being Kunwar Sahib Man Singhji, who has been educated at the Daly College, Indore and the Mayo College, Ajmer.



Kr. Man Singhji.



Rani Mankumari Devi, Zamindarin, Pandaria Estate
Distt. Bilaspur, C. P.

THE PANDARIA ESTATE is the premier Zamindari of the Bilaspur District in the Central Provinces. It lies to the extreme west of the District and is 52 miles from Bilaspur. This Zamindari is owned by the ancient Raj-Gond family of Chandrapur (now District Chanda, C. P.) It has 345 villages with a total area of 487 sq. miles and area of forest 191 sq. miles. Annual Takoli paid to the Govt Rs. 86,602

Present Zamindarin Saheba, Rani Mankumari Devi, succeeded to the Estate in 1929 after the death of her husband Raja Raghuraj Singh. The title of Rani was conferred by the Government in the year 1938. Rani Saheba is the sister of the present Ruler of the Sarangarh State. Rani Saheba is well-known of her generous donations for work of public utility and charity. There is no list of public subscription in the district in which Rani Saheba's name does not occupy a conspicuous place. An X-ray plant with building and an eye-ward in the Main Hospital, Bilaspur and a Leper-ward in Champa (Bilaspur) are instances of the generous spirit of Rani Saheba.

SHRIMATI VIJAYALAKSHMI, PANDIT, M.L.A., Anand Bhawan, Allahabad. Daughter of the late Pt. Motilal Nehru and sister to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. She is the first woman Minister in India, being the Minister of Local Self-Government and Health in the Cabinet of U. P. Congress Government, 1937-39. Has participated actively in the Congress Movement, since Non-co-operation days. Organized women volunteers of the Congress, U. P. Has been imprisoned on many occasions for advocating Congress cause.



Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, M. L. A.,
Allahabad



Sattya Vant Pandya, R. A.
G. D. A., Lahore and Lucknow

SATTYA VANT, PANDYA, R. A., G. D. A. Born, 1904. Educated at Madras and Bombay. Partner in the well known firm of auditors, Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons, Lahore and Lucknow, which has extensive business connections in Northern India. Mr. Pandya has been a Member of the Executive Committee of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore and a Member of the Council of the Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, Cawnpore. He is a Member of the Faculties of Commerce of the Lucknow and the Punjab Universities. He represents the accountancy profession from the United Provinces on the Indian Accountancy Board which advises the Governor-General-in-Council in all matters relating to the regulation and control of the accountancy profession in India. Mr. Pandya is the first non-official Notary Public of Lucknow.

PANDE, MAJOR SIRDAR MASHIRE-KHAS PT. BINDESWARI PRASAD, B.A., LL.B., F.R.F.S., Dewan, Mayurbhanj State, Baripada. Born, 1896. Worked as Junior to Sir John Simon in England in connection with Lakhna Raj case, 1927. Was Government Pleader, Bareilly District; Chairman, Bareilly Municipal Board for two terms in

succession ; Chief Secretary, Orchha State, 1930 ; Dewan, 1932 ; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1933 ; Dewan, Mayurbhanj State since 1940.

PANNALAL, Superintendent, Court of Wards and Haisiat, Jodhpur. Joined Court of Wards as Manager, 1910 ; made Hakim and Magistrate, 1921 ; Superintendent, Court of Wards, 1934. Has landed property in Punjab. Plays tennis and cricket. Retired from the post of the Superintendent, Court of Wards in December 1939. Appointed Marwar State Census Superintendent in February 1940.

PANNA LALL, C.I.E., HON. D. LITT., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor of U. P., 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad. Born, 23rd November 1883. Educated Agra College, Calcutta University (M.A. 1900), Allahabad University (First Class Honours in B.A., B.Sc., and in LL.B., Gold Medalist) ; Government of India Scholar for higher studies in United Kingdom, 1904 ; had a brilliant scholastic career at Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1907, Under-Secretary to Government of U. P., 1917 ; Forest Settlement Officer, Magistrate and Collector, 1920, Secretary, U. P. Excise Committee, 1921 ; Deputy Secretary to Industries and Agriculture Departments, 1927 ; Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabad Divisions, 1931-37, Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37, Chief Secretary to the Government of U. P., 1938-39 ; Examiner, Allahabad and Benares Universities.



Pannalal, Jodhpur.



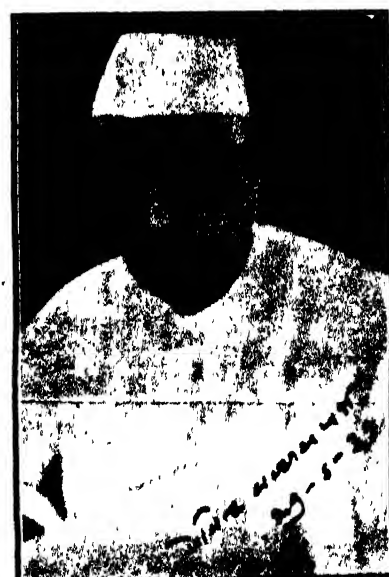
Pt. Panna Lal Sharma

PANDIT PANNA LAL SHARMA, son of Pandit Lalmanjee, the famous Vaidya of Jhinhak, is one of the biggest and most influential merchant in Derapur Tahsil, Distt. Cawnpore. Is most popular with Government and public. Chairman, Jhinhak Town Area. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Subscribing handsome amounts to Imperial and public functions held from time to time.

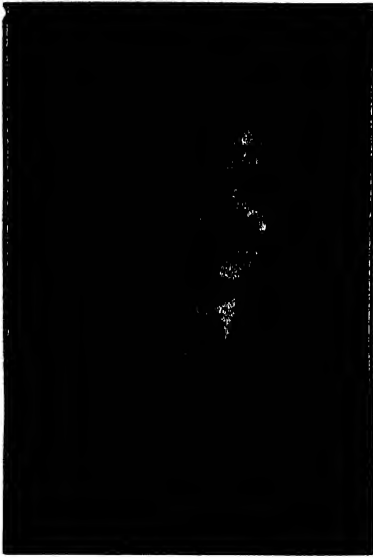
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PANT. PT. GOVIND BALLABH, M.L.A., ex-Premier, U. P. Government, Lucknow. Born, 1886. Educated at Almora and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Was enrolled Advocate of the High Court and took active part in politics. Was elected to the

U. P. Legislative Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swarajya Party in the U. P. Council. Took prominent part in Anti-Simon Commission agitation and received *lathi* blows in Lucknow along with Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, elected President, U. P. Political Conference, 1927 at Aligarh ; twice imprisoned for Civil Disobedience ; was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly ; Member of the Congress Working Committee ; returned unopposed to the U. P. Legislative Assembly. Elected Leader of the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislative Assembly. Imprisoned in 1940 under Defence of India Act.



Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A., Lucknow



Dr. Raghunath Purushottam
Paranjpye, Poona

PARANJPYE, DR. RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, M.A. (Cantab), B.Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta), Poona. Born 1876. Educated, Fergusson College, Poona; St. John's College, Cambridge; Paris; stood first in all University Examinations in India; proceeded to England as Government of India Scholar; Bracketted Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899. Served as Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1902-24; Honorary Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University, 1916-20; awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1916; Minister, Government of Bombay, 1921-23 and 1927; Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; elected to Bombay Legislative Council 1926; Member, India Council, 1927-32. Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-38; President, National Liberal Federation, 1924 and 1939.

CHAUDHRI PARAS RAM SINGH, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Municipal Commissioner, Rais and Zamindar, Agra, son of Rai Sahib Chaudhry Daleep Singh. Born, Samvat 1953. Hony. Magistrate, 1927-38. Chairman, First Class

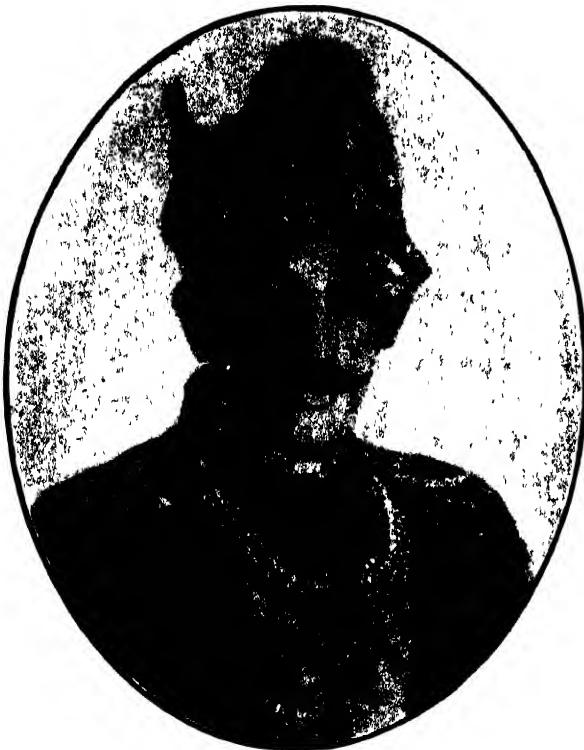
Bench. Trustee, Agra College. Proprietor of Firm Lachhman Dass Brij Ballabh Dass, Belanganj, Bankers and Government Contractors. Has done public meritorious services and has been contributing to all public utility funds. Has one son Kanwar Naunihal Singh.



Ch. Paras Ram Singh,
B.Sc., LL.B., Agra

THE ISTMURARDAR of Para, P.O. Kheri, Ajmer
(Photo and Biography not received)

THAKUR SAHEB PARBAT SINGHJI, of Thikana Kod (Dhar State) in Central India, was born in 1890. He is the descendant of the renowned Rathor ruling family of Jodhpur. The Thikana of Kod was founded in 1686 A.D. by Fateh Singhji, founder of the Fatehsingot clan, was the grandson of Dalpat Singhji, and younger brother of Maharaja Ratan Singhji of Ratlam. Dalpat Singhji was the second son of Maharaja Uday Singhji of Jodhpur. At that time Kod was much larger than what it is to-day for its division among his sons, grandsons and great-grandsons. Fatehsingot Thikanas under different States are offshoots of this Estate. This Estate has helped British Government, Dhar and Jhabua States and other neighbouring Estates. The Thikana of Kod is 22.17 square miles in area with a population of 3,239 souls and an income of Rs. 55,328. Thakur Parbat Singhji was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He married at Bakhatgarh and Pipha and succeeded to the Gaddi in 1918. He has three daughters and four sons—Kumar Prajapat



Thakur Sahab Parbat Singhji of Thikana Kod



Kumar Prajapat Singhji

Singhji, Kumar Haripratap Singhji, Kumar Rampratap Singhji and Kumar Raghbir Pratap Singhji. After finishing their education in Daly College they are being educated in different Colleges and Institutions. The eldest Kumar was born in 1914 and married at Sukhada. He got a son in 1936. After passing the Matriculation Examination from 'chiefs' College, Indore, he had military and administrative training at Ajmer and Hoshangabad respectively. The Thakana has full Revenue powers and special Judicial powers. He takes keen interest in the administration of the Estate. Under his supervision many improvements have been made and the Estate is making fine progress. Provisions for primary education and medical aid have been made free. Many new buildings have been erected and a scheme of supplying electricity to the public and road construction is in force. Occasionally remunerations have been given to the farmers in the Estate. The Thakur Sahib is a fine sportsman and takes keen interest in shooting and tennis.

PARLAKIMEDI.—HON. CAPT. RAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATI NARAYANA DEO, Raja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in Orissa, was born on the 26th April, 1892. Raja Sahib is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles in Ganjam District, Delang Estate in Orissa, Gouduguranti and Boranta villages in Budarsingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate, Anandapuram, in Chicacole Taluk. He pays Rs. 1,92,448 as Peshkash and other cesses and Rs. 20,000 per annum on an average as income-tax. Raja Sahib was educated at Raja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras. He has to his credit a fairly long list of magnificent public services. His purse is always open to any organized movement or institution for public good. In 1919 Raja Sahib was nominated as an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council as a representative of the Princes of Southern India. In the Council election of 1930 he was returned to the Legislature by an overwhelming majority of votes against his rivals. He is blessed with two worthy sons. He was made Premier, Orissa Government on 24th November 1941.



Capt. Raja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo, Raja of Parlakimedi

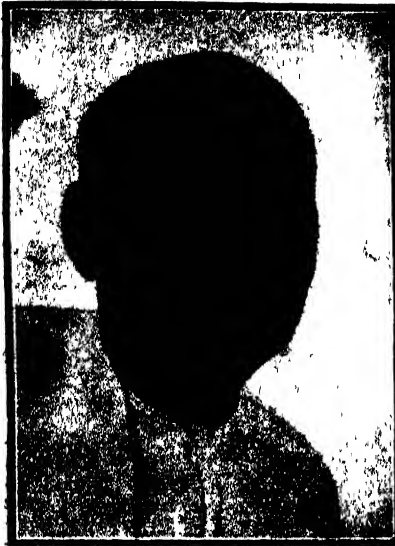


Bhai Parma Nand, M.A., M.L.A. (Central), Lahore.

BHAI PARMA NAND, M.A., M.L.A. (Central), Member of the Working Committee, Hindu Mahasabha Shishmahal Road, Lahore. Born, 1875. Joined Arya Samaj and proceeded to South Africa, 1905, returned to India in 1908 and was arrested on political grounds; went to South America in 1910 and returned to India in 1913, convicted as political suspect and sentenced to transportation for life, was released after six years and joined the Non-co-operation Movement, 1920, later on disassociated himself from the Congress and joined Hindu Mahasabha, sponsored Sangathan Movement, President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1933, went to England to advocate Hindu cause before Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933, Working President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1935.

SARDAR PARTAP SINGH MADHOK, Rais and Jagirdar, Grand Trunk Road, Gujranwala.

(Photo and Biography not received.)



Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel,
Bombay

Was organised as an Imperial Service Unit in 1889. Earned a good name in Mohmand and Tirah Expeditions 1897-98. In 1915 it defended the Suez Canal from Tinch to Port Said against Turkish attack. Half of the Battalion reinforced the 14th Sikhs at Dardanelles, where it suffered heavy casualties but fought bravely and won the admiration of General Birdwood.

Two Companies joined the Mitla Pass Mobile column in 1916 and one Maghdaba column in 1917.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the Battalion at Gebel Mur to thank it for its good services in 1916. In September 1917 it joined the 21st Army Corps in the firing line at

Mandurand; defended Tel-el-Jemmy and Wadi Ghuzzee and took part in the final Gaza assault. In April 1918 it incorporated with the Desert Mounted Corps, took over firing line at Auja and Ghoraniyeh Bridge head in the Jordan valley. It took part in the 2nd Essalt operations at Kabr Majahid and Elhaud and received commendations from Brigade, Division and Corps Commanders and Field Marshall Lord Allenby personally thanked the Battalion remarking, "The Patialas had done all possible to keep up the Sikh tradition." Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala visited the Battalion on return from War Cabinet. The Battalion forming part of Chaytors Force was engaged in the final operations which culminated in the surrender of the entire Turkish Army, south of Amman for which the Commander-in-Chief thanked it warmly. It was employed in the Punjab Disturbances and the Afghan War of 1919 and won the admiration of high officials.

PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, Bar-at-Law, 68, Marine Drive, Bombay. After Matriculation from Nadiad High School passed District Pleaders' Examination and began practice on the Criminal Side at Godhra. Went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return to India started practice at Ahmedabad. Entered public life as associate of Mahatma Gandhi in 1916. Took prominent part as a *Satyagrah* Leader at Kaira and in the Bardoli No-tax campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued up to 1928, when left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was elected President of the 46th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931

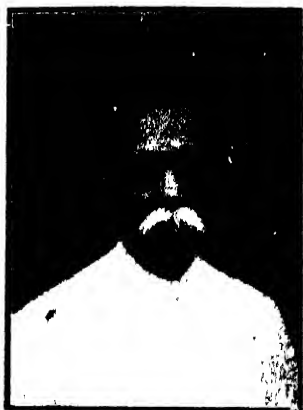
THE 1st PATIALA RAJINDER SIKHS INFANTRY was raised during the reign of His Highness Maharaja Sahib Singh in 1783 and fought against the Mahrattas, George Thomas, Chief of Hansi, at Lajwana, in Gurkha War 1816 under General Ochterloney and Sutlej Wars of 1846-47.



The 1st Patiala Rajinder Sikhs Infantry.

RAO BAHADUR BASANGOWDA PATIL, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Dharwar, Bombay Presidency. Born, 1891. Was President, Municipality and District Board Chairman, Board of Directors, Karnatak Central Bank, Hony. Secretary, All-India Non-Brahman Congress, Karnatak. Was elected Member of last Assembly and is elected Member of present Assembly. Owns substantial landed property Has three minor sons—Chandrasekhara, Rajasekhara and Virupex.

RAI BAHADUR B. C. PATNAIK, more known as Bhukary Babu of Orissa. Born, 1876. Joined Bar 1906. His poems published in magazines and occasional pamphlets made him more popular. He is author of several dramas, farces, songs and poetry. One of his pamphlet "Drama" had a tremendous effect on the evil of dowry at the time of



Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik

marriage. In 1926 he first started Ericulture in Orissa and within a course of 4 years it extended to the farthest corners of Orissa and the States. He originated "The Orissa Poor Industry Cottage" The main object of this Institute is to train the people how to utilize the several things that are being wasted in every house and every village almost every day to produce beautiful and useful articles. He is originator of unbreakable toys He organised several non-credit societies and showed how people can be really benefitted by co-operation His latest production is "Gurhasilpa" a big volume in Uriya describing the process of several handicrafts that can be easily done in schools and cottages. He is Secretary of the Oriva People Association. He is Adviser of many States on industrial and educational matters

PATRO, THE HON RAO BAHADUR SIR, A.P., K.C.I.E., "Kesava Bagh," Royapettah, Madras. Was Minister for Education, P.W.D and Excise, 1921-26. Chairman, Local Council Committee to co-operate with Indian Statutory Commission, President,

All Parties Conference, Delhi, 1930, Delegate, Round Table Conference, 1931-32, Delegate Substitute to League of Nations, Geneva, 1931, Member, Consultative Committee, Round Table Conference, Member, Select Committee, Indian Reforms 1933 Member, Council of State since 1937. Served on various important committees and responsible for useful University Acts Author of several books

G. B. PAWAR, Dhulia, West Khandesh. Entered Government Service 1892, retired as Sub-Registrar in 1926, having acted Divisional Inspector Registration for three months, was elected Member, Bombay Legislative Council, Municipal Councillor and Chairman, School Board, Dhulia Vice-Patron, Shri-Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona, having donated one-thousand rupees to it Contributed to Shri-Shivaji Maratha War-Memorial, whereof foundation-stone was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales before Shanwar Wada, Poona, on 19th November, 1921 Even now continues as Municipal Councillor, Dhulia Municipality and Permanent Member of Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona.

LT.-COL V G. PAWAR, Commandant, 2nd Baroda Infantry, I.S.F. Born in 1887 Educated at Bombay and Baroda College. Appointed Probationer in the Army in 1911 Lieutenant 1914 Captain 1922 Major 1928. Worked as Military Secretary and Brigade Major in the Army for many years. Worked as A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and Maharani Sahiba of Baroda Appointed Commandant, 2nd Infantry, when re-organised and joined I. S. F. Scheme in 1937. Lt.-Col. 1940. On Active Service with the Battalion.

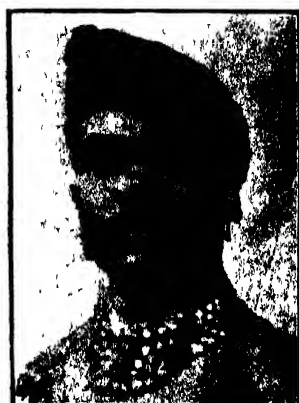


Lt Col. V G Pawar, Commandant, 2nd Baroda Infantry, I.S.F.

KHAN SAHIB CHOUDHRI PIR MOHAMMAD, M.L.A.,
 Nambardar, President, District Muslim League, and
 Honorary Magistrate, Gujrat. *Permanent residence* ·
 Village Mangowal, District Gujrat. Direct Descendant
 of Nawab Zain-ul-Abdin of Moghul reign and a great-grandson
 of Choudhry Mubarak of Mangowal, independent chief of Gujrat
 during Sikh times. Born, 1880. Graduated from Forman
 Christian College, Lahore, in 1900. Joined Government service
 as Naib Tahsildar in 1900, became Tahsildar in 1917 and
 E. A. C. in 1920. After working at different places as 30 Sec-
 tion Magistrate, A. D. M. and Revenue Assistant he was
 appointed in 1929, Extra Assistant Colonisation Officer of Nih
 Bar Colony and served in that capacity for five years. In 1934
 was transferred to Sargodha as Colony Assistant and retired in
 1935. After retirement became First Class Honorary Magistrate,
 Gujrat, and was elected to Punjab Legislative Assembly after
 a keen contest. Was made Khan Sahib in 1934 and received
 Coronation Medal in 1937. He is much interested in rural
 construction work. Has one son, Riaz Ahmad, aged three.



Khan Sahib Ch. Pir Mohammad, M.L.A.,
 Gujrat.



Seth Peareylal Rianwala

SETH PEAREYLAL RIANWALA, son of late Rai Sahib, Rai
 Seth Chandmalji Rianwala, Government Treasurer, banker and
 landlord. Born, 1894. Educated at Government High School,
 Ajmer. A staunch disciple of Jainism. Very kind-hearted,
 benevolent and philanthropist. His loyalty to the Crown unquestionable.
 His family rendered great monetary help to the Rulers of Jodhpur. Financed
 Government during Afghan Wars. (1887-1897). The Rianwala's House is
 one in two and-a-half houses in Marwar. His father was Municipal
 Commissioner (1868). Rendered valuable service in Famine (1869). Invited
 in Delhi Durbar and made "Rai Sahib" by Lord Lytton (1877), Honorary
 Magistrate (1878), and was General Secretary of Jain Conference "

LALA PEAREYLAL SHIVAHARE, Rais,
 Agra, has been always loyal to the British
 Government, holds numerous Sanads and
 certificates of appreciation of his services

from high Government officials. Has contributed liberally to all the
 Government funds and has received several rewards. Member, Municipal
 Board since 1928. Is respected by people of all communities for his public
 spirited activities and benevolent nature.



Lala Peareylal Shivahare,
 Agra

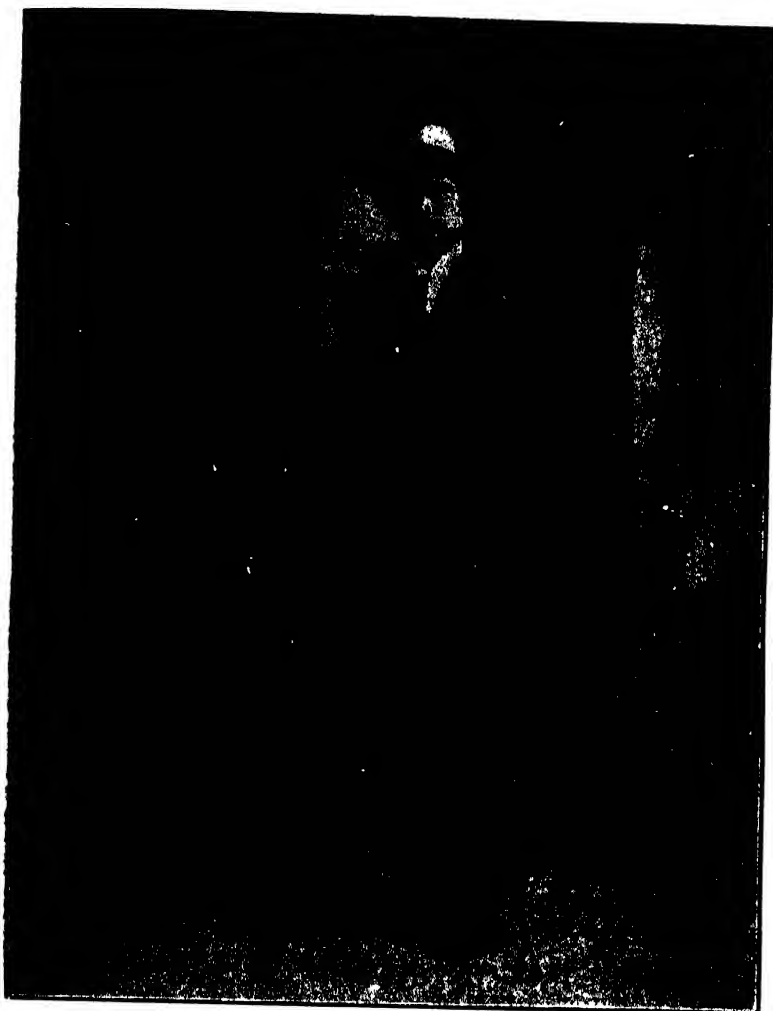


L. Pearey Lall Bhuraria,
 Cawnpore

PEAREY LALL BHURARIA, Maheshwari
 Mahal, Cawnpore. Born, Sambat 1953.
 Proprietor to firms of Badridass Peareylall,
 Peareylal Balmukand and Sri Krishnadass
 Srinarayan. Is Member, Merchants' Chamber, U. P.
 Gave evidence before Sugar Tariff Board. Owns Zamindari in Cawnpore
 District. Pays Rs. 1,500 as income-tax. Has two sons—Srinarayan and
 Sriballabh.

PENNY, JAMES DOWNING, B. A. (Oxon), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
 Financial Commissioner Punjab, Lahore. Born, 25th May,
 1886. Educated at Marlborough College, Magdalen College,
 Oxford. Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1917; Settlement
 Officer, Lyallpur, 1920; Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner,
 Punjab, 1925; Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department,
 1926, Secretary, Finance Department, Government of the Punjab 1927; Commissioner, 1934; Chief
 Secretary to Government of the Punjab, 1937-1941.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, 3rd Baronet, Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
 Born, 24th June 1901. Succeeded his father in 1933. Educated at St. Xavier's,
 Bombay and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925.



P. L. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai, Pattukotta, Distt. Tanjore

Taluka is of 651 persons. The income of this Taluka is Rs. 7,000. This Taluka is situated by the side of the river Sabarmati and is under the Baroda Government.

Thakur Shri Balbhadrasinghji parted from Pethapur Taluka in the Samvat year 1705. The Prince Ranchhod-singhji of his elder brother Punjsinghji, the then Thakore of Pethapur, killed Balbhadrasinghji. When Balbhadrasinghji was killed, his prince Harisinghji was taken to Hadad by his maternal uncle, Thakore of Hadad. After a stay of four years there, *i. e.*, in Sambat 1709, Thakore Shri Harisinghji regained the possession of his Taluka after fighting. He gave Tintoda Wanta to Chandrabhan Barot in *Bakshish*, in which Barots built the village named Tarapur. Nadri Wanta was also given as a *Bakshish* to Barots of Nadri. Harisinghji was succeeded by Jetsinghji, Jaskaranji, Omed-singhji, Surajmalji, Amarsinghji, Raisinghji, Gambhir-singhji, Ramsinghji, and Rattansinghji respectively. Rattansinghji expired in the year 1988 and his prince Ranjitsinghji came to the throne. His age is at present of 27 years. He has taken English education also. He is married to the Princess of Motisinghji, the eldest son of Chandrasinghji, the Thakore of Gadbornad State, in the Rewakantha Agency. He has one Princess at present. The present Thakore Sahib is very clever, hardworking and bears a good moral character. He has been vested with the Criminal powers. This Taluka has its own Wantas at villages, *viz.*, Radheja, Borij, Balva, Unava, Vavol, etc. This Taluka receives Rs. 97 as *Gra*, from the British Government for Koba, Budthal, Bhat, and Suvar villages. This Taluka also gets Rs. 66-5-6 as Kothli Santh from the Baroda Government for its Wantas at the village Shertha Nabhoi, Dhedhu, Kudasani, Vaghosan, etc.

P L. N. V. NADIMUTHU PILLAI, M.B.A., M.B., I.P.S., F.R.E.S., M.I.C., Landlord, Banker, Mirasdar and Merchant, Pattukotta, District Tanjore, South India, and President, District Board, Tanjore, was born in 1900. Is an enterprising young millionaire, having business connections with French Indo-China. Has had a long tour in Siam, Cambodia, Annam, etc. Knows French, Malay, Annamese and English. Has a special taste in Tamil literature and is President, local Tamil Sangam. Has founded a Sangam and started a hostel for the local school for poor boys. Has liberally donated for Agamadya Hostel attached to Board High School. Was elected Member of Local Legislature. Is a keen rider and sportsman.

T A L U K A PINDARDA —The rulers of this Taluka are Vaghela Rajputs. The area of this Taluka is about five square miles. The population of this



Thakore Shri Ranjitsinghji, of Taluka Pindarda.

PIRPUR.—**RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD MAHDI**, B.A., M.L.C., Taluqdar of Pirpur, District Fyzabad. Born, 1896. Graduated from Canning College, Lucknow. Educated in Arabic and Persian in Iraq and Persia. Prominently associated with various boards and committees; Member, U. P. Legislative Council, since 1930; Public subscriptions exceed half a lakh. Energetically combatted Civil Disobedience; contributed Rs. 5,000 to Silver Jubilee Fund. Title of Raja, 1932. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935



Raja Syed Mohammad Mahdi, Pirpur, Distt. Fyzabad, U. P

THE HOUSE OF PIWARI, P O. Marehra in the District of Etah, United Provinces, originally comes from the Gawalior (Tomer Ghar) Present Chief, Thakur Madhu Singh at present residing at Banknan, Kasganj, is the Ex-Chairman, District Board, Etah; Hony. Magistrate; Ex-Chairman, District Congress, which he resigned. Born in 1941 Samvat. Nationalist in views. He is interested in Agricultural farming and



Thakur Madhu Singh, Chief of Piwari, Etah

manages his own Estate very capably. He owns landed property in several villages. His son, Kr. Ranchander Singh, M.A., LL.B., of 37 is President, Marehra Congress Committee, Chairman, District Board First Rajput M.A., LL.B., in the District. Member, War Board, Chairman, Educational Committee Ex-Honorary Magistrate, holder of Jubilee Medal and a Sword of Honour from the Commissioner in the District Durbar, Etah. District Scout Commissioner, H.S.A., Trustee, Agra College, Agra. Revenue Rs 5,000. Grandson Sukhendra Pal Singh.



Kr. Ram Chander Singh, M A , LL B

PRAG NARAIN, RAI BAHADUR, M L A , U.P. Is the premier Taluqdar of Maurawan and pays about Rs 40,000 annually as land revenue. He devotes his time and money to

the welfare of the Kedar Nath Diamond Jubilee High School, Maurawan, founded by the late Lala Kedar Nath Sahib. Besides the High School, he maintains a Sanskrit Pathshala, and an Ayurvedic Dispensary and annually awards Rs 1500 as scholarships to poor students. He is the Member of the Lucknow University Court and has contributed large sums of money to many philanthropic works and institutions in the province. As member of the District Board and the Advisory Committee of the Court of Wards, etc, he is a conspicuous and popular figure in the district. He was a Special Hony. Magistrate from 1921 to 1937 and also a Member of the U.P. Legisla-



Prakash Chandra, Swami, LL B. (Lond), Bar-at Law, Registrar, Mahakina Khas, Jaipur

tive Council from 1928 to 1930 and 1935 to 1936. Born 1897. Address: Maurawan, District Unao, U.P.

C P R A D H A N
Jivajiganj, Gwalior

(Photo and Biography not received)

PRAKASH CHANDRA, SWAMI, LL.B. (London), Bar-at-Law, Registrar, Mahakma Khas, Jaipur. Born, 27th May, 1904.



Rai Bahadur Prag Narain, M.L.A., Talukdar of Maurawan.

PUROHIT PRATAP NARAYAN, TAZIMI SARDAR, Sinwar House, Jaipur, Rajputana. Is a famous Hindi poet of India. Is a scholar of Hindi, Sanskrit and English. His father, Ram Pratap, was a Council Member and his grandfather, Ram Prashad, Prime Minister of Jaipur. Has paid a visit to Europe, England and Egypt in 1937. Is the Head of the leading Pareek family and Author of many poetic Works.

SARDAR PRATAP SINGH SAHIB, Advocate, High Court, 14, Temple Road, Lahore.

(Photo and Biography not received)

TH. PRATAP SINGHJI of Thikana Falna, Near Rani, Jodhpur State.

(Photo and Biography not received)



Purohit Pratap Narayan, Tazimi Sardar, Jaipur.

RAJA PRATAP SINGHJI of Kama, Kama House, Jaipur, was born in 1877. He is a descendant of Raja Kirit Singhji, younger son of H. H. Maharaja Mirza Rajah Jaisinghji I of Jaipur. Col Todd makes Raja Kirit Singhji murderer of his father, while other

authors such as Sir J N. Sarkar think his conduct in this connection to have been wholly chivalrous, natural and filial, as may be expected from a devoted son. Raja Pratap Singhji was educated at the Nobles' School, Jaipur and Maharaja's College, Vizianagram. He married his first wife, the daughter of the Raja of Alipura and married his second wife, sister of late Maharaja of Vizianagram in 1899. Raja Pratap Singhji served as a cadet in the Imperial Cadet Corps which was attached to Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy, and had the honour of escorting him during the State Entry and Durbar at the Delhi Durbar 1902. He also attended Proclamation Durbar in 1912 when King-Emperor came to India and was attached to his escort. He was allowed the honour to sit just behind the throne. In 1905 when the Prince of Wales came to India, Raja Pratap Singhji was especially invited to join the Imperial Cadet Corps and was presented to Their Royal Highnesses. In 1907, when the Amir of Afghanistan came to see the Viceroy at Agra, he rejoined the Imperial Cadet Corps on invitation. He addressed a representation to Col S C. Patterson, I A., C.I.E., the then Resident of Jaipur in which he proved that Maharaja Jai Singh I. had died in bed and was not murdered. His contention was accepted and the Government was pleased to remove this objectionable and untrue statement from "The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and leading personages in Rajputana and Ajmer," vide 5th Edition, 1924. He is author of some biographical publications and is respected by the people of all classes for his qualities of head and heart. He is blessed with two sons—Kanwar Keret Singh and Bishwanath Singh.

THAKUR PRATAP SINGHJI, Siwas Thikana, Jodhpur State.

(Photo and Biography not received.)

THAKUR PRATAP SINHA, Thikana Antervelia Vir Meghnagara, Jhabua State.

(Photo and Biography not received.)

LAL PREM BHAWAN PARTAP SINGH, Zamindar of Bhatgaon, was born in 1908. The Zamindars of Bhatgaon were once the Rulers of this vast territory. They were the suzerain Rulers of Ratanpur. They are Khashtrias. Lal Prem Singh is a very able and cultured young man. He was educated at the Government High



Lal Prem Bhawan Partap Singh, Zamindar
of Bhatgaon Estate

School, Raipur. He is a Matriculate and had added considerably to his knowledge by private study. He is also a first class Shikari and big game hunter and an all-round sportsman. He conducts the affairs of his Estate with a keen insight into changing conditions. His adaptability is progressive and his winning demeanour is marvellous. In works of public utility he has displayed an enthusiasm worthy of his position and repute. The district is fortunate indeed in having a landlord like him, always thinking about the welfare of the people entrusted to his care and never seeking for rewards. He has the richest reward in the gratitude of those whom his kindness has benefitted. He is a practical agriculturist and gardener. The Estate pays Rs. 7,500 as Takoli to Government. They are three brothers and all take great part in the administration of the Estate. Lal Chithra-bhan Singh, an under-graduate, is the Officer-in-charge of the Estate. He is the Zamindar's uncle. Lal Gulal Singh, B.A., LL.B., helps his brothers in the administration and conducts a flourishing business in forest produce and in grain and cloth. The uplift of the weavers of their Zamindary receives his special attention. The Zamindar is a patron of education and educational institutions. He sets the best example for

his people and understands and respects the dignity of labour. The house of Bhatgaon Estate had a proud record of loyalty to the British Crown.

PANDIT PREM NARAIN JOSHI, Anwar-ul-Ulum, Vidyabhaskar, Dharmashastri, Bhopal. Born, 1873. Is profoundly learned in Sanskrit, Urdu and Persian. At the age of fourteen compiled Sanskrit Section of Khazinatul Lughat. Succeeded his father, Pandit Goverdhan Lal Joshi, Daqiqa Shanas, a Jagirdar of Tonk State, as Dharmashastri and for efficient work raised to the position of Mohtamm Sadavart. Shortly after was placed in charge of Hindu Anquaf Department. In 1927 was awarded title of Vidyabhaskar and a reward of Rs. 1,500 a year after. In 1939 title of Anwar-ul-Ulum. Was Member, Municipal Board, for six years. Presided over Hindi Kavi Sammelan in Bhopal. Is Vice-Chairman, Hindu Anathalaya. For astrological learning has come in contact with many Indian Rulers.



Pandit Prem Narain Joshi,
Bhopal



PREM NARAIN MISRA, Cawnpore. Born, 1888. Educated at Agra Medical School. Joined Army 1915. Proceeded to M. S. F., 1915. Retired from North Persia 1921. Mentioned in Despatches. Received three medals. Elected Municipal Commissioner, 1925. Was Chairman, Tax Committee. Owns some houses. Eldest son, D. P. Misra, studying at Nagpur Medical School.

PURANIK, W.R., B.A., LL.B., Advocate-General, C. P. and Berar Government, Nagpur. At present acting as Puisne Judge of Nagpur High Court. Born in

Burhanpur, Nimar District, C. P. One of his ancestors was a Naib Subba at Burhanpur when it was under Scindhia's administration. Mr. Puranik graduated in 1907 from Canadian Mission College, Indore and passed the LL.B. examination in 1909-10 from Morris College, Nagpur. In his school and college career he won several prizes for proficiency in his studies and excellence in debates. Has since been practising at Nagpur. Soon distinguished himself at Bar and is now known as one of the ablest Advocates in the Central Provinces. Visited England in 1932 in connection with a Privy Council case which he ultimately won. Appointed



W. R. Puranik, Advocate-General,
C. P. and Berar, Nagpur.

Government Advocate in 1935 and Advocate-General in 1937. Twice appointed Member, Provincial Legislature, as an expert in connection with the Court Fee Bill and the Board of Revenue Bill. Was appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, in a temporary vacancy. Is connected with several social and educational institutions in Nagpur. Is interested in Co-operative Movement, female education and uplift of the poor



Purshottam Das Purohit,
Jodhpur.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Sir, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Cotton Merchant, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born, 30th May, 1879. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Director, Reserve Bank of India; Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926; Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930-33; and President, East India Cotton Association

PURSHOTTAM DAS PUROHIT, Hakim, Jodhpur Born, Samvat 1955. Passed B.A. from Jaswant College, Jodhpur, in 1921 and Hindi Visharad in Samvat 1987. Appointed Naib Hakim in 1922, promoted to the post of Hakim, 1928, worked as Assistant Hawala Superintendent in 1929-30. Received Gold Medals in Rajputana Football Tournaments.

PURSHOTTAM DAS RASTOGI, Banker and Zamindar, Lucknow Born, 1891. Is Managing Director of Equity Insurance Ltd., and President of Rastogi Pathshala. Is also Forest Contractor. Served during Great War with men and money. Owns landed and house property in Cawnpore and Lucknow. Has three sons-- Messrs Inder Pershad, Bithal Das and Rajendra Nath.



Kamdar Purshottam Jivandass, Raj
Borasamber, Distt Sambalpur, Orissa.

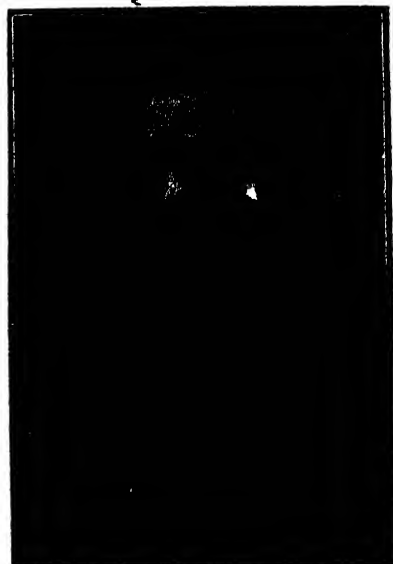
KAMDAR PURUSHOTTAM JIVANDASS, Merchant, Raj Borasamber (Padampur), District Sambalpur, Orissa. By honest dealings and hard labour he has risen to the position of Nagar Seth. His firm is the oldest established one of forest produce and Grain Merchandise in C.P. and Orissa. It has branches at Kharian Road, Orissa, and Raipur, C.P., and has over twelve branches in the vast Raj-Borasamber Estate. Seth Purushottam Jivandass hails from Gadhada-Swamina in Bhavnagar State. He is highly religious and philanthropic. His name stands high in Honours List of Orissa. He was notably munificent during the famine days of Orissa. His vast business is being ably managed by his only son, Kamdar Nanlal Purshottandas.



Purshottam Das Rastogi,
Lucknow

PYARE LAL SHARMA, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Ex Minister for Education, U.P., Tilak Road, Meerut. Born, 1873. Educated at Agra and Meerut. Took M.A. degree as a Private candidate while serving as Reader to the Sessions Judge of Meerut in 1898. Joined the Meerut Bar and soon after took LL.B. degree. Non-co-operated in 1920, rejoined the profession in 1925-26; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, for a number of years during Non-co-operation Movement, elected Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly in 1937 and appointed Minister of Education; resigned Ministership in March 1938.

QUIDWAI, RAFI AHMED, M.L.A., Musuh, District Bara Banki, U.P. Born, 1894. Educated at M.A.O. College, Aligarh; gave up attending law lectures as Non-co-operator, 1921; Secretary, U.P. Congress Committee, 1922-26; imprisoned for one year under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1922; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1927; elected to U.P. Legislative Assembly and served as Minister of Revenue and Jails, 1937-39.



Rafi Ahmed Qidwai, M.L.A., Bara Banki.



Pt. Radha Charan, Chairman,
Town Area Committee,
Bhogaon, Distt. Mainpuri.

RANDIT RADHA CHARAN, Chairman, Town Area Committee, Bhogaon, District Mainpuri (U.P.) was born in April 1912 and is a loyal citizen. Has helped the District Authorities on all occasions. Has contributed Rs. 500 to War Purposes Fund. He holds landed property and pays annual revenue of Rs. 2,000. Is blessed with one daughter.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SARVAPALLI, SIR, Kt., M.A., D. LITT. (Hon.), Professor, Indian Civilization and Culture, Benares Hindu University, Benares. Born, 5th September, 1888. Assistant Professor and Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras, 1911-17; University Professor of Philosophy, Mysore, 1918-21; King George V Professor of Philosophy,

Calcutta University, 1921-31; Lecturer, Comparative Religions, Oxford, 1929-30; Member, International Committee, Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, 1931; Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, 1931-36; Professor, Oxford University, 1936; Professor of Eastern Religion, Oxford University, 1936; Member, International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University; Author of several books on Religion and Philosophy.



Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan,
Benares.

RADHA MOHAN TOSHWAL, Advocate, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Born 30th April 1895. Educated at Ajmer and Allahabad, from where he took his Bachelor of Laws degree. He joined Ajmer Bar, 1918. Settled at Sambhar, 1926. Shifted to Jodhpur, 1930. Member of the Law Drafting Committee and Central Advisory Board, Jodhpur State. Has four sons and two daughters.

RADHA PRASAD SINHA, B.A., B.L., of Tilothu, District Shahabad, was born in 1897. He is one of the most ancient Kayastha families of Behar and the most ancient family in the District of Shahabad. One of his ancestors, Raja Shah Mal Bahadur, held the title of Raja and was the Commander and Governor of Rohtas Fort with several Parganas attached to it. After the battle of Buxar in 1774 the representatives of the East India Company,



Radha Prasad Sinha, of Tilothu,
Distt. Shahabad.

like Major Hector Munro and others, negotiated with him for the subjugation of Rohtas and it was through his services mainly that the British could get possession of it. In recognition of those services he got hereditary grant of a large number of estates from the Government. But, as ill-luck would have it, he died soon after, leaving behind a son aged about four years only who also died a premature death. These sad events led to a superstitious belief on the part of the Raja's daughter-in-law that the mishaps were due to the duties which his father-in-law had to perform as a Governor and Commander of the Army. So at the time of resumption proceedings in 1812 she did not possess claims to the hereditary enjoyment of the Proprietor granted by Government and the said proprietorship was accordingly resumed by Government leaving to the family their original properties which they have up to this day. The landed property owned by Mr. Sinha extends over 15 square miles in the Sasaram Sub-Division of the Shahabad District. He was Honorary Manager of his own estate under the management of the Court of Wards before its release in 1927. On his taking up the management of his estate the depressing conditions of his trading raiyats and the want of modern facilities in the backward part of the district in which his estate is situated engaged his attention and he has since succeeded in establishing a trading mart at Tilothu with a

Railway Station named after it built at his own cost. A charitable dispensary has also been opened by the District Board through his efforts. He started, mainly at his own cost, "Tilothu Club" in February, 1932 for carrying out various social reforms. He has also established in 1932 an English High School in Tilothu and is meeting the entire expenses of the school from his own private and Estate Funds. And a scheme for general and vocational education for boys and girls is also under his contemplation. Social Reforms like the abolition of Purdah and Untouchability has been his chief pursuits, resulting sometimes in risks of life and money. Mr. Sinha had been a Member of the Shahabad District Board for one term of three years and Chairman of the Sasaram Local Board for two terms of about six years. In 1930 he was elected unopposed to the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council where he invariably represented the popular cause.

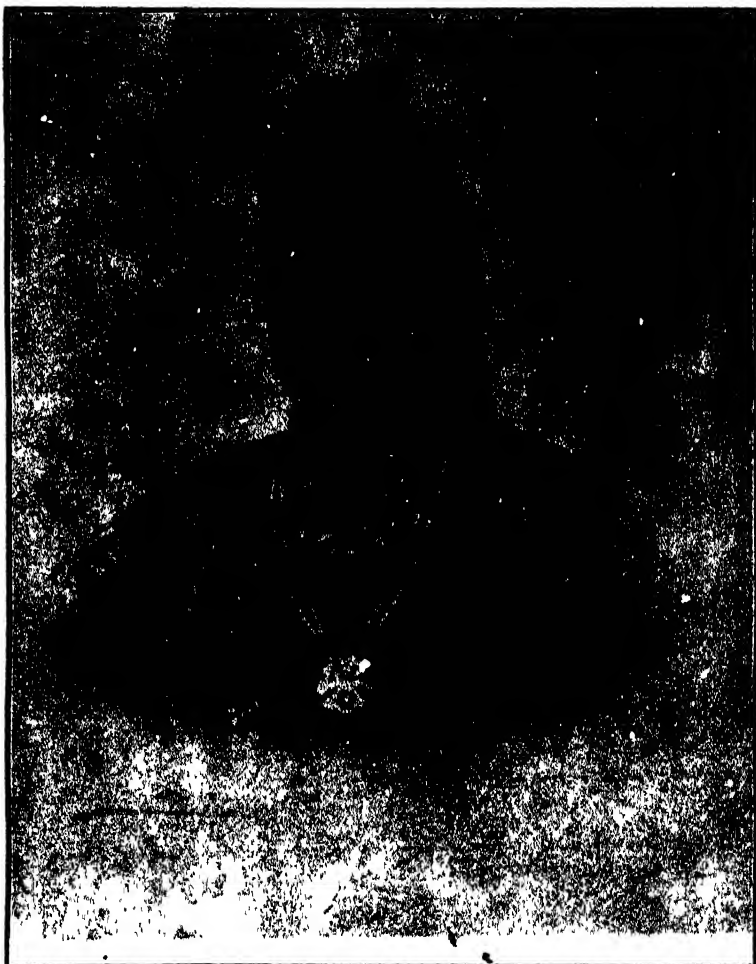
PT. RAGHUNATH SAHAI,
Home and Revenue Member,
State Council, Dhar (C.I.)

(Photo and Biography not received.)

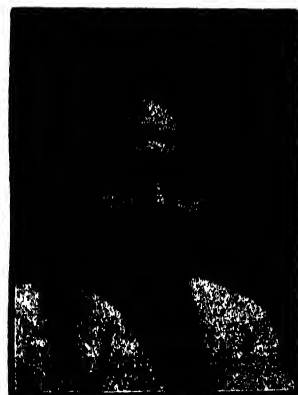
LATE MAHARAJ RAGHUNATH
SINGH, HAKIM, Metra Road,
Jodhpur State.

(Photo and Biography not received.)

RAO RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH
SAHIB of Bharatpur State (Raj-
putana), born 1887. Second son of
His Highness Maharaja Jaswant
Singh Sahib, who expired in 1893. Studied
at the Mayo College, Ajmer from 1895
to 1905. First Prince from the Bharatpur
State to join the Mayo College. Had a
brilliant career there. Was Captain of
Games. Head boy and Head-monitor for
three successive years, before leaving the
College. Gained the Viceroy's prize for
book-work for 2 years and the Athletic
Cup, being Her Excellency's prize, one
year. The first Mayo College Magazine of
1905 A.D. gives a vivid description of his
career at the College. He studied at the
Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehradun for 3
years after which he was taught Adminis-
trative work in Jodhpur. He learnt the
Revenue Settlement work with Mr. W. W. Raw, I.C.S. in Karauli and Dholpur States.



Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, of Bharatpur State



Kr. Raghuvir Prashad Jain.

KR. RAGHUVIR PRASHAD JAIN, son of Babu Dwarka Prashad,
Tehsildar. Born, October 20, 1891. Educated, Allahabad,
Matric; entered Revenue Department as Naib-Tehsildar. Was
promoted Tehsildar in 1921. Received Governor's Sanad for
meritorious services during Civil Disobedience Movement and another 1914
Sanad for Famine relief services. Got cash reward and Sanad from D.P.H.
for Vaccination services. He comes off a respectable Jain family of Meerut,
male members of which have held responsible revenue posts under British
as well as Mughal Governments. Has cousin Rai Sahib Lala Adeshwar
Lall, Municipal Commissioner, and brother Lala Sukhbir Prashad, Advocate;
Joint Secretary, All-India Jain Orphanage, Delhi. Has four sons: Shanti-Vir
Prashad, Indra Vir Prashad, Oudh Vir Prashad, Brij Vir Prashad.

RAI BAHADUR KUNWAR RAGHURAJ SINGH, born on 19th September 1900, is the present head of the Gaur Sect of Brahmins, predominant in Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr in United Provinces and in Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnal in the Punjab. He is the owner of one of the Premier Estates in the Meerut Division in the United Provinces known as "Shikarpur Estate". The Estate consists of



R. B. Kunwar Raghuraj Singh.

81 villages besides villages and landed property in Muttra and Aligarh Districts. He pays a revenue of Rs. 45,000 a year and is exempt from Arms Act. The Estate traces its history from the ancient period when Maharaja Janmejaya, great-grandson of Pandavas—and the then Hindu Emperor of India—is believed to have given 84 villages to the family.

His ancestors occupied posts of Sipah-i-Salar of the Army and they received Jagirs and were allowed the privileges of building Forts with the title of Raja and other honours, by means of *Farmans* which still exist, dating from 1218 Hijri—the time of Emperor Abul-Muzaffar Shah Alam Badshah Ghazi to the end of the 18th century, *i. e.* till the time of the Mahrattas.

Services of his ancestors during the British Rule were also glorious. Kunwar Aman Singh accompanied Lord Lake with his followers to conquer Bharatpur in 1826 and was awarded a *Khilat* and two villages free of Land Revenue. Rani Mangala Devi, Kunwar Prithi Singh and Kunwar Lachhman Singh of his family helped the British against the mutineers. They helped Sir Thomas Metcalf in securing peace, protecting ryots and travellers from mutineers and supplying rations to British regiments.

Kunwar Lachhman Singh, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, for his unflinching loyalty, sheltering Europeans and rendering all assistance he could with men and money to the Government in 1857, was awarded a medal and two villages Salempur and Mauri that pay a revenue of close upon Rs. 12,000 a year. Rai Bahadur's father, Kunwar Ram Swaroop's public munificence in the shape of land and money is very well known and writ large in the annals of the District.

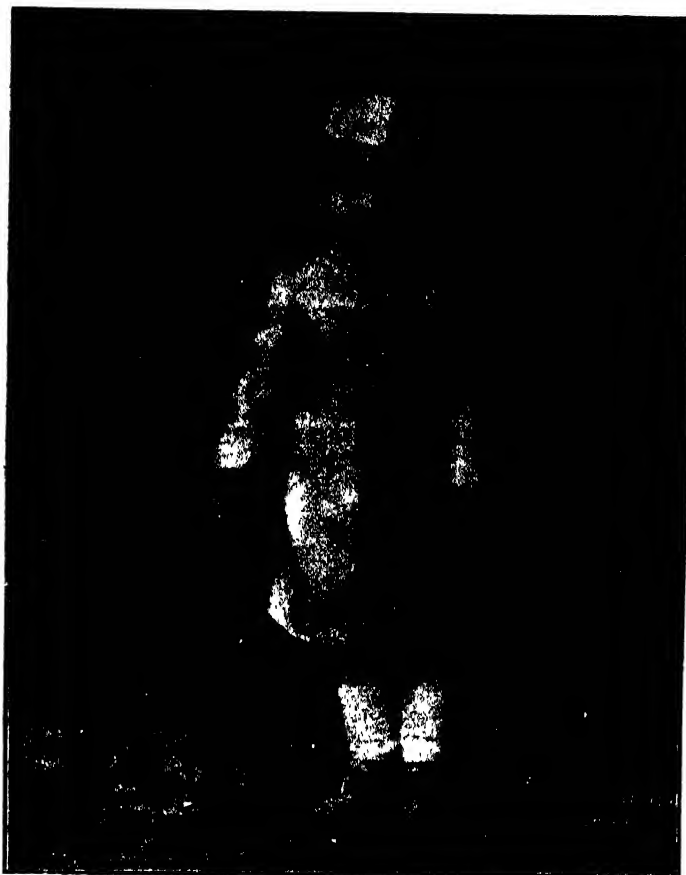
The present owner of the Estate, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, has proved a true scion of his noble race. After finishing his education at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, where his record was very brilliant, he proved a good Administrator of his Estate.

Estate Management :—The keynote of his success is free and unrestricted contact with his tenants. His accessibility, his sympathy for them, and his desire to stand by them at all times are some of the qualities that have endeared him to their hearts.

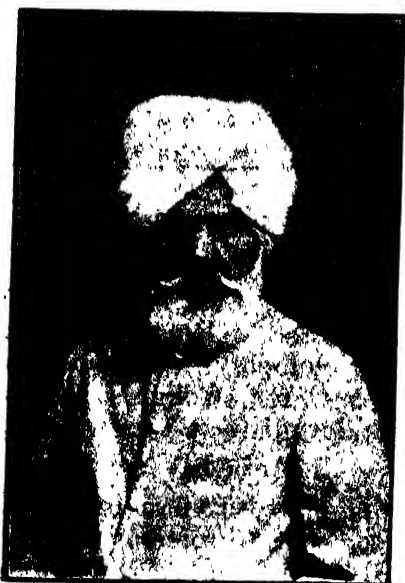
Political and Public Activities :—He is an enlightened Rais, who takes a leading part in all public activities and his fine personality and manners react very vividly on his public life. The period of his public services extends well-nigh over two decades in various spheres. For over 7 years Member of the U. P. Legislative Council where with his liberal and

nationalist views he won for him the esteem of his colleagues, as Member of the Provincial Zamindar Association and so on he has served his province selflessly. In his district too he has been rendering service as Chairman of the District Board and also of the Shikarpur Town Area as Honorary Assistant Collector and Special Magistrate for over a decade and-a-half, and other institutes and societies never sparing his time and money for the public good. He is held in high esteem by the Gaur Brahman community over which he has presided at its All-India Mahasabha sessions. He is a life member of the Hindu Mahasabha and does what he can to help the community. Rai Bahadur's loyalty to the British Government has been always unflinching. During the last Great War of 1914-18, not only did he give a donation of Rs. 15,000 towards the War Loan and Rs. 5,000 towards War Fund, but also supplied recruits from among the pick of his tenantry. During the present War he has so far contributed over Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand) and is subscribing yearly towards the Troops Comfort and other allied funds. As a Member of the Local War Committee he is helping in the recruitment and collection of donations, War investment, etc. In his private capacity the Rai Bahadur, is a fine gentleman, selfless and courteous. He is

popular in his own district and province. His only son and heir so far, Kunwar Krishanraj Singh is a very promising and intelligent child of three years born on 30th November, 1938, and is being brought up and trained on the best traditions of his House.



Kunwar Krishanraj Singh, heir apparent



The late Rahim Bukhshji Gazdhar of Jodhpur

THE LATE RAHIM BUKHSHJI GAZDHAR, P.W.D. Contractor, Jodhpur State. Born, 1879. Died 5th March 1940. Permanent address Nagor Silawtan, Jodhpur State. Received one Silver one Gold Gaz in 1932 and 1933 from H.H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Jodhpur. Has five sons—Mr. Abdul Ghani, 1st Class Contractor, P.W.D. Jodhpur; Mr. Kudratullah, holding Sub-Engineer Diploma, Rahmatullah, Mohammad Shafi and Mohammad Hanif, being educated.

KHAN BAHADUR RAHIM BUX, Retired District and Sessions Judge, 2, Faridkot Road, Lahore.

(Photo and Biography not received)

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, Kt, C.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. Born, May 1862. Member, Bombay City Corporation for 26 years; Member, Bombay City Improvement Trust for 19 years, Member, City Corporation Schools Committee, Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay City Corporation,

1898-99; Mayor of Bombay, 1899-1900; Sheriff of Bombay, 1904; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, for 17 years, Member, Imperial Legislative Council, for five years; Member, Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government, 1918-23; President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-26, and President, Legislative Assembly 1931-33.



Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt, C.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bombay.

RAIKAB SEN, C/o Messrs. Bhagwan Das Bank, Saharanpur.

(Photo and Biography not received.)

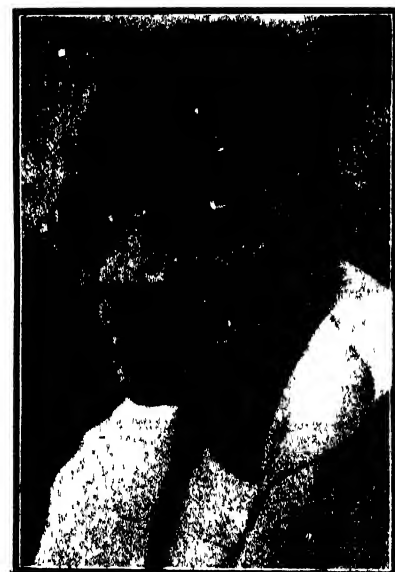
RAISMAN, THE HON. SIR ABRAHAM JEREMY, K.C.S.I., Kt. C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member, Government of India, New Delhi and Simla. Born, 19th March 1892. Educated at Leeds High School and University; Pembroke College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1916; served as Assistant Magistrate and Under-Secretary till 1922; Customs Department, Bombay and Calcutta, 1922-28; Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab and N.-W. F. P., 1928-31; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1931-34; Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1934; Additional Secretary, Finance Department, 1936; Secretary 1938-39; appointed Finance Member, Government of India, 1939.



Diwan Tribhovandas Jagjivandas Raja,
Diwan, Partabgarh State

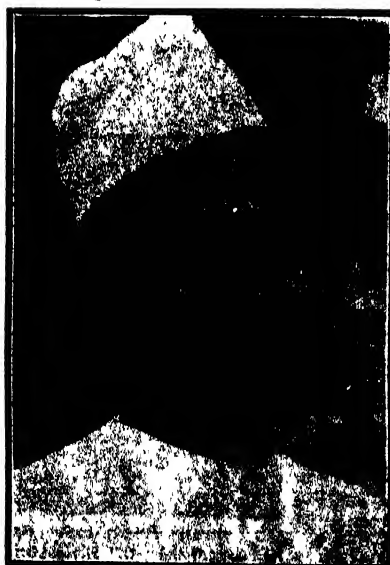
RAJA, DIWAN TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A., LL.B., Diwan, Partabgarh State, Rajputana. Born, 1893. Naib-Diwan and Sir Nyayadhish, Wankaner State, 1917-1920; Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State, 1920-1921; Hazur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State, 1921-1930; appointed Diwan, Lunawada State, 1930; appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, Jan. 1933; reverted to Lunawada, July 1933; Diwan Porbandar State, 1934-1938; Diwan Pratabgarh State, since Nov. 1939.

RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR, C. B.A., B.L., Ex-Premier, Government of Madras, Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras. Born, 1879. Educated at Central College, Bangalore, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined Bar in 1900 and enjoyed a lucrative practice at Salem. Joined Rowlatt Act Agitation in 1919



C. Rajagopalachariar, Madras.

and Non-co-operation Movement in 1920, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1921 and 1922, Member, Council of All-India Spinners' Association since its foundation upto 1935; was for many years Director of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; Secretary, Prohibition League of India; Member-in-charge, Anti-Drink Campaign of the Indian National Congress; elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the University Constituency and unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, Prime Minister, Government of Madras, July 1937 to November 1939; Member, Congress Working Committee; conducts a Village Ashram for reviving hand-spinning and abolition of untouchability.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Patna.

RAJAN, DR. T. S. SOUNDARA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), Trichinopoly. Born, August, 1880. Practised from 1914 to 1920 at Rangoon and Trichinopoly and suspended practice in 1920 for two years for Congress work. Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras, 1937-39.

RAJENDRA PRASAD, M.A., M.L., LL.D., (Allahabad University), Patna. Born, 3rd Dec. 1884. Professor, University Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation; resigned in obedience of Congress Non-co-operation resolution, had been for several years Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee; President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929; Vice-Chancellor, "Bihar Vidyapith", founded Patna Law Weekly, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922; President, Indian National Congress, 1934; President, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, 1935; President, Bihar Central Relief Committee; Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Committee, 1936; Member, Congress Working Committee.



Rajbahadur Srivastava, Jhansi.

RAJBABHADUR SRIVASTAVA, Jhansi. Born, 1890. Joined the Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1910; worked as Investigating Inspector, Postmaster-General's Office, for 8 years and as Postmaster, Benares and Superintendent Post Offices for 3 years. Did good work in Rampur Post Office and Cawnpore Telegraph Office Conspiracy cases. His meritorious services were recognised by Courts, Police and the Department. Received letter of appreciation from Sir G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs Department in connection with an investigation. Received Coronation Medal in May 1937. Has two daughters aged 21 years and 13 years respectively.

THAKUR LAL RAJENDRA SINGH, Zamindar, Parpodi Estate, Drug, C. I. Born, 1913. The Estate consists of twenty-three villages. Revenue Rs. 15,000 and Takoli Rs. 9,000. The Zamindar family belongs to ancient clan of Raj Gond warriors. The present Zamindar is a cultured young athlete, taking keen interest in the affairs of his Estate. Mr. K. N. Panday, Diwan, is an able Administrator.



Thakur Lal Rajendra Singh, Parpodi Estate.



Dr. R. L. Banerji, Bettiah, Distt. Champaran.

RAJIB LOCHAN BANERJI, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., Bettiah, Distt. Champaran. Born, 1901. Hon'y Secretary, National Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bettiah; Secretary, St. John Ambulance, Bettiah; and Secretary, Bengali Association, Bettiah Branch. Awarded Coronation Medal, 1937. Non-official Jail Visitor. Has three minor sons.

RAJ KANWAR, LALA, M.A., P.C.S., (retired), Chief Minister, Patna State, Bolangir, Orissa. Born, 31st March, 1882. Educated at Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore. Top-



Lala Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.)

most M.A. of his year, also Gold Medalist. Served in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as a Munsiff in the Punjab, 1903-12; Personal Assistant to Settlement Commissioner, Gwalior State, 1913; Under-Secretary, Political Department, 1915; Officiating Member, Bench Appeal Mal (Revenue), 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, 1918; promoted to Punjab Civil Service, 1919; Political Secretary, Gwalior State, 1920; Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1925; Foreign and Political Minister, 1925; reverted to the Punjab and served as Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28; Under-Secretary, Local Self-Government and Revenue Departments, 1929-31; Secretary, Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee, 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional District Magistrate, etc., 1932-36; Chief Minister, Patna State, since October 1936. Is a recipient of the King's Coronation Medal, a Vice-President of the Patna State Cabinet and a Member of the Judicial Committee of the State. Contributed Rs. 500 towards the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

LALA RAJ KUMAR, Banker, Etah (U. P.).

(Photo and Biography not received.)

SARDAR RAJ KUMAR, B.A., LL.B., Kumar Villa, Kapurthala. Born, 1891. Belongs to a family which has served the State for four generations. His grandfather Dewan Hari Chand was Member and Secretary Executive Committee. S. Raj Kumar practised at the Jullundur Bar for four years. Joined State service as Government Advocate in 1916, was

Magistrate, Sessions Judge, Judge of the High Court and Chief Justice before he was put in charge of the Education Department. He has been Secretary of the Kapurthala State Assembly for seventeen years, holds considerable landed property in the State and in Gujranwala District. He has one son and three daughters.

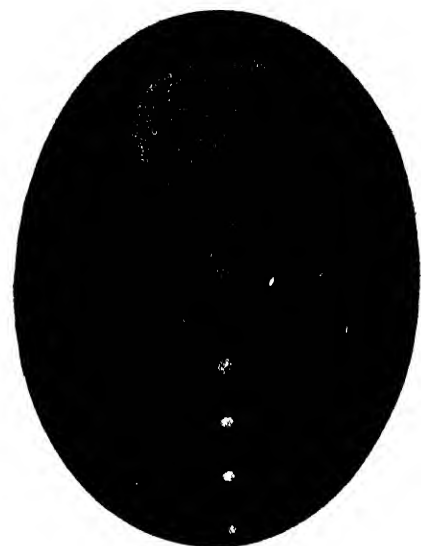
RAJNARAIN BRAHMWAR, B.A., LL.B., Retired Deputy Collector, U.P., Proprietor, Rajputana Electric Works; President, Commercial Co-operative Bank, Ajmer Born 12th November 1878 at Nasirabad (Rajputana). Served U.P. Government, 1900-30 Was Manager, Awagarh Estate, 1925.



Rajnarain Brahmwar, B.A., LL.B., Ajmer.

Was Vice-President and Member, Cantonment Board, 1932-38, President, Vyaparik Pathshala, Urban Co-operative Bank, and Narsingh Gaushala, Nasirabad.

RAJPUR ESTATE, Distt. Sambalpur, is the grant given by the fourth Raja of Sambalpur Madhukar Sai on behalf of his 2nd son, Lal Anirudh Sai. The ancestors belong to the Mainpuri Chowhan Rajput family. The present Zamindar, Lal Dambarudhar Sai, born in 1902, upholds the past traditions of his ancestors. His grandfather, Rai Bahadur Lal Madhukar Sai, was Honorary Magistrate for 32 years at Jharsuguda. He was popular with both the Government and the public. In the case of the Phuljor Estate, by the order of the Hon'ble Chief Commissioner C.P. in 1904, he has been mentioned (the Raja of Rajpur). Present Zamindar attends all the Estate affairs which receive his personal attention. He is loved by his people and respected by the Govt.



Sardar Raj Kumar, Kapurthala.

RAJU, BHUPATIRAJ SITARAMA, M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency. Born, 1892. Belongs to a distinguished Kshatrya family. His father, Venkatapati Raju, C.I.E., is an outstanding figure in the public life of the Presidency having served in the Local and Central Legislatures for several years with marked ability. Sitaram Raju is well known for his scholarship and patriotism. He was taking prominent part in all matters of public interest in particular Tariff and Rural Debt Relief problems and is very popular. He was elected representative in the Assembly, 1930 to 1935. As Secretary of the main Opposition Party in the Assembly he gave a creditable account of himself



Dr Sir C. V. Raman, Bangalore

RAMAN, SIR C. V., Kt. M.A., Honorary Ph.D., Honorary D.Sc., Honorary LL.D., F.R.S., Nobel Laureate in Physics; President, Indian Academy of Science and Professor of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Born, 7th November, 1888. Educated at Presidency College, Madras. Had a most distinguished academic career. Joined Indian Finance Department, 1907; Curzon Research Prizeman, 1912; Woodburn Research Medalist, 1913, Special University Lecturer, Madras, 1914 and 1922, Lahore, 1920; Patna, 1925; Sectional President, Indian Science Congress, 1915 and 1924; Secretary, Indian Association for Science, 1919, Sir Rashbehari Ghosh Travelling Fellow and British Association Lecturer, Mendoleff Congress, 1925; Matenco Medalist, Rome, Hughes Medalist of Royal Society; Nobel Physics Prize, 1930, for discovering Raman Effect. Author of several books and scientific papers.



Bhupatiraj Sitarama Raju, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, Vizagapatam.

RAI SAHIB RAMA NATH ROY, Superintendent, Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), Rangoon. He rendered 35 years' very good service under Burma Government and all the officers had a very high opinion of his capabilities. He is a self-made man and reached the top of the ladder in his service by sheer dint of merit. He was awarded certificate of honour and gold watch by the Burma Government in 1939 and a Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He comes of a respectable Zamindar family of Bengal (Karapara, Khulna District) and is the son of late Dhruba Chandra Roy.



Rai Sahib Rama Nath Roy,
Rangoon.

RAMA RAO, The HON. DR. U., President, Madras Legislative Council, "Hawarden", Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras. Born, 17th September 1874. Councillor, Madras Corporation, Member, Madras Legislative Council; Member, Council of State, resigned Membership of Council of State, 1930; was Vice-President, Madras Medical Council; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Member of the Senate of the Madras University, was President, Indian Medical Association; Organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps and of Congress Hospital in Madras in 1930.



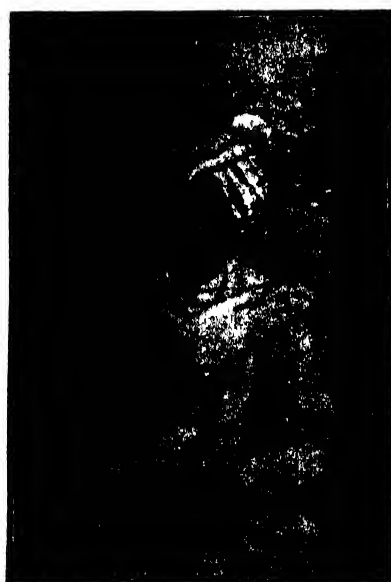
Rama Shankar Gupta, Ajmer.

RAMA SHANKAR GUPTA, Sub-Divisional Officer, C. P. D. W., Ajmer. Born, 1895. Worked on Viceroy's House Construction from 1918 to 1931 and was in charge of furnishing the Viceroy's House, receiving a Sanad and a medal from H.E. the Viceroy. In 1933 was appointed Building Supervisor and was honoured with a memento from Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon.

LALA RAM BABOO AGARWALA AND LALA KAILASH CHANDRA AGARWALA of Rava, Member Zamindar Association, Allahabad, Chairman Town Area Committee, loyal to the Government, helped in the Present War. Great-grandfather, late Rai Bahadur Lala Janki Prashad. Have a brother-in-law Mr. C. L. Gupta B.Sc. A.C.G.I. (London), Electrical Engineer



Seth Kailash Chandra Agarwala.
Raja, Rava.



Bohrey Ram Chand Sah, Firozabad

BOHREY RAM CHAND SAH, son of Bohrey Megh Raj Sah, a Landlord, Banker and Zamindar of Firozabad, District Agra Born, Aghan Badi Ikadsi, 1939 Samvat Education, Hindi and Urdu Ex-Member, Municipal Board. Is the biggest Zamindar of the Firozabad town Loyal to the Government. Member, Zamindar Association. Has opened a school in Shikarpur Bohrey Ji is a self-made man who has made a very sound position all by his own single-handed efforts. Helped the Government in last War and in this War with money

LALA RAM CHAND, son of Lala Sukhbasi Lalji, Mathur Vaish, Proprietor, Hari Har Glass Works, Firozabad, District Agra, was born in Sambat 1943. He belongs to a respectable loyal family. The Hari Har Glass Works were founded by his uncle Lala Chuni Lal and he

is doing the business of Glass bangles since 1930.



Lala Ram Chand, Firozabad.

RAM CHANDRA, Retired Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur State, born in 1883. Comes of a highly respectable Kayastha family. Son of Lala Chatter Bhuj, retired Gazetted Judicial Officer who served the State with distinction for forty-two years. Joined Police service in 1908. Rose from the lowest rung to the post of Superintendent of Police in 1927. In 1924 rewarded Rs. 375 by His Highness personally for arresting several members of the gang of notorious outlaw Mirkhan of Baroda State. In 1927 presented a rifle by His Highness at a public Durbar. In 1929 again rewarded personally by His Highness for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty". The same year Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar presented him with a Sword of Honour, Sirpav and Rs 501 for "splendid work and tactful handling of a difficult and dangerous situation". In 1932 Nawab Sahib of Palanpur presented him with a Sirpav for excellent work in connection with dacoities in Palanpur. He is at present Commissioner, Municipal Board, Jodhpur and President, Marwar Social Reforms Association. Of his five sons, Lala Harish Chandra, B.A., is Secretary to the Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. Lala Kanti Chandra, B.Sc. (Eng.) is Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, who had been to England and Germany for Post-graduate training, and Lala Prakash Chandra, B.Sc., LL.B., is Advocate, Jodhpur Chief Court.

Lala Ram Chandra, Retired Supdt. of Police, Jodhpur State.

RAM CHANDRA, Silver Oaks, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

(Photo and Biography not received)



Lala Ram Chandra, Kosi Kalan.

LALA RAM CHANDRA, Proprietor of the Firm of Kirori Mal Ram Chandra Bichoria, Landlords, Bankers and Commission Agents, Kosi Kalan, Muttra. Born, Samvat 1963. Ex-Managing Director and President, Dauji Veopar Mandal and Girraj Veopar Mandal, Ltd., Kosi Kalan. Grandfather, Lala Indra Mal, was Kursi-Nashin in Durbar with the British Officers, Gurgaon. Has two sons - Lala Raghubir Saran and Lala Shyam Lal.

RAO BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA SANTU RAM ASAWALE. Born in 1880. He comes of a respectable Maratha family.

Since 1903, his career in public life proved an unbroken record of an all-round usefulness to the public. One of the Organisers of the Maratha Educational Conference started in 1907. Is one of the Trustees of its funds and also other Maratha Charitable Funds. He always takes a prominent part in almost all the Associations and Labour Unions established to foster the welfare and uplift of the masses. Is an elected Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1923 and that of the Legislative Council since 1926. He served on Standing and Schools Committees of the Corporation and Finance and Public Accounts Committees of the Legislative Council. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate in 1924. In 1928, he introduced a bill, which was passed into law, known as "The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act of 1929." In 1930, he was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur for his various public services and especially for zealous services for labouring classes. In 1929, he was appointed Provincial Assistant Commissioner to the Royal Commission on Labour for India and in 1931 he was appointed a Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee.



Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Santuram Asavale, Bombay.



Rajvaidya Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, Ayurved Sudhakar, Ajmer.

RAJVAIDYA PANDIT RAMCHANDRA SHARMA, Ayurved Sudhakar, Ajmer, was born in 1896. He belongs to the well-known Vyas family of Marwar, Jodhpur State. He is the principal disciple of Shri Raj Vaidya Pt. Ram Dayal Sharma of Ajmer. He founded The Rajasthan Ayurvedic Pharmacy and Medical Hall at Ajmer in 1920. This institution is serving the public very scientifically and with remarkable success. The poor are treated absolutely free. Pandit Ram Chandra served the public of Ajmer splendidly during the epidemic of plague and influenza in Sambat 1962 and 1974 respectively.

"He is," in the words of his illustrious Guru Pandit Ram Dayalji, "a very sincere, laborious and intelligent Vaidya". He is specialist in the treatment of intricate diseases, specially sprue and dyspepsia. The chief medicines of the Aushadhalaya are Dantamrit and Shaktisanjivan, ideal tonic pills, Composition of Makardhwaj. These medicines are regularly used by the households of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, etc. Pandit Ram Chandra is also Rajvaidya to Pratapgarh State and Raja Sahib of Bhinai. He is also an active worker of the Congress and is a very public-spirited and useful citizen of Ajmer.

He has two sons—Ramesh Chandra and Suresh Chandra. His brother, Mahesh Chandra Sharma, M.A., LL.B., is Captain in 11/4 Bombay Grenadiers.



CAPTAIN SARDAR RAMCHANDRA RAO JAYSINHARAO GHORPADE, of

Dewas Senior, is a Kshatriya Rajput coming from the ancient Udaipur Sisodia line. Bhonsle had been the family title, but eventually it became Ghorpade when the honorific title of Raja Ghorpade Bahadur was conferred on Bhimsingh for his capture of the impregnable Fort Khelna in the Konkan with the help of a lizard in 1469 A.D. It is a proud privilege that many a renowned soldier of remarkable qualities of head and heart has been born in this illustrious house. The greatest of them all was Santaji, the famous Senapati of Rajaram Chhatrapati, who was a terror to the Moghuls. Santaji was the founder of the Kapsi House and its present Chief Santajirao V, is his direct descendant, having two brothers, Laxmanrao and Ramchandrarao. Captain Ramchandrarao was born in 1910, was educated at Kolhapur, Poona and Gwalior, is a fine shot, excellent pig-sticker and an all-round sportsman. He is one of the premier Sardars and is Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib. He is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his high character, noble temperament and charming manners.



Ram Deo Morolia, Cawnpore.

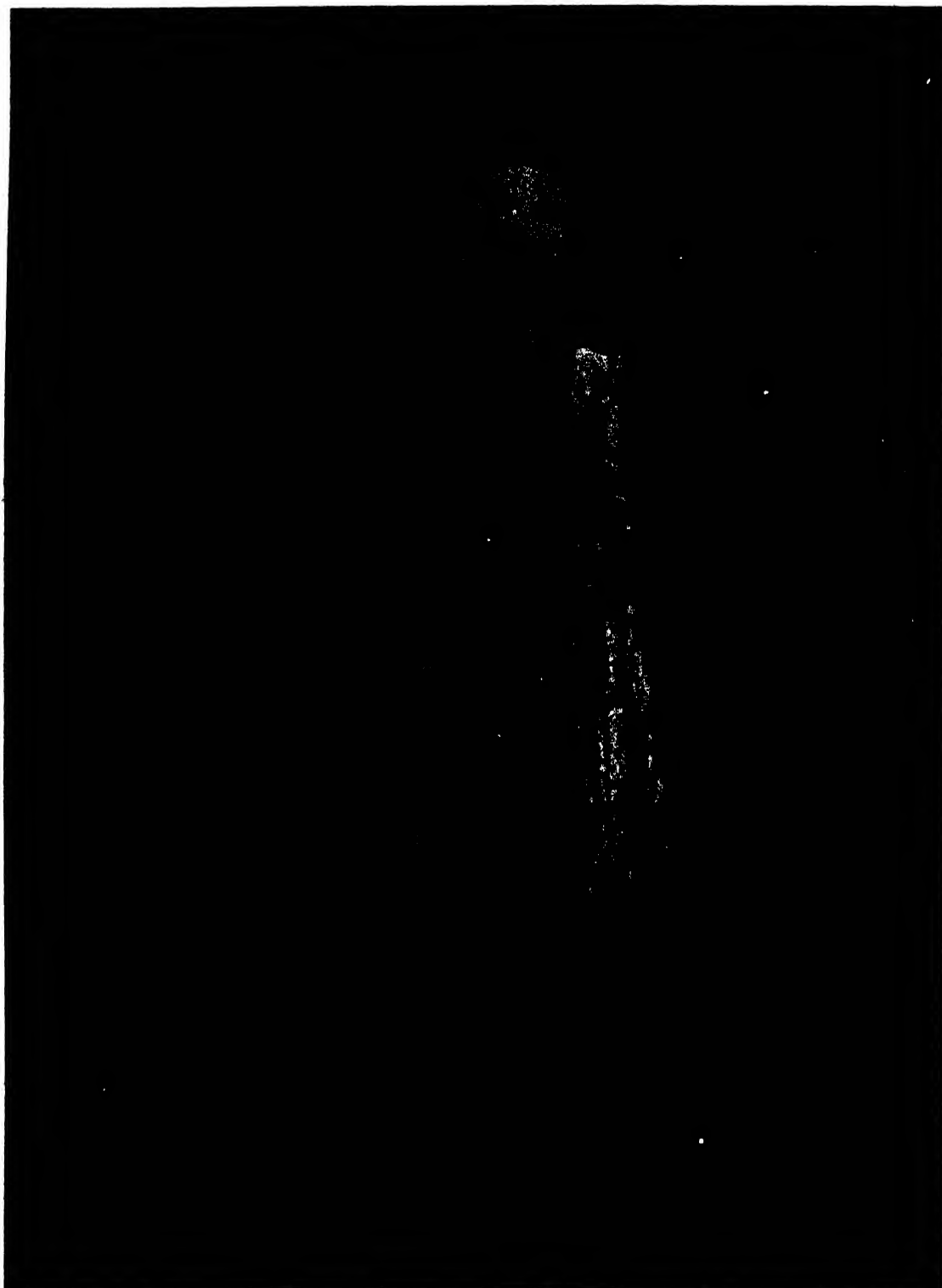


RAM DEO MOROLIA, Managing Director, The Cotton Trading Company, Cawnpore.

Born at Bagar, Jaipur State in 1907. Educated at Bagar and Bombay. Director, U. P. Stock Exchange Association, Limited. Served the public, as Member of the Council of Merchants' Chamber, U. P., Vice President, District Sports Association; Secretary, Cawnpore Gaushala Society; and associated with several Social and Educational Institutions.



Capt. Sardar Ramchandrarao Jaysinhrao Ghorpade, of Dewas Senior State.



Maharaj Kamakshya Narain Singh, Maharaja of Ramgarh Raj.

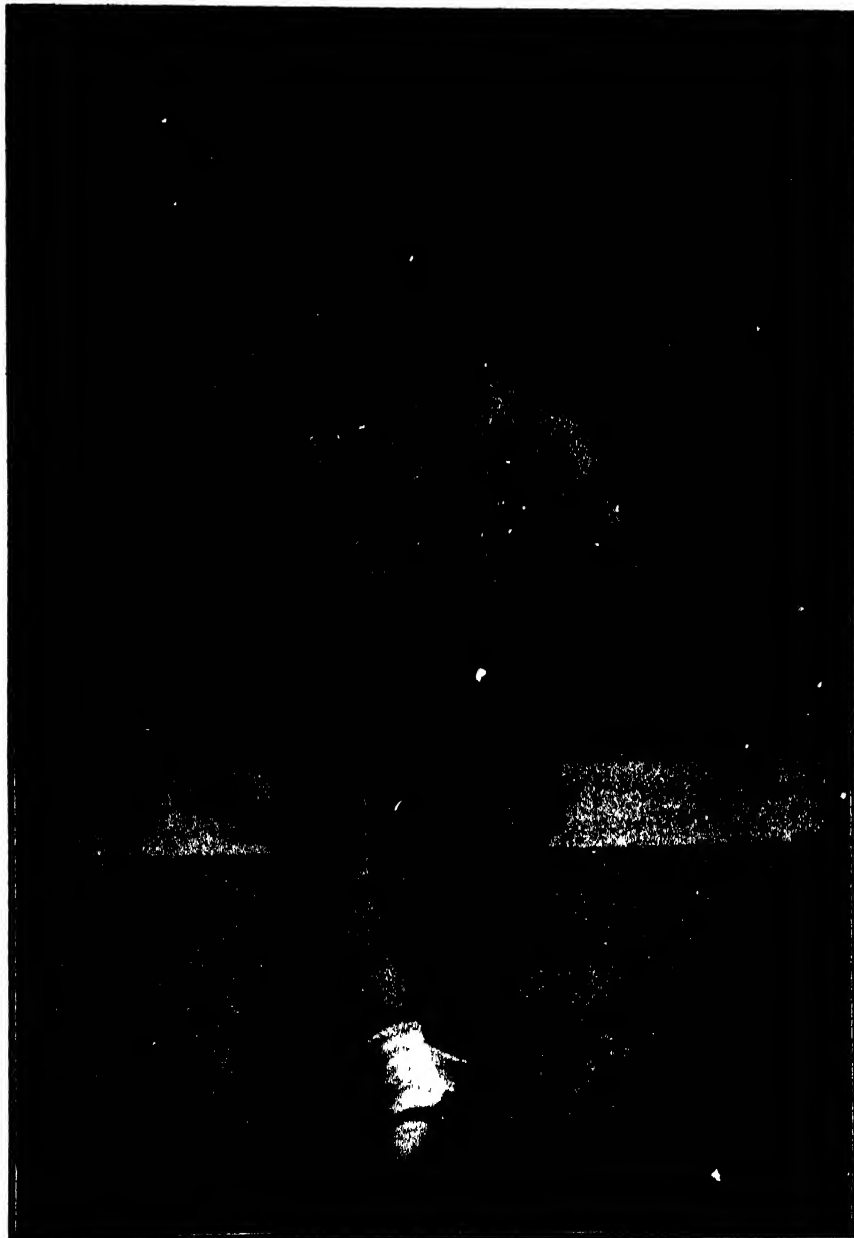


Ramgarh Raj, District Hazaribagh, Behar.

FAMILY HISTORY :—The Raj family is Rajput of the Rathor Clan, it can be traced far back to the year 1368 A.D. when an ancestor of the present Proprietor, namely Singhdeo, with his brother Baghdeo, came to this part of the country from Khairagarh Kanti in Bundelkhund. They brought the Parganas of Karanpura and Babhanbai under them and built a large fort at Urda in the Pargana of Karanpura. Their successors expanded the Raj by further conquests and during the Court of Wards time Gaddi Sirampur was annexed to the Raj and to-day the Raj has an area of about 5,000 square miles, comprising about two-thirds of the district of Hazaribagh and a few villages in the Districts of Ranchi, Manbhum and Gaya.

Baghdeo, the first Maharaja, ruled at Urda from 1368 to 1402. He was succeeded by Maharaja Kirat Singh who ruled up to 1459. His successor Maharaja Ram Singh died in 1537. He was succeeded by Maharaja Madho Singh who ruled from 1537 to 1554. Jagat Singh was the last Maharaja at Urda from 1554 to 1604.

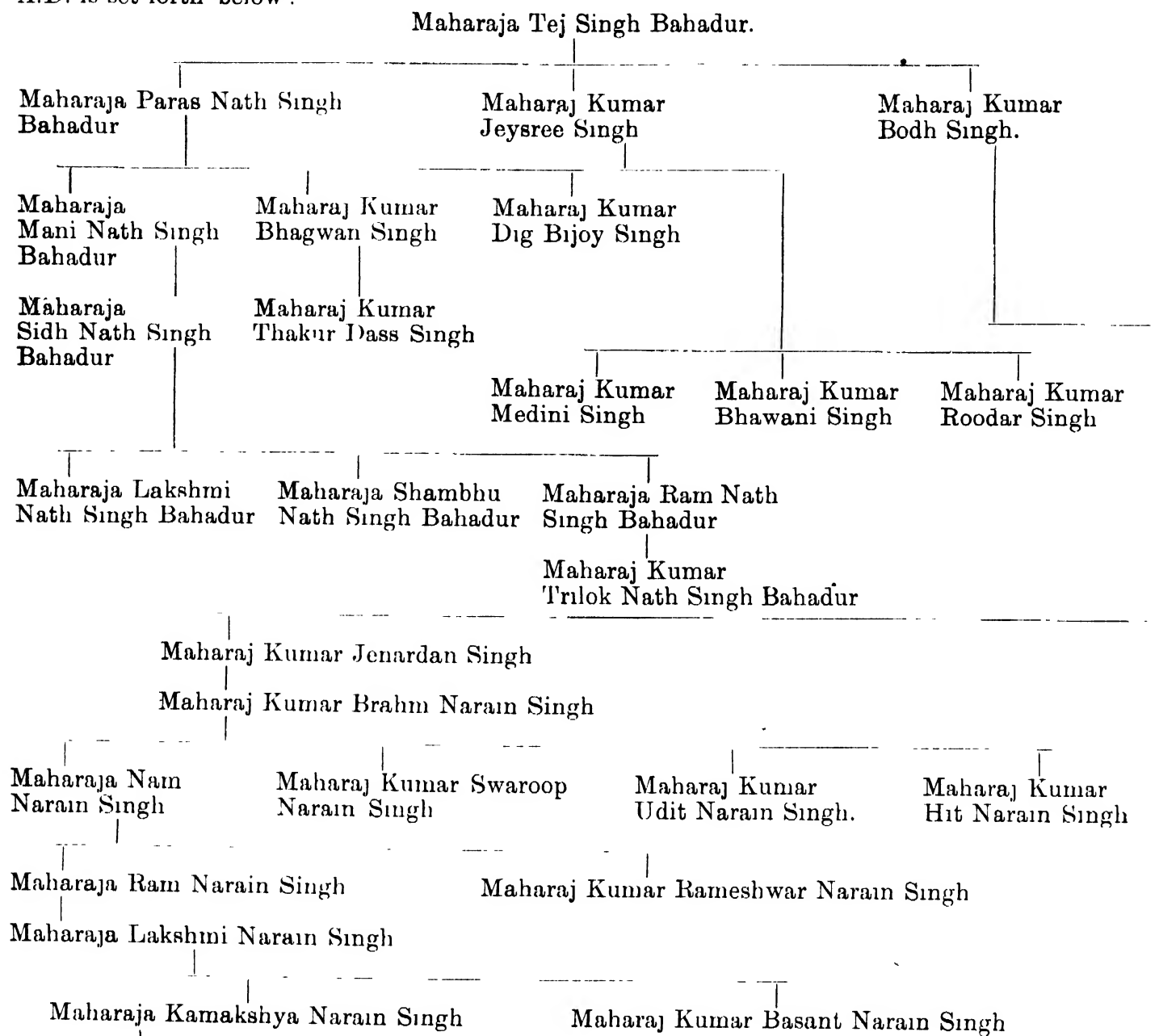
The seat of the Raj was then removed from Urda to Badain by Maharaja Himmat Singh who ruled from 1604 to 1661. Himmat Singh was succeeded by Maharaja Ram Singh II who died in 1677. Dalel Singh became the next Maharaja and removed his seat to Ramgarh where a new fort was built. He died in 1724, leaving Maharaja Bishun Singh to succeed him. Maharaja Bishun Singh died in 1763 and was succeeded by Maharaja Makund Singh who ruled up to 1772.



Yuvaraj Sahib of Ramgarh Raj

Maharaja Tej Singh then succeeded to the Raj in 1772 in which year the authority of the East India Company was established in these parts. The seat of the Raj was removed from Ramgarh to Ichak. During the period from 1368 to 1772 the long line of successive Maharajas of Ramgarh fully enjoyed and exercised, even during the Mohammadan Rule in India, the rights and privileges of a sovereign power. Prior to the advent of British rule, such proprietors were holders of Independent principalities or at least principalities that admitted only a nominal allegiance to the paramount power.

A geneological table tracing the descent from Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur from 1772 A.D. is set forth below :—



It may be noted here that the Rulers of the Raj rendered valuable service to the Crown from time to time.

During the Santhal insurrection Maharaja Shambhu Nath Singh Bahadur gave ready and efficient assistance to the military troops sent on service into Pargana Kharagdiha and he himself proved greatly useful to the British Government in quietening the insurrection. A letter appreciating his active help and co-operation to the Crown was received from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. During the Mutiny of 1857 the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur sent the following communications :—" Being impressed by your staunch loyalty and readiness to help the Government officials, the maintenance of peace and order, I have reported the matter several times to the Central Government. The conduct you have maintained in the recent Mutiny has sufficiently demonstrated that your faith and good wishes for the Government remain unshaken. I had the pleasure several times to convey to you the compliments and good wishes of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Now I have been ordered by His (most powerful and brilliant) Excellency (Sjt. Nawab) the Governor-General of India to convey to you his thanks to confer upon you on his behalf the title that has been given to you this day, and in obedience to the orders of His Excellency I have put with my own hand this pearl necklace round your neck."

Maharaja Nam Narain Singh, who succeeded to the *Gaddi* after the death of **Maharaj Kumar Trilok Nath Singh**, made **Padma** his **Rajdhani**. He died in 1899 and was succeeded by **Maharaja Ram Narain Singh**, the grandfather of the present Maharaja. He died in January 1913. On account of the minority of his son **Maharaj Kumar Lakshmi Narain Singh**, the management of the Raj was taken over by the Court of Wards. **Maharaj Kumar Lakshmi Narain Singh** was married in 1914 to the daughter of the Raja of Porahat, who is a niece (sister's daughter) of the late **Maharaja Sreeram Chandra Bhanj Deo**, Ruling Chief of the **Mayurbhanj State**.

Maharaj Kumar Lakshmi Narain Singh died on 3rd April, 1919, leaving two minor sons, **Maharaj Kumar Kamakshya Narain Singh**, born on 10th August 1916, and **Kumar Basant Narain Singh**, born on 9th April, 1918, at **Padma**.

(II) **PRESENT MAHARAJA** :—The Court of Wards continued to manage the Raj during the minority and handed over charge of it to the present **Maharaja Kamakshya Narain Singh Bahadur**, on the 10th August 1937. He was educated at the **Rajkumar College, Raipur**, and the **Mayo College, Ajmer**. He is a keen sportsman and good at **Shikar**. The **Maharaja Bahadur** takes a personal interest in the administration of the Raj. The **Maharaja Bahadur** tries to keep himself in direct touch with all his subjects especially the poorer Section and hence he is accessible to all. The Raj is making excellent progress in all directions. **Maharaja Kamakshya Narain Singh** married in February 1936 the niece (sister's daughter) of His Majesty the King of Nepal. **Maharani Sahiba** is the grand-daughter of His Highness **Maharaja Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana**, the late Prime Minister, and the daughter of His Excellency General **Singha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana**; S.M.N.T., S.P.G.D.B., Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of the King of Nepal at the Court of St James, LONDON. The **Yuvaraj Sahib** was born on the 27th January 1938. The **Maharaja Bahadur** is the Vice-President of the **Bihar Landholders' Association** and the **All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha**. He is a Member of the Managing Committee and General Council of the **Rajkumar College**. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the **All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha** which was held last year in **Patna**. He is a Member of the Executive body of the **Bihar War Committee**.

The **Rangarh Raj** is an impartible Raj and like other impartible Estates in the Province of **Bihar**, is governed by the law of Primogeniture, and the other brother or brothers of the proprietors are only entitled to a **Khorposh**. Mr. Justice Markby, the eminent Judge of the **Calcutta High Court**, in deciding an appeal of the Raj on the question of inheritance, observed :—“The dignity of the Raj was at one time in all probability, if not regal, at least Viceregal and by its very nature therefore indivisible”

(III) **YOUNGER BROTHER** —**Maharaj Kumar Lt. Basant Narain Singh**, M.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S. (Lond.), M.A.M.N.H., M.N.G.S. (U.S.A.), is the younger brother of the **Maharaja Bahadur**. He was educated at the **Rajkumar College, Raipur**, and the **Mayo College, Ajmer**. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and a good shot, having bagged several tigers. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the **Bihar Landholders' Association**. He is the Vice-President of the **Rural Reconstruction Association, Hazaribagh**. He is the District Scout Commissioner for **Hazaribagh**. He is the Chief Secretary of the Raj and an Honorary Lieutenant of the 1st Battalion of the **Bihar Regiment**. He has toured in many foreign countries.

(IV). **THE RAJ** :—The Raj approximately comprises an area of 5,000 square miles, having about 3,672 villages. There are about 100,000 tenancies in the Raj with an approximate population of 9 lacs. The total income of the Raj from all sources, including royalties received from coal and other minerals, is about Rs. 15,00,000. Amongst the rich mineral resources of the Raj are mines and forests which have not been fully developed yet, when fully developed the income from royalty is expected to be considerably enhanced. At present there are 55 mineral concessions which are being worked out in the Raj. They consist of coal, mica and limestone. The Raj is trying to render all possible help to Agricultural Exhibition in shape of **Melas**, etc. at **Rangarh** and **Chatra**, the two big centres of the Raj. The Raj owns three Hospitals, one High school, one Middle school and one Primary school and gives monetary help to almost all other schools and dispensaries run by the District Board.

The Raj enjoys the benefits of permanent settlement and pays a Government revenue of Rs. 24,619 besides **Digwari Cess** and police contribution of Rs. 11,991 and Rs. 2,594 respectively. The Income-tax, super-tax and surcharge payable yearly amounts to about Rs. 3,50,000. Besides numerous **Bazar sheds**, irrigation reservoirs and wells, the Raj has constructed various pucca buildings all over the interior, including **Dak Bungalows**, **Schools**, **Dispensaries**, etc.

(V). **THE RAJDHANI** :—The present **Maharaja** has also decided to continue **Padma** as his **Rajdhani**. **Padma** now possesses many of the modern amenities of life such as Government telephone connection, Posts and telegraph office, Raj electric and water supply and telephone system, High School and Hospital. Both the administrative and management offices are now

being held in Padma, for which a new office building has been construction. The office is run very efficiently on proper and systematic lines under experienced and able officers. Some of the recent additions to Padma are the Lady Hallett Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the Hallett Road, which is one of the finest in the Province.

(VI). PUBLIC DONATIONS:—The Raj is well-known for its generosity and has made several liberal contributions to various institutions as well as philanthropy and public utility, amongst which the following recent donations may be mentioned :—

- (a) Rs. 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund.
- (b) Rs. 15,000 to the Leprosy Fund.
- (c) Rs. 10,000 to the Thanks-giving Fund.
- (d) Rs. 14,102 to the Zenana Mission Hospital, Hazaribagh.
- (e) Rs. 40,000 for the Nurses' Ward in the Mission Zenana Hospital, Hazaribagh.
- (f) Rs. 1,00,000 to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.
- (g) Rs. 25,000 to the King George V Memorial Fund.
- (h) Rs. 67,000 for the Indoor Hospital Building at Hazaribagh.
- (i) Rs. 10,000 to the George VI Coronation Fund.
- (j) Rs. 25,000 to the different schools and Hospitals in the Raj.
- (k) Rs. 9,000 to the poor and destitute when the Maharaja Bahadur toured in the Raj in 1939-40.
- (l) Rs. 50,000 to the Viceroy's War purposes Fund.
- (m) Rs. 2,000 to the Bihar Flying Club.

Principal Officers.

1. *Chief Secretary* :—Maharaj Kumar Lt. Basant Narain Singh, M.R.A.S. (Eng.) F.R.E.S ; F.R.H.S. (Lond.); M.A.M.N.H ; M.N.G.S. (U.S.A.)
2. *Dewan* :—Chowdhary Roshan Lal.
3. *Chief Manager* :—Rai Bahadur G. S. Upadhya, B.A.

Superior Officers.

1. *Manager* :—Babu Jugal Kishore Prasad.
2. *Huzur Secretary* :—Thakur Ramkumar Singh.
3. *Secretary for Legal affairs* :—S. N. Roy, Esq., B.A., B.L.
4. *Finance Secretary* :—Sardar Diwan Singh Goindi, G.D.A.
5. *Development Secretary* :—Kunwar Pratap Singh, B.A.
6. *1st Assistant Manager* :—Babu Battaeswar Prasad Singh B.A., B.L.



Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Bagla

RAI BAHADUR RAMESHWAR PRASAD BAGLA, a business magnet and director of a number of concerns : The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd; The Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Ltd., The Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd; The Northern India Oil Industries Ltd., etc.; Was Municipal Commissioner for over nine years and elected unopposed to the Indian Legislative Assembly (Central) in 1931 from the seven cities of U. P., Non-Muhammadian Urban Constituency. He was nominated as an Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931 and was conferred the title of Rai Bahadur in 1934. He is associated with several educational, commercial and charitable institutions and has wide reputation as a philanthropist.



Seth Ram Gopal,

SETH RAM GOPAL, Proprietor, Seth Tara Chand Ram Gopal, firm of Bankers and Dealers in Gold, Silver and Grain Merchants. The Grain firm is registered as Gopi Lall Ram Gopal—born in 1914. Seth Sahib studied upto Intermediate standard in the Agra College. He is a young man of very agreeable disposition and public-spirited gentleman. He is the Secretary of the All-India Marwaree Sammelan, and is very loyal to the Government. Contributed above one hundred to the War Fund—is very fond of wrestling.



CHAUDHRI RAM KRISHEN, Rais and Landlord, Dera Budhu, District Multan, Punjab, was born in 1876. He is a worthy scion of one of the best known and leading Zamindar families of the district with permanent address at Sikanderabad, Tahsil Shujabad. His grandfather, Chaudhri Mool Chand, was an outstanding personality in his time and brought the family into marked prominence by his exemplary loyalty and public spirit. Chaudhri



Ch. Ram Krishen, Rais and Landlord,
Dera Budhu, Distt. Multan

Mool Chand had three sons—Chaudhri Thakar Das, Chaudhri Erupat and Chaudhri Jesa Ram. Chaudhri Ram Krishen is the only son of Chaudhri Erupat. Chaudhri Ram Krishen's father had a liking for Zamindari in preference to all other callings and occupations. He brought up his son in accordance with his own ideal and his labours would appear from results to have hardly gone in vain. By exemplary perseverance and efficient management Chaudhri Ram Krishen has succeeded in nearly doubling the Zamindari and adding considerably to his income. Besides his extensive Zamindari in the Multan District he has substantial landed property in the Amritsar and Delhi Districts and owns shares in some large and prosperous factories. He owns 18,000 *bighas* of land and pays Rs. 9,000 as land revenue. Chaudhri Sahib has proved in every way an eminently worthy member of his illustrious family. He is well up in Urdu and Persian and is liked by the public and the Government alike for his never-failing readiness to utilise every opportunity to serve the public and the Crown. In 1900 he subscribed liberally to the Transvaal War Fund. During the Great War he gave a decent sum for the comfort of soldiers. He and his son Chaudhri Parmanand, also supplied a number of recruits and Sarwans. For his War services he was awarded a Punjab Govern-

ment *Sanad* through the Commissioner, Multan. He was also recipient of certificates from Government for meritorious services against the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience Movements. He has been helping the Administration and the Police in various ways with exemplary energy and devotion, receiving on one occasion a Police certificate with a sword, on another occasion a watch through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. In the course of a highly appreciative letter written to him, Mr. R. C. Jaffreys, Superintendent of Police, observed :— "In due course your many services will receive due appreciation. You were not afraid to risk incurring the ill-feeling of dangerous men." Mr. T. F. Cook, Superintendent of Police, referred, in glowing terms, to the "invaluable assistance" he gave "to the investigation, at the risk of much personal unpopularity and even at some dangers of life in the case of Crown *versus* Chuni Lal." During the Sikanderabad disturbance, when a portion of the city was burnt, he played a most prominent part on the side of law and order at considerable risk of his life. The importance of his work on that occasion was admitted by the Deputy Commissioner in befitting terms. Of his many conspicuous and valuable services to the Government, rendered at no insignificant personal risk and sacrifice, not the least outstanding was that in connection with the campaign of non-payment of Municipal water-tax at Multan in 1930. In the words of Mr. H. H. Dobson, O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Multan, "Chaudhri Ram Krishen of Multan City rendered distinguished services in connection with the recent agitation against the non-payment of water-tax. His intervention at a critical stage resulted in the withdrawal of the opposition by the Hindu-Muslim Panchayat after which large outstanding amounts of the obnoxious tax were recovered with little difficulty. Chaudhri Ram Krishen deserves a consideration of local officers for these services and I hope they will be suitably rewarded in due course." Chaudhri Sahib gave 100 *charpais* and 50 lanterns for sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, for which the Political Agent wrote highly of him to the Commissioner and the Commissioner gave him a befitting certificate. On the occasion of the Royal Silver Jubilee Chaudhri Sahib paid Rs. 1,500 to the Jubilee Fund, the highest amount paid by any individual in the District. He also spent a decent amount for a party at Dera Budhu to no less than one thousand people, including the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Jubilee Garden. Chaudhri Sahib is blessed with three worthy sons—Ch. Parmanand, Ch. Lachhman Das and Ch. Vidya-Bhusan. Chaudhri Ram Krishen's cousins, sons of Ch. Thakardas, have received high education and are holding eminent positions in life. One of them, C. N. Chandra, Esq., I.C.S., is Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, and the second son, Mr. R. C. Chandra, is a B.Sc. in Agriculture and Bar-at-Law and is a Member of the District Board. Ch. Uttam Chand and Chaudhri Takan Das are grandsons of Ch. Jesa Ram. Their father, late Ch. Milkhi Ram, was a Bar-at-Law.



Ram Gopal Trivedy, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Udaipur Mewar.

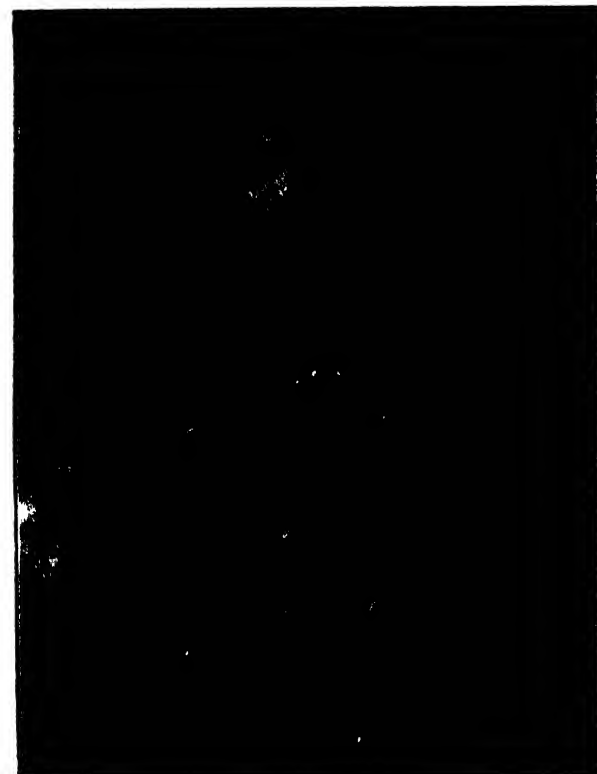
RAM GOPAL TRIVEDY, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur, Mewar. Joined Mewar State service 1921 as Assistant Private Secretary to Heir-apparent. In 1932 went to England as Secretary to Sir Sukhdeo Prasad, Kt., C.I.E., Joint Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference on behalf of Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur. Appointed Private Secretary to H. H. 1935. Awarded Jagir and honours of Jeekara and Gold.

RAM KISHORE, D.S.P. (Retired), Jodhpur State. Born in 1900 in Jodhpur. Belongs to Alwar State whence his father, Dr. Ram Pratap, came to Jodhpur as House Surgeon to the Hewson Hospital. Mr. Ramkishore entered the Police service in 1918 and was raised to the post of D. S. P. in 1936. Was continually given the charge of the combined posts of City Inspector of Police and C. I. D. Inspector at Jodhpur for ten years. It was considered a prize post. Did good work in the following cases.—Jodhpur Treasury Embezzlement case; City Bakra Id case; Nagaur and Jodhpur Sedition cases, Political Dacoity and Conspiracy cases; and case against ex-Kamdar of Maharanee Sahiba, who had embezzled some money. Was duly awarded rewards for these services both by Jodhpur and the Sindh Government. His special taste and consequent work is in the Criminal Investigation Section. He was instrumental in crushing down the activities of the H. S. R. A., an All-India Revolutionary Party, in Jodhpur as well as the Civil Disobedience and No-rent Campaign. In all he holds a total number of 77 Sanads and Certificates, which works up to the figure of three testimonials each year so far, and about 51 rewards of the total value of about Rs. 2,500.



Ram Kishore, Deputy Supdt. of Police, Jodhpur.

RAM LAL B.A., M.B., Retired Home Member, Kalsia State. Born 1882. Was Chief Medical Officer Kalsia State from 1910 to 1934. During Great War worked honorarily as Examiner of Recruits in Jagadhri and State territory. For meritorious War Services mentioned in Commander-in-Chief's Despatch, awarded a Government of India Sanad and a gold watch and chain. For valuable services to State was awarded Khurshid-ul-Sultanat Silver Medal at Birthday Durbar in 1930. Also granted a plot of land on Nazrana in 1933 and made Home Member and a Member of Bench of High Court in 1934. He retired in 1935. Has a house in Sirsa two house plots in Delhi and substantial landed property in Anballa District. Has a son—a Tahsildar in Government service—and a daughter.



Captain Rao Raja Ram Narsin Singh of Patiala

RAM LAL B.A., M.B., Home Member (retired), Kalsia State



CAPTAIN RAO RAJA RAM NARSIN SINGH, of Patiala was born in 1898. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and while there made his mark as a student of exceptional brilliance and a sportsman of the first rank. He has been singularly brilliant at cricket since his early youth and was the doyen of the cricket team of his college. After finishing his education he obtained the King's Commission in the Indian Army and served in the Afghan War of 1919. He is an outstanding figure in Patiala and in every way a worthy scion of the illustrious family to which he belongs.



Kanwal Narayan Bahadur

RAM NARAYAN B.A., Senior Sub-Judge, Punjab. Born 1891. Joined Service 1913. President of Jam Conference, Kapurthala, 1930. Graduate, Government College, Lahore. University Tennis Champion 1911. Son, Kanwal Narayan Bahadur. Father, Rai Achhru Ram, who died recently, was retired Senior Sub-Judge. Landholder in Ludhiana District.



Ram Narain, B.A., Senior Sub-Judge, Punjab.

1870. Ex-member, District Board, Ex-Honorary Magistrate. Awarded a revolver and a Sanad during Great War for recruiting men and money. He also took a War Loan of Rs. 2,500. Has two sons. Elder Mr. Badri Singh is Member, District Board and Ch. Ramnaram Singh practising at Cawnpore Bar



Madanesh Verma, Mg Proprietor, Messrs Ram Pratap & Sons, Ajmer.

MESSRS. RAM PRATAP & SONS, Mundri Mohalla, Ajmer. The Managing Proprietor is Mr. Madanesh Verma, I.Sc. This Firm is Certified Contractors to Railways, Government, P. W. D and Municipality. The Firm enjoys good reputation for punctuality, efficiency and honesty of dealings. Enjoys reputation for sound finances and undertakes contracts for buildings, Woodwork of all sorts, especially Furniture and for Electric Installation

RAMPUR ESTATE.-- SHREE SHREE MOHAN BRAJRAJ SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Rampur Estate, Rampurgarh,



Shree Shree Mohan Brajraj Singh Deo, Zamindar of Rampur Estate

District Sambalpur, Orissa, represents the warrior clan of Gharwar Thakur, who over 400 years ago came from their original home, Mandabijorpur, U. P. and established the Kingdom of Rampur. At first, the land was a full tract of forest. Dacoits were playing then nuisance. After subduing them with great difficulties they brought tenants from different places and made them settle here. Very few people of aborigine class are to be seen in the Estate. It comprises 100 villages and a very large tract of forest. The Takoh is only Rs. 5,473/2/- Rampur Garh is dedicated to Goddess Ramchandi and is a famous place of pilgrimage during the Ramnaram festival held under the auspices of the Zamindar. The Estate is a prosperous industrial place on account of the Rampur Colliery and the Ib River Colliery. The mineral worked on a commercial scale is fine clay. At Brajrajnagar, called after the Zamindar, is established the Orient Paper Mills Ltd., by Seth Ghanashyam Das Birla. It is 3 miles from Rampur Garh, a finely electrified locality.

The Zamindar is a practical man and a popular figure in his Estate. He takes keen and active interest in the welfare of his people and the Estate. His middle brother, Shreeman H. K. Singh Deo Pattayat and the younger Lal Birbhadro Singh Deo are both now helping him.



Rai Bahadur Ram Ratan, of Dehra Dun.

RAI BAHADUR RAM RATAN, Founder of the Firm of Rai Bahadur Ram Ratan Prem Nath, Government and Army Contractors, Dehra Dun, born 1866. Rendered meritorious services in N.-W. Frontier and during Great War. Took to business after retirement from Government Service in 1918. His son, Rai Bahadur Prem Nath, is now ably managing the affairs of the firm.



R. B. Prem Nath, Dehra Dun.

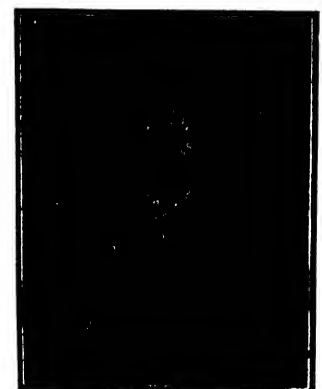


Rai Bahadur Ram Sahai, of Amritsar.

RAM SAHAI, RAI BAHADUR, Secretary and Engineer, Beawar, Municipal Committee. Born 1882. Is a resident of Amritsar. Passed Upper Subordinate Class, Thomason College, Roorki, in 1903. Joined service in 1903 at Ajmer. Officiated as Executive Engineer, Indore C.P.W.D., and Construction Division, Delhi. Was in charge of Banas Bridge near Deoli from 1935 to 1937. Was made Rai Bahadur in 1937.

MAHANT RAM SAHAI GIRI, Mahant of Maro, in District Drug, C. P., is the most prominent personality of the Ilaga and is highly esteemed throughout the Province.

He was Honorary Magistrate for eighteen years, was Chairman, Local Board, and Member, Legislative Council. He is a loyal and prominent citizen and is recipient of several Honours and Sanads from Government. He pays annually Rs. 3,000 as Takoli. The Mahants are Shivaitees and as such are Sannyasis



Mahant Ram Sahai Giri, Mahant of Maro, District Drug.

or Gosayees. They originally hailed from Hariana, U. P. In the eighteenth century they spread the cult of Shiva worship in C. P. and established themselves in Mungeli in the Bilaspur District. They owned proprietary rights in 175 villages and the subsequent changes are matters of history. Shivsharan Giri has been adopted as successor and Chela to the present Mahant. The Mahant is an adept in the Yogic art of curing diseases and does the work purely as a matter of charity.

RAM SARAN DAS, THE HON'BLE, RAI BAHADUR, LALA, C.I.E., Member, Council of State, 1, Egerton Road, Lahore. Born at Lahore in November, 1876. Educated at Government College, Lahore. Is son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram and belongs to a very ancient family, whose members were in power for several generations before Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign in the Punjab. His grandfather was the General of the Army during the period of the Bhangi Kingdom and also held the command of the famous gun *Zamzama*. The Rai Bahadur is a worthy scion of the distinguished family and is one of the leading Zamindars and Industrialists of the Province. He is a Member, Lahore District Board; was Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1912-20; Member, Lahore Municipal Committee, for over 15 years; Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London, Director, Imperial Bank of India; Member, Indian Defence Advisory Committee; Chairman, Advisory Committee, Central Bank of India, Ltd. (Punjab Branches); Member, U. P. Industrial Banking Enquiry Committee; Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers (Punjab Branch); Director, British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore; Government Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; Director, Adarsh Chitra Ltd.; Governor, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore; Ex-Chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Delegate to the Northern India Chamber of Commerce to the Associated Chambers of British Empire Federation Session in London, 1933; Member, All-India Landholders' Association; President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha; Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development, Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Lahore; Director, Punjab Matches, Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Member, Punjab Government Development Board; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Punjab Hindu Sabha;

President, Managing Committee, Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore, Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi, and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; Director, O. K. Works, Lahore; Member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore; has subscribed over eight lakhs of rupees in charities and takes a very keen interest in public activities.



Mrs. Karan Devi
Wife of Ram Sharan Das, son of
Lala Suraj Bhan, of Sadabad.

RAM SHARAN DAS, son of Lala Suraj Bhan, of Tehsil Sadabad in the District of Muttra, was born on 20th August 1920 at Sadabad. He owns a good deal of house and landed property paying the Government revenue of Rs. 5,000 nearly. He is loyal to the Government and is helping it to the best of his ability by contributing liberally. He has one son one year old.



Capt. Kumar Ram Singh.

RAM SINGH, KUMAR, Captain, Company Commander, Sardar Infantry, Jodhpur. Born, 4th April, 1908. He belongs to the Estate Hariadana in the State and is the second son of Thakur Jaswant Singhjee. He obtained his diploma from Mayo College in 1926, Small Arms in 1934 and Field Works at Nahan in 1932.

LT.-COL. SIRDAR RAM SINGH SAHIB, M.L.C., Shahzadpur, District Ambala.

(Photo and Biography not received.)

JAMADAR BHUMIA RAM SINGHJI of Thikana Rajgarh in Malwa Agency, Central India, Indore, is a worthy representative of an ancient and historic family. The founder of the Thikana was Nanaji. In 1560 he accompanied Emperor Akbar to Malwa

and there, with considerable dash and bravery, defeated the nobles belonging to the Mangari Sect. For this act of loyalty and valour the Emperor established him on the Gaudee of Rajgarh in 1561 and also presented to him the villages of Maheshwar, Dharanpore, Lawani and Nalchha Betina along with various gifts of honour including Danka, Nishan, Chhari, Abdagiri and Jari Poshak, etc. In 1830 the Government of India conferred on the possessor of Rajgarh the hereditary title of Jamadar Bhumia and hereditary monthly allowance of Rs. 30. The Estate also had the honour of being admitted as "guaranteed" by Sir John Malcolm. Jamadar Bhumia Ram Singhji, representing the twelfth generation from the founder of the Thikana, succeeded his uncle, Jamadar Bhumia Ratan Singhji on the 5th April 1930. He is a Sanchora Chowhan Rajput. His only son, Kunwar Fatebhan Singhji, was born on the 5th January 1935. The Thikana holds from the Government of India on prescriptive rights Mouja Rajgarh, Dhal and Majara Bekaha, Palasmal, Jamanda, Devjhiri and Junakhera covering an area of 26 square miles and yielding an annual income of Rs. 6,000. He also holds possession of Mouja Bhawania Bujurg, Jamanjhiri including its Mazara Kalibel, Mugutpura, covering an area of about 5½ square miles and yielding an income of about Rs. 4,000 from Dhar State. He has civil and criminal powers. Similarly he holds from



Jamadar Bhumia Ram Singhji of Thikana Rajgarh (C. I.)

the Indore Durbar the villages Helababar, Bhedlya Buzurg, Majara Bhawantalai, Nimgarh, covering 4½ miles in area and yielding an income of about Rs. 400. He has civil and criminal powers. The total area of the Rajgarh Estate is 36 square miles, population 1072 and annual income Rs 10,400. He was awarded medals by the Government of India on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee in 1935 and 'Their Majesties' Coronation in 1937.



Mehta Ranjit Muljee,
Jodhpur

MEHTA RANJIT MULJEE, Puisne Judge No. 1, Jodhpur. Born, 1946 Sambat Sawan Sudi Chouth. Belongs to the ancient Mutsaddi family of Jodhpur Raj which is honourably connected with the Raj for over 200 years. After graduating in Arts and Law, Mehta Ranjit Muljee was appointed Hakim in 1913 and after holding other posts has risen to be Senior Puisne Judge in Jodhpur Chief Court. His work in special case of murder was much appreciated by His Highness. He was Chairman, Municipal Board for 8 years from 1930 to 1938. Is representative of the Jodhpur Government on Sambhar Samlat Board. Has two sons—Mr. Gopal Mul Mehta and Mr. Kishan Mul Mehta.

(Kayastha Bhatnagar) family. Grandfather was Minister of the State. Father, Thakur Bhimi Singh, was District Magistrate. Possesses Jagir and landed property. Has worked out several dacoities, burglaries, murders and heinous offences. Has one minor son named Jagat Singh.



Thakur Ranjit Singh
Istimrardar of the Goela Estate

THAKUR RANJIT SINGH, Istimrardar of the Goela Estate, in Ajmer-Merwara (Rajputana), is a Jodha Rajput with a fairly ancient lineage and history of which the family may well be proud. Goela is situated on the verge of the Deoli-Nasirabad Road, and is about thirty-three miles from Ajmer. It was got by force of arms by Kunwar Durjan Sal of Barli. Kunwar Durjan Sal was a towering personality in his times. A worthy descendant of his, Thakur Laxman Singh of Goela, rendered very valuable assistance to the Jaipur Durbar and in recognition of his services was rewarded with the village of Ghareda by the Durbar. Thakur Magan Singh, father of the present Istimrardar, was in every way a worthy descendant of the family. The present Istimrardar, Thakur Ranjit Singh, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is in every way a chip of the old block. His hobbies are shooting and driving.



Kanwar Ranjit Singh, Sahiwala
Udaipur, Mewar

THAKUR RANJIT SINGHJEE of Thikana Maldas, in the Jodhpur State, was born in Samvat 1960 Katak Badi Choudas. He is a Mertia Rathore of Marwar. The Thikana was granted by Maharaj Man Singhjee to Thakur Shiam Singhjee for the exceedingly brave, useful and meritorious services rendered during the fight between Awa and Jodhpur. Thakur Shiam Singhjee was the younger brother of Thakur Shiwanath Singhjee of Riyan. Both were sons to the same father, Thakur Briddh Singhjee of Riyan. Thikana Maldas has always been loyal to the Raj and has ever been rendering good services to the State. The Thikana was founded in Samvat 1892. The Thikana enjoys Ekewri Tazim and Bah-Pasao Kurab and it is Be-Talbi. Thakur Shaim Singhjee, on his death, was succeeded by Thakur Lachhman Singhjee, who proved in every way a worthy member of this historic family. On his passing away Thakur Lachhman Singhjee was succeeded by his worthy son Thakur Ranjit Singhjee, the present Proprietor of Thikana Maldas. Thakur Ranjit Singh possesses a charming personality and enjoys the esteem and affection of all classes of people for his many esteemable qualities of head



Thakur Ranjit Singhjee, of Thikana
Maldas.

and heart. He has been wielding immense influence in social circles. He is an unfailing friend of the poor. He has three sons, Kunwar Ganpat Singhjee, Kunwar Karan Singhjee and Kunwar Bhawani Singhjee. The eldest, Kunwar Ganpat Singhjee, has been adopted as Thakur of Rian. Thakur Gordhan Singhjee is the younger brother of Thakur Ranjit Singhjee. He has three sons, Hanuman Singhjee, Sagat Singhjee and Kan Singhjee.

RAMUNNI MENNON, THE HON. DEWAN BAHADUR SIR K., kt., MA (Cantab), ex-Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Vepery, Madras. Born, 14th September, 1872. Educated at Madras and Cambridge Universities. Served as Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras; Fellow, Madras University, 1921-28; Syndic, Madras University for many years, acted as Registrar, Madras University, Member, University Inspection Commission, represented Madras University at Universities' Congress, Edinburgh. Is a nominated Member, Council of State, since 1934.



Kunwar Ranzor Singh, Nahan,
Sirmoor State

KUNWAR RANZOR SINGH SAHIB, son of Rajkumar Surjan Singh Sahib, Rans of Nahan, Sirmoor State, was born in 1873. He is the cousin of H. H. the Maharaja of Sirmoor State and is the biggest Jagirdar and landlord in the State. He owns also large landed property in Simla and Amballa Districts. Having discharged the duties of District Magistrate and Collector in the State with marked efficiency for seven long years, Kunwar Sahib is now a Judge in the Ejlaz Khas (High Court), in which exalted capacity he has already given a highly creditable account of himself. He rendered valuable services during the Great War as his late revered father had done during the Mutiny in 1857. He is author of a history of the Sirmoor State and its Rulers, which has been much appreciated by the Chief and the public. He is also the Managing Director of the Nahan National Bank, Nahan.

RAO, THE HON. MR. E. RAGHAVENDRA, Bar-at-Law, Member for Civil Defence, Viceroy's Executive Council, New Delhi and Simla. Educated at Bilaspur and England. Practised in Bilaspur. President, Provincial

Congress Committee; elected Member of C. P. Legislative Council, 1924-37, twice Minister, C. P. Government, appointed Home Member, 1930, Acting Governor, 1936, elected Member, C. P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Interim Chief Minister, C. P. Government, April to July, 1937; Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1939-41, appointed Member for Civil Defence, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1941.



Sardar Mian Raof Mohammad
Khan, Jagirdar of Bhopal

SARDAR MIAN RAOF MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB, Jagirdar of Bhopal, son of late Nawabzada Mian Lateef Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur was born in 1885. His grandfather, Nawab Nazir-ud-Dowla Unnaodula Baqi Mohammad Khan Bahadur, Bakhshi Nasrat-i-Jang, was married to Her Highness Nawab Shahjehan Begum Sahiba, Crown of India, G.C.S.I. His ancestors migrated from Afghanistan, with Nawab Dost Mohammad Khan, Founder of Bhopal State. In the time of Mutiny, 1857, his ancestors helped the Government and the State to the best of their power and these services of loyalty were acknowledged by the Political Officers from time to time. The famous book "Tazkira-i-Baqi" contains the whole autobiography of the ancestors of his family. Sardar's marriage took place with the daughter of Nawab Mohammad Hyder Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Ferozjang, of Basoda, C. I. He is blessed by six sons and three daughters. The eldest son being Sahibzada Shuja'at Mohammad Khan, who passed his Diploma from the Daly (Chiefs') College, Indore, was the best sportsman of his time in Central India. His marriage also took place with the daughter of the present Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Haidargarh, Basoda, Central India.

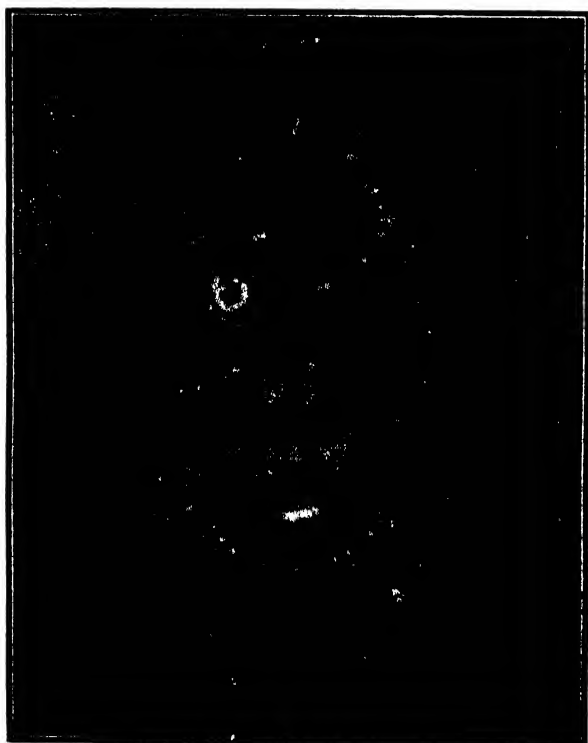
MAHARAJ RATTAN SINGHJEE OF RAOTI, son of Maharaj Fateh Singhji, C.S.I., grandson of Maharaj Zorawar Singhji and great-grandson of His Highness the Maharaj Sahib Takht Singhji Sahib Bahadur, in the Jodhpur State, Fort Officer of Jodhpur, is about 54 years of age. The house has the privilege of wearing Diamond on feet and other honours bestowed on members of the Ruling family. He was Home Minister in the Kishangarh State in 1908 and Assistant Home Minister in Jodhpur in 1916. In both these responsible capacities he gave a creditable account of himself. He is exceedingly fond of polo, pig-sticking and squash, and inspite of having broken his fifty-one bones in polo and pig-sticking, still continues playing the games. He was honoured with Coronation Medals in 1902 and 1911. He had the pleasure and privilege of accompanying Sir Partap to England at the Coronation Durbar. Maharaj Ratan Singhjee possesses a charming personality and enjoys the esteem and affection of all classes of people for his high character, wide culture and charming manners. Throughout his pretty long period of office he had discharged his duties with commendable zeal and rare abilities. He is respected by one and all for his many esteemable qualities of head and heart. He is always ready to lend a helping hand for the good and welfare of the public. He has three sons.



Maharaj Ratan Singhji, of Raoti, Jodhpur State.

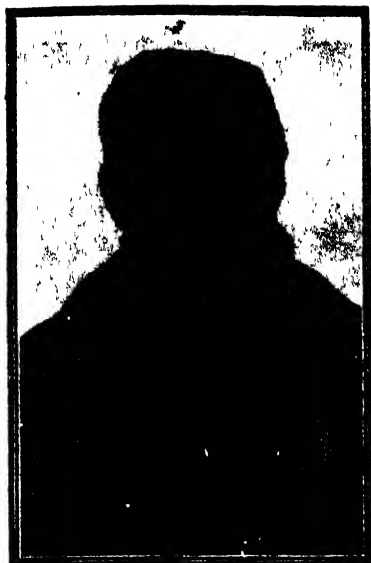
RAY, KALINATH, Editor, *The Tribune*, Lahore. Born, 1878 in Jessore District (Bengal). Joined the *Bengalee*, Calcutta, as Sub-Editor, 1900, in charge of the paper during Sir Surendranath Banerjee's absence in England; Editor, *The Panjabee*, 1915-17; Editor, *The Tribune* since 1917. Prosecuted for sedition in connection with Martial Law and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, April, 1919, which sentence was subsequently reduced to three months.

THAKUR RAWAT SINGHJI OF THIKANA AHOR, in Jodhpur State, is in every way a worthy representative of his illustrious ancestors, with whom the eventful history of this ancient Thikana is so gloriously associated. This Thikana is in Pargana Jalore of Jodhpur State, and enjoys First Class Judicial Powers. Its income is Rs. 28,750



Thakur Rawat Singhji of Thikana Ahor, Jodhpur State.

annually in terms of Rekh. The Thikana is invested with the distinctions of 'Dovri-Tazim' and 'Hath-ka-Kurb'. Ahor was given as a reward to Champawat Jagannath Singhji for his heroic struggle with his Kunwar Ranchhod Dasji on the side of Maharaja Ajit Singhji of Jodhpur in Samvat 1763. In Samvat 1787 Thakur Ranchhod Dasji received from Maharaja Ajit Singhji the villages of Guda, Chardi, Pavta, Mor, and Morli, as reward for his brave fight for the Maharaja at Ahmedabad. In Samvat 1811 Thakur Beharidasji was rewarded with the villages Bhagli, Bhaiswara, by Maharaja Bijay Singhji, for his strenuous fight for the Raj against Bikaner and Kishengarh. He also received for valuable services a Jagir of Rs. 40,000 from the Kotah Durbar. In the Mutiny of 1857 Thakur Jaswant Singhji considerably helped the British Government and the Jodhpur Durbar. He was rewarded by the Durbar with 'Haathi-Siropas' and 'Hath-ka-Kurb', and by the Government with a bungalow at Erinpura Cantonment. He also arrested the notorious dacoit Gajeya of Marwar. Thakur Bhawan Singhji, father of the present Thakur, was well-known for his spiritual eminence. The present Thakur has two sons. The elder Kunwar Narpal Singh promises to be a worthy scion of the family. He and the second son Kunwar Man Singh are being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.



Acharya Sir Profulla Chandra Ray,
Kt., C.I.E., Calcutta

RAY, ACHARYA SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edm.), Ph.D. (Cal.), late Senior Professor of Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta, and Founder and Director of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta. Born, 1861. Educated at Calcutta and Edinburgh Universities; Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc., 1887, Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta University, 1908. Hon. D.Sc., Durham University, 1912, President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society.

RAZA ALI, SAYED, SIR, Kt., C.B.F., B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., "Raza Lodge," Civil Lines, Moradabad. Born 1882. Practised at Moradabad, 1908, returned to U.P. Legislative Council, 1912, 1916 and 1920, participated in Cawnpore Mosque agitation, participated in Swaraj and Khilafat Movements, Member of Council of State 1921-26, elected Member of Delhi University Court, President, All-India Muslim League, Bombay Session 1924, Member, Government of India's Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26, and Substitute Delegate, Government of India's Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1929, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, 1935-38, Elected Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1939.

REGE, MEGHASHYAM BHAGWANTRAO, B.A., LL.B., Indore. Born, 1888. Connected with Sarmandal Goud Saraswat Brahman family of Indore. Joined Indore State Service in 1913. Practised as Pleader in Central Provinces at Khandwa from 1923 to 1930. Again taken by the Indore State in 1930 as Public Prosecutor and Legal Adviser. Appointed Puisne Judge of High Court, Indore, in 1938. Was Professor of Law at Holkar College from 1931 to 1938. Was connected with Co-operative Movement in Indore as Sarpanch of Paraspar Sahakari Pedhi and Chairman of the Premier Co-operative Bank, Indore. Is Chairman of Bhandari High School Trust and Nath Mandir Trust.



Meghashyam Bhagwantrao Reger,
B.A., LL.B., Indore



Khan Rahmat Ullah Khan, Jodhpur.

KHAN RAHMAT ULLAH KHAN, a first-class Tazim Sardar of Jodhpur (Rajputana) Born, 1904. Was educated at Muslim University, Aligarh. Was sometimes Sardar-in-Waiting to Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and Shri Maharaneepi Sahiba, sent to several States with State Deputations and had been an Honorary Magistrate for over 15 years. Was elected Municipal Commissioner for 9 years. Was appointed Member, Jawahar Khana, by His Highness. Had been invariably member to all the committees formed for public good since 1926. Has been enjoying hereditary Hath-ka-Kurb and double Tazim and is the only Mohammadan 1st Class Sardar in the State. Khan Sahib's family has a reputation for meritorious services both for the British Empire and Jodhpur Durbar. One of his forefathers, Khan Hindal Khan rendered invaluable military services to Maharaja Man Singh Sahib for which he was granted the highest honour and was styled as Kakaji "uncle" (signifying honour mixed with affection). His grandfather, Khan Bahadur Khan Bhaiya Faiz

Ullah Khan, was Chief Minister in Jodhpur and was called Bhaiya (brother) by His Highness the Maharaja Jaswant Singh Sahib. His father, Khan Hamid Ullah Khan, was a Minister in the State. The present Head of the House, Khan Rahmat Ullah Khan, is a man of refined tastes and of religious inclinations. He has been very recently to Karbala, Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. Amongst his hobbies may be mentioned Shooting. Has got one son, Kunwar Barkat Ullah Khan, a member of Sardar Club and J. Ry. European Institute.



KHAN BAHADUR CHAUDHRI RIASAT ALI KHAN,

B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate, Gujranwala, son of Chaudhri Ghulam Qadir Chaththa, Rais and Landlord, Ahmednagar.

Born, 1896. Grandfather served Government in Sikh War.

Family mentioned in Punjab Chiefs. Chaudhri Riasat Ali Khan has been a President of Gujranwala Municipality, a member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, Punjab Resources and Retrenchment Committee, Punjab Government Selection Boards for the P. C. M. S., and Punjab Health Service; a Provincial Visitor of Jails, is at present Honorary Secretary, District Red Cross Society; Senior Vice-President, District Dehat Sudhar Committee; Joint-Manager, Islamia High School; Non-official Visitor of local Jail; a member of the Provincial Price Control Board, Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry, Provincial War Board and District War Committee; Chairman, District War Publicity Committee and Chief Air Warden for the city of Gujranwala. Received Sanads for services to Red Cross Society and also in connection with settlement operations. Elected to the Provincial Legislature (since 1920) practically unopposed, his opponent withdrawing at the eleventh hour.

Khan Bahadur Ch Riasat Ali Khan, B.A.,
LL.B., M L A., Advocate, Gujranwala.



RIJHHONI ESTATE.—MAHARAJ SHREE

RAO MAHANDRAO SINGHJEE DEO of

Rijhhoni in the Dholpur State and Thikana Khairla (Gwalior). The Estate of Rijhhoni

is 36 square miles in area with a population of 3,500 souls. The Estate was founded by Maharaj Mohandasjee, the second son of Maharaj Gopaldasjee of Karauli. The present Maharaj is nineteenth from his dynasty. The Estate is mountainous and fit for cultivation in the slopes. The chief Kharif crops are rice, cotton, sugarcane and bajra and the chief Rabi crops are wheat, barley, juar, dhania and rye. An important forest produce is gum. There is one institution only for education which is in good condition.



ROBERTS, SIR WIL-

LIAM, B.SC., Kt., C.I.E.,

M.L.A., Parliamentary

Private Secretary;

Punjab British Cotton Growing

Association Farm, Khanewal,

District Multan. Born, 17th

February 1884. Anglesey, North

Wales. Educated in University

of Wales, B.Sc. in 1906 with 1st

Class Honours in Chemistry.

Indian Agricultural Service, 1906-21. For sometime Principal, Agricul-

tural College, Lyallpur. Member, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18;

Associate Member for Punjab on Royal Commission on Agriculture,

1927-28; Member, Bahawalpur Committee, 1931-32; Adviser, Japanese Tariff Committee,

1933-34; Managing Director, B.C.G.A. Punjab, Ltd., Nili Factories Ltd., Sind, etc. Author

of "Text book of Punjab Agriculture".



Maharaj Shree Rao Mahandrao Singhjee Deo, Rais,
Rijhhoni Estate (Dholpur State).



Sir William Roberts, Khanewal,
Distt Multan.

KANWAR ROSHAN LAL MEHTA, Udaipur (Mewar). Born, 1968 B. S. Educated up to LL.B. The Palace-Jananideorhi Darogaship in his family since 1292 B. S. Jagirdar in Udaipur State. Held post of District Magistrate, now District Munsiff, Udaipur. He is popular with the public and authorities.



Kanwar Roshan Lal Mehta
Udaipur

ROSHAN MAL, MATHUR, B.A., LL.B., Hakim and 1st Class Magistrate, Jaitaran, Jodhpur State. Born, 1908. Obtained First Class First in LL.B., of Allahabad University. Received Jaipur Gold Medal in B.A., and Lumsden Gold Medal, Sir Richard Gold Medal and Ram Mohan Gold Medal in LL.B. Awarded Rs. 500 by Jodhpur Government for a Note on boundary dispute between Jodhpur and Sirohi States. Joined State Service, Assistant in Ijlas-i-Khas, in 1933. Address: Naya Bas, Jodhpur.

Roshan Mal Mathur, B.A.,
LL.B., Jaitaran, Jodhpur State

ROY, M. N., Communalist Leader, Dehradun. Married to Evelina, a Mexican Revolutionary. Was involved in Meerut and Cawnpore Conspiracy cases, Associate of Lenin and Trotsky in Russia. Met Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese Leader, proceeded from China to Philippines; invited to Mexico, sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment for "Waging War against the King", released, 1936; is a recognised authority on Marxism.



M. N. Roy, Dehra Dun

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIE, K.C.I.E., Kt, B.Sc., A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E. M.I.N.S.T.E. (India), J.P., Director-General of Munitions (Production), Supply Department, Calcutta. Born, 9th January, 1887. Educated at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University. Appointed Assistant

Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, 1913; Resident Engineer, 1919; Assistant Secretary to the Agent, 1920, Deputy Agent Junior, 1922; Controller of Stores, 1923, services lent to the O. R. Railway, 1925, Deputy Agent Senior, 1925; Offg. Agent, G. I. P. Railway, 1926; confirmed, 1927, appointed Member, Engineering, Railway Board, 1928; Chief Commissioner of Railways 1929-40, President, Institute of Engineers (India), 1933-34, appointed Director-General of Munitions (Production), Supply Department, July 1940.



Rustomji Naserwanji Tankariwala.

RUSTOMJI NASERWANJI TANKARIWALA. Born in October 1870. Was first employed in Political Department in 1895, and worked as Head Clerk in Bikaner, Deoli and Bharatpur Agencies and in Udaipur and Jodhpur Residencies. Retired on pension from Government Service in 1930. Then joined service as Superintendent, Finance Department, Jaipur State. In 1931 Udaipur Durbar appointed him as General Manager of State Ginning Factories with 5 Cotton Presses. Worked there for 8 years with ability, success and popularity. Has

one daughter and two sons. Elder son Sohrabji is employed in Irrigation Department, Udaipur, and younger son Framji serving as Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Indore State.

KHAN SAHIB MOHAMMAD SA'ADAT ALI KHAN, Rais-i-Azam and Hony. Magistrate, Lahore, belongs to the well-known ancient family of Khalil Pathans of Shahjahanpur whose ancestors held exalted ranks under the Moghal Emperors and the Nawab Nazim of Oudh at the Delhi Court and subsequently rendered valuable services to the British Government in India. His grandfather, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Barkat Ali Khan, a well known and respected leader of Muslims, was born in 1821, entered Government service in 1847 and retired after a distinguished career in 1882. He had the unique distinction of serving under the command of Sir (afterwards Lord) John Lawrence and his services were fittingly recognised by the Government by conferment of Special Khillat, title and the grant of land in 1868. At the Delhi Kaisari Darbar in 1877 he was awarded a Kaisari Medal and in the Jubilee Darbars of 1887 and 1897 and the Coronation Darbar of 1903 he was a State guest. He was Vice-President of Lahore Municipal Committee, a Fellow of the University of the Punjab and a Trustee of Aligarh College. A Hall named after him was erected in the Aligarh College and also at Lahore. In 1868 he organised the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab, and was its Hony. General Secretary. The Shahi Mosque, Golden Mosque and Taksali Gate Mosque were restored to the Muslim Community through his efforts. After his retirement he devoted his energies to the advancement of the community in matters educational, social and moral. He encouraged English education amongst Muslims and was deservedly called the Sir Sayad of the Punjab. Khan Mohammad Bashir Ali Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Mohammad Barkat Ali Khan, was born in 1857, entered Government service, as Tehsildar, in 1882 and after serving as Judge, Small Causes Court, retired from Baluchistan in 1909. In recognition of his meritorious services to the Government he was appointed Civil Judge and Hony. E.A.C. at Lahore. He rendered substantial aid in the Great War and was a member of the Managing Committee of the Punjab War Association. He was Hony. General Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islamia Punjab, Lahore, and Local Sub-Committee of the Muslim University, Aligarh.

Khan Sahib Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, son of Khan Bashir Ali Khan, is the present torch-bearer of the family. Born in 1879, received his education at Lahore and at M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Keeping the high traditions of his ancestors, he takes very keen interest in educational, social, religious and moral uplift of the society and his co-religionists in particular. He is very popular due to his noble, unassuming and ideal character amongst his community. He is Hony. General Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore, since 1921, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the Masjid Shahid Shahaalmi Gate, and Masjid Shah Chiragh were restored to the Anjuman-i-Islamia by the Government. One of the notable achievements of his term as General Secretary of Anjuman-i-Islamia is the restoration and considerable repairs of the unique Shahi Mosque, Lahore. He was nominated as Member of the Lahore Municipal Committee in 1927 and was appointed as an Hony. Magistrate in 1931. He is the Member of the Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh, President of the Aligarh Old Boys' Association, Lahore, and Life Member of the Northern India Flying Club. He was President of the Coronation Committee Lahore and was awarded a Medal in 1937. In recognition of his meritorious services both to the Government and the public, title of "Khan Sahib" was conferred upon him in 1938. A certificate of Life Patron of Boy Scouts Association, Punjab Branch, was granted to him by His Excellency the Chief Scout, Punjab, in 1939. He is a great philanthropist and feels delighted in helping the poor and the needy. He has rendered valuable services in the present War both with men and money.

SADULLA, THE HON. MAULVI SAIYID SIR MUHAMMAD, M. A., B. L., Chief Minister of Assam, Shillong. Born, 1886. Educated at Gauhati and Calcutta. Served as Professor for some time and later on joined the Bar. Was Member, Assam Legislative Council and Minister of Assam Government, 1924-29: Member, Executive Council, Assam, 1929-30.

SACHETI, HIRACHAND, SETH, Landlord, Banker and Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer. A businessman of integrity and a citizen of loyal sentiments. Proprietor of ancient firm Birdhichand Gulabchand. Founder of Ratanchand Sacheti Factory and the well-known Sacheti Hosiery Factory Beawar, the premier of its kind in Rajputana. Promoter of Jain Pathshala which was subsequently raised to the status of Middle School and later on to a full-fledged Recognised High School mainly by his own efforts and was President upto 1938. Manager of Jain Swetamber Sambhavnath Temple and connected Temples. Contributes to all the funds of public utility and is a keen educationalist, philanthropist and devout religious worker. Member, District Board from 1917 to 1925. Constructed a big Sarai opposite Railway Station free for Jain Swetambers. Seth Saheb has five sons. Kr. Ratanchand, Jatanchand B. COM (Agra), Daulatchand, Kushalchand and Inderchand, who are looking after the businesses jointly.



Seth Hirschand Sacheti, Ajmer.



Liaqat Hussain

SADDIQ HUSSAIN AND LIAQAT HUSSAIN, Proprietors of the Firm of same name, landlords, house proprietors, glass bangle manufacturers, Firozabad. Mr. Liaqat Hussain is treasurer, Jamul-Ahrar and his youngest brother Sakhawat Hussain is Member, Municipal Board. Mr. Saddiq Hussain has 2 sons, Mohammad Rafiq and Shafiq Ahmad, both are graduates of Muslim University, Aligarh

SH. SAIFUR-REHMAN, Ludhiana

(Photo and Biography not received)

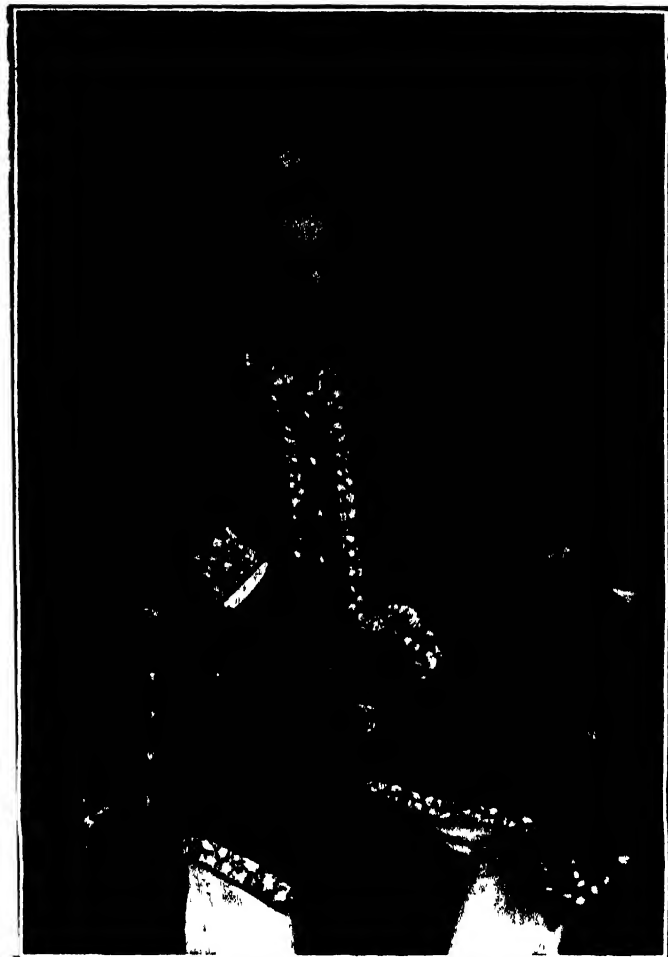
RAJA SYED SAJID HUSSAIN, M.A (Edin), M.L.A., Raja of Kotwara. Born, 1910. Married 1937, Princess Selma, grand-daughter of Sultan Murad V. Kotwara Raj was established by Rajas Gopal Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B. C. Deobunder and Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of a world trade) also remained capitals. This family once ruled India from Cambay to China. In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam. In 1680, Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzeb, but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779. The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Buksh Khan. (1827-57) became extinct. His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain, a prince of Yaman. Their son was the grandfather of the present Raja/ Recreation Riding. Private Secretary: L. S. Harooray, B.A. Addresses Anhalwara Palace, Kotwara Raj and Kotwara House, Lucknow.



Raja Syed Sajid Hussain, M.A (Edin), M.L.A., Raja of Kotwara.

RUKN-UD-DAULAH SHAMSHER JANG NAWAB MOHAMMAD SAJJAD ALI KHAN of Karnal is the recognised head of the Mandal-i-Nausherwanis, commonly known as the Mandals of Karnal. They belong to the ruling Nausherwani family of Kharan in Baluchistan, and claim direct descent from Nausherwan, the well-known Emperor of Persia.

Malik Mahmud Khan *alias* Qutb-ud-Din Khan was their first ancestor who came over to India in the reign of Khilji Kings and rose to the Governorship of Multan. When Bahlol Lodhi ousted the Khilji dynasty and became Emperor of Delhi, he invited Malik Mahmud Khan, who was a trusted friend of his, to assume the Governorship of Samana and thus the family came to settle in that place.



Rukn-ud-Daulah Shamsheer Jang Nawab Mohammad Sajjad Ali Khan of Karnal.

During the confusion which marked the close of the seventeenth century, the Mandals, pressed by the Sikhs under Banda, their Bairagi leader, moved from Samana to the neighbourhood of Pihowah on the Saraswati stream. The remains of one of their forts are still to be seen at Murtazapur, between Pihowah and Thanesar. In 1779 Prince Farkhunda Bakht of Delhi granted the parganas of Muzaffarnagar, Shoran and Charthawal in the Jumna Doab, under the seal of Nawab Majid-ud-Daulah, the Prime Minister, to Sher-ud-Din Khan, a great-grandson of Mahmud Khan in the twelfth degree, who had helped the Imperial forces against the Maharattas and saved the life of the Prince on one occasion. Now they left the Thanesar tract and settled at Jarauda in the vicinity of Muzaffarnagar. On Sher-ud-Din Khan's death in 1789, the above-mentioned parganas were given to his brother, Mohammadi Khan, by Daulat Rao Scindhia on condition of maintaining a body of 200 horsemen for military service. The titles of Rukn-ud-Daulah Shamsheer Jang Bahadur, with a Jagir of six villages, were also conferred by the Emperor for his personal services as a General in the Moghul Army. In 1806 Mohammadi Khan, his nephew and cousin, were

induced, in accordance with the policy of Lord Lake, to accept a Jagir of sixty villages in the Karnal Pargana, in exchange of their estates in the Doab, and Mohammadi Khan was further allowed to retain a Jagir of Rs. 6,000 a year in Muzaffarnagar which had been assigned to him personally for services rendered, and eventually the Mandals adopted Karnal as their permanent home.

In 1857 Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, grandfather of the present Nawab, rendered loyal services and gave valuable assistance during the Mutiny, which were duly acknowledged in a letter from Lord Canning to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in the following terms:— "His Lordship is of opinion that the liberality of Government in the acknowledgment of the Nawab's services should be as unstinted as his support and assistance have been unhesitating. The Nawab's services have been most valuable as testified to by all officers, both Civil and Military, who have had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject. From the first the Nawab openly and fearlessly espoused the cause of the British Government and his acts have been throughout in accordance with his professions. He neither spared personal exertions nor withheld material aid, but freely placed all his establishments and all his resources at our disposal. Conduct such as this calls for marked recognition." "For his services the quit rent of Rs. 5,000 payable by him was remitted in perpetuity. He was also presented with a *Khil'at* of Rs. 10,000 in Durbar

and permitted to retain two cannons and one hundred armed retainers; these honours have been continued to his successors." The title of "Mushfiq" was also added to his name and he was appointed as Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Karnal District. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Azmat Ali Khan. He was granted the title of Nawab Bahadur in 1891 and was exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts. Shortly before his death he made a *wagf* of a part of his property in the Muzaffarnagar District, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 40,000, for educational and religious purposes. He died childless in 1908, and his younger brother, Nawab Rustom Ali Khan, succeeded him. For his services Nawab Rustom Ali Khan was also given the title of Nawab Bahadur in 1911, and exempted from attendance in Civil Courts. In the Great War he contributed Rs. 50,000 to the War Loan and Rs. 5,000 to the Aeroplane Fund, and gave valuable assistance in many ways. He was given nine squares of land in the Montgomery District and two posthumous *Sanads* were conferred by the order of H. E. the Governor-General in 1918; he was also mentioned in War Despatches.

Many educational and charitable institutions are indebted to his generosity. His services were summed up in a condolence telegram from H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the following terms:—"He was the most loyal supporter of the Government and a great benefactor to the community." He died in January, 1918, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nawab.

Nawab Mohammad Sajjad Ali Khan was born in 1892. He was privately educated by able tutors. He is well-versed in English and Persian and is a great scholar of Urdu. Many of his writings in prose and poetry have already appeared in well-known Urdu magazines. He is keenly interested in educational matters, and always takes a prominent part in promoting works of public utility. He has given donations of more than Rs. 20,000 to the Anjuman-i-Islam, Lahore; Muslim Boarding House, Muzaffarnagar; Hali Muslim High School, Pampat; Muslim High School, Ambala; Muslim Meo School, Nooh; and Jansath Dispensary in Muzaffarnagar District. He built a beautiful gate at the Exhibition Compound, Muzaffarnagar.

He was the elected Vice-President of the District Board, Karnal, from 1918 to 1920. In 1920 he was made an Honorary Magistrate.

During the Great War he served on the 2nd District War Loan Committee as Vice-President and on the District St. John Ambulance Association as President. He supplied 300 recruits to the Indian Army and made a gift of Rs. 10,000 to the Military Department for War expenses and subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the 2nd Indian War Loan. Besides these, he gave many subscriptions to many other funds also. Some big ones are mentioned below—

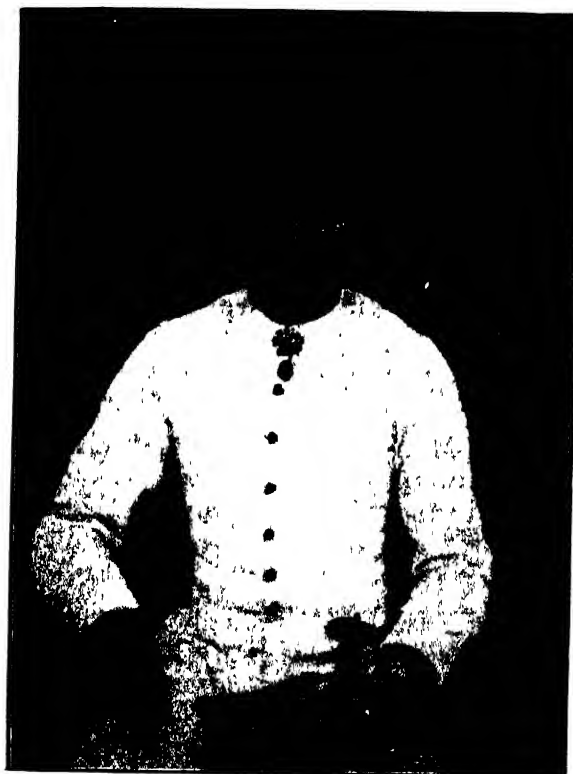
Indian Relief Fund, Rs. 3,000; St. John Association Rs. 500, Boy Scouts, Rs. 600; Flood Relief Fund, Karnal, Rs. 2,000; Silver Jubilee Fund, Rs. 2,000, King George Memorial Fund, Rs. 500.

At the Durbar held at Gurgaon in 1918 H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presented him a Commander-in-Chief's *Sanad*. H. E. the Viceroy granted him a certificate for valuable services in the cause of Ambulance work. In February, 1919, the Punjab Provincial War Loan Committee presented him a certificate in connection with the second Indian War Loan. The Commander-in-Chief also sent him a personal letter of thanks in 1919. In 1920 he received a letter of thanks from the Punjab Government for services rendered during the Disturbance of 1919. He was also presented a War Badge by the Military Department of the Government of India. In 1923 H. E. the Viceroy was pleased to sanction the use of the titles of "Rukn-ud-Daulah and Shamsher Jang" in favour of Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan and his successors. In 1931 a Punjab Government *Sanad* was conferred on him in a Durbar by the Deputy Commissioner for valuable assistance to the Administration. In 1935 he was awarded two Silver Jubilee Medals—one on the recommendation of the Punjab Government and the other on the recommendation of the U. P. Government. In 1936 he was invested with the powers of a Magistrate 1st Class.

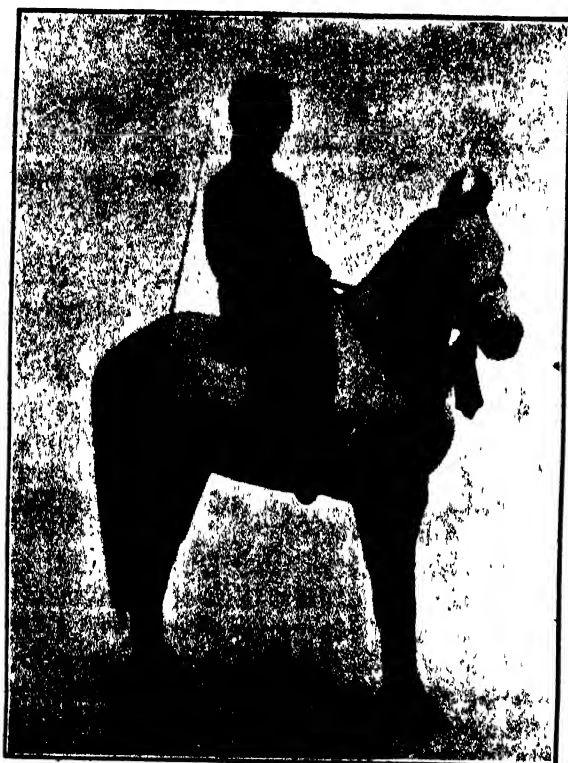
In addition to being a Provincial Durbari in the Punjab he is the leading Durbari of the Delhi Province and the Meerut Division in U. P. For a number of years he has been a nominated Member of the Notified Area Committee, Karnal. He is the Vice-President of the Dehat Sudhar Committee and the President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Karnal. He is life member of all the philanthropic institutions in the District such as the Fauna Committee, Prisoners' Aid Committee, Fruit Growers' Association, etc., etc.

He is blessed with a promising son and heir in the person of Nawabzada Mohammad Naushad Ali Khan, who was born in January, 1923, and is at present prosecuting his studies privately.

THAKUR SAJJAN SINGH of Sanderao, Jodhpur, Marwar, a first class Jagirdar of Hath-kakurb and Double Tazim with 1st class Judicial powers, was born in Samvat 1941. The Thikana was originally founded by his illustrious ancestor, Thakur Sadul Singh, in 1637. The original inhabitants of the place were the Bhaha clan of Rajputs whom he defeated and killed most of them in battle. The present Thakur is 15th in descent from Sadul Singhjee. He belongs to the Sisodia clan of Surya Vanshi Rajputs and is closely related to the ruling family of Udaipur (Mewar). The forefathers of the present Thakurs had always been very loyal to the Udaipur Darbar and fought for it several battles. The Thikana was later on transferred to Jodhpur Darbar in lieu of some valuable war services. It rendered good services to the Jodhpur Darbar as well. The Thikana consists of seven villages. The Thakur is very pious and hospitable. He is respected by all classes of people for his many noble qualities of head and heart. He is also keenly solicitous for the moral and material welfare of his rayyets and spares



Thakur Sajjan Singh of Sanderao, Jodhpur



Kunwar Bhim Singh of Sanderao

no efforts in making them happy and prosperous. Is always ready to help the poor and the needy, irrespective of caste and creed. His honesty of purpose, nobility of heart and force of character have endeared him to people of all caste and creeds. His future career seems to be a singularly promising one. He is a model Thakur. His rayyets show him every respect and hold him in great affection. Under his personal guidance and unflagging personal interest the history of the Thikana has been a record of all round prosperity. Indeed, under his tireless guidance the administration of the Thikana has made marvellously rapid stride in its material and moral aspects.

He takes keen interest in Village Welfare movements and is always ready to extend his patronage to associations connected with physical culture. He wields immense influence in official and social circles. He generously contributes to public funds and subscriptions, both Government and public, has always whole-heartedly placed himself at the disposal of local authorities and the public whenever needed. Since he took charge of the Thikana the Estate has been steadily improving in education, social, economical and agricultural matters. He is universally respected for his piety, philanthropy and sincerity of purpose. He has three sons—Kr. Bhim Singh, Kr. Takhat Singh and Kunwar Zalun Singh.



Kunwar Jitendra Singh.

ing Jagir in the State. He succeeded to his father, Maharaj Moti Singhji, in 1932. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He married the daughter of Thakur Guman Singhji of Sointra in the Jodhpur State. He has two sons—Kunwar Jitendra Singh and Kunwar Raghubir Singh. Kunwar Jitendra Singh, having passed the High School Examination from the Victoria High School, Narsingarh, has joined the Balwant Rajput College, Agra. Kunwar Raghubir Singh is prosecuting his studies at the local High School and is to appear this year at the High School Examination of the Rajputana Board. Kunwar Jitendra Singh was born on February 7, 1918, and Kunwar Raghubir Singh on July 6, 1920. Maharaj Sahib has two younger brothers—Maharaj Mool Singh, born on May 24, 1902, and Maharaj Prabhunath Singh, born on May 26, 1909.

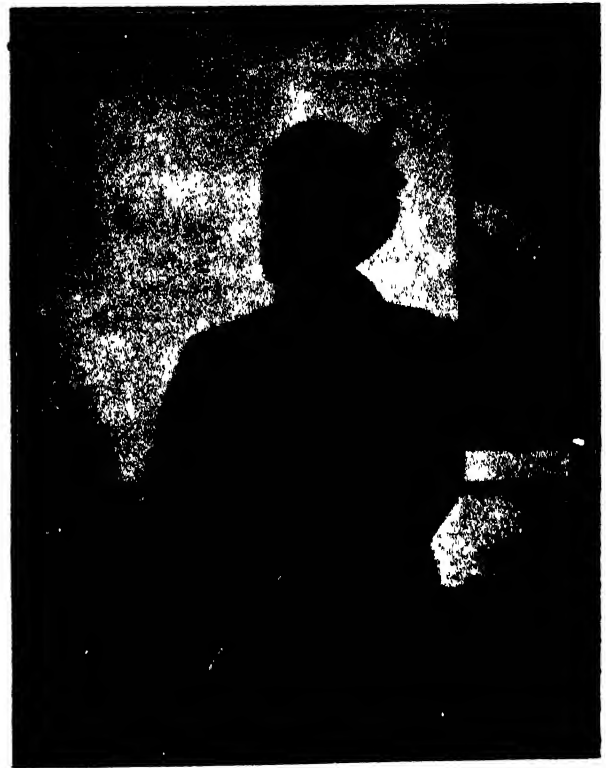
SAKSENA, MOHAN-LAL, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow. Born, 24th Oct 1896. Joined Non-co-operation Movement, 1920; Member, Lucknow Municipal Board, 1923-25; Member, U. P. Legislative Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35 and President, 1938-39, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935.



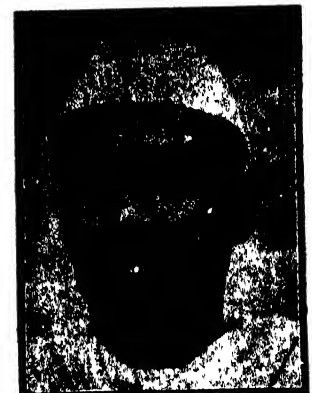
Khusrung Lieut.-Col. Sajjan Singh, of Naulana (Holker State).

President, Hindustan Seva Dal; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1929, imprisoned four times for political activities;

MAHARAJ SAJJAN SINGHJI, Jagirdar of Dhunwankheri. Narsingarh State, was born on the 5th November, 1899. He is uncle to His Highness Maharaja Shri Vikram Singhji Sahib of Narsingarh State. He represents the Parmar of Puar branch of Agnikul Rajputs and enjoys the distinction of occupying the first chair in the State. The Dhunwankheri Estate is the lead-



Maharaj Sajjan Singh.



Mohan Lal Saxena, Lucknow.

KHUSROJUNG LIEUT.-COL. SAJJAN SINGH, son of Thakur Onkar Singh, of Naulana (Holker State.) Born, 1894. Educated at the Daly College. After training in Police Training School, Saugor, in 1916 was sent in 1917 by Indore Government to join the War. Joined the first Training School for Indian Cadets at Indore, 1918-19. Obtained King's Commission in December 1919. Served with the Rajputs at Chitral, Mesopotamia and North-West Frontier. Joined Indore State Army as Lieut.-Col. in 1929. Appointed as an Honorary A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. Title of Khusrung was awarded in 1935. Recipient of the Coronation Medal, 1937.

SAMBAMURTI, THE HON. MR. B., Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, Coconada, Madras. Born, 4th March 1886. Lecturer in Physics, Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram, 1909; practised Law, 1911-20; gave up practice to join Non-co-operation Movement, 1921, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1923, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1926 and General Secretary, 1935, 1936 and 1937; organised Volunteer Training Camps; elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937.



Captain S. A. Salaam, Ajmer.



A. SALAAM, CAPTAIN, R. I. A. S. C., Sub-Judge, Ajmer. Was educated at the Muslim University, Aligarh. Holds Commission in A. I. R. O. Belongs to the Jagirdar family of Geagal, about ten miles from Ajmer. Was a keen sportsman at College and University and Captained the College Football team. Has a son, Syed Hadi Masood. Has been called to Army Service.

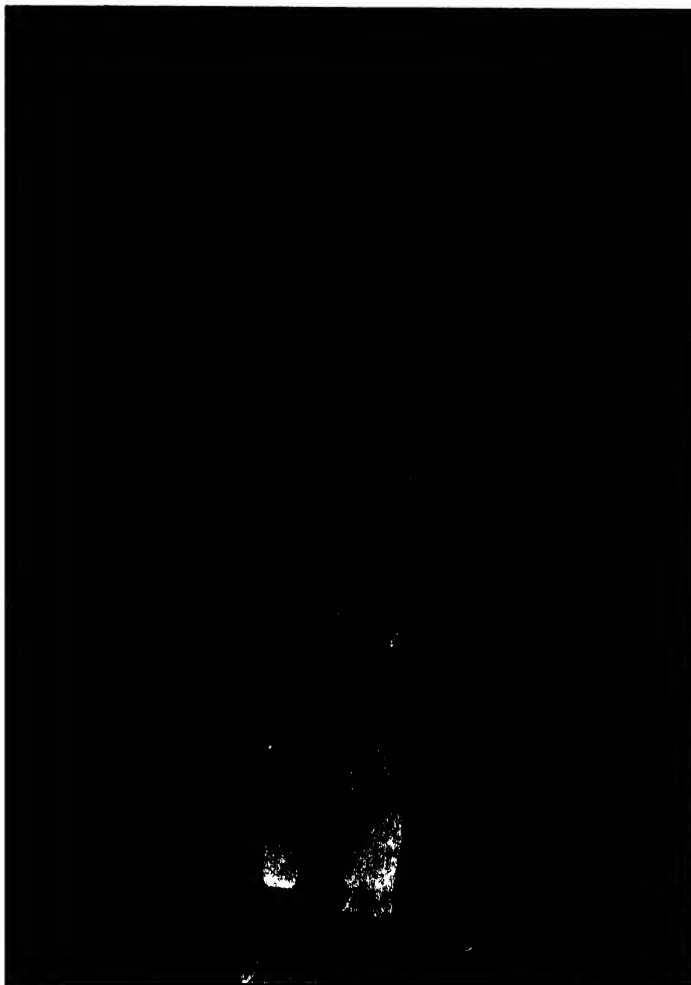


THE ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF NAQSHBANDI, "Sayeds in origin" dates back to a time four centuries ago when Khawaja Syed Baha-ud-din Naqshbandi of Bukhara, shone as a spiritual luminary. For generations this house produced a galaxy of talented personages of spiritual

eminence. The tenth descendant, Khawaja Mohammad Fazil, exchanged the ascetic's tiara for a King's Crown and, setting up his capital at Tashqand, now held by Soviet Russia, distinguished himself as an Administrator. His grandson, Khawaja Sayed Abdur-Rahim Naqshbandi, renounced the world in 1123 Hijra, when he was twenty-four, and set out on a pilgrimage to the holy Mecca and thereafter toured in Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and India. He visited



Kh Hissam-ud-Din.



Khawaja Salam Shah.

India several times during the reign of Shah Alam I, Bahadur-Shah, Mohammad-Shah and Ahmad-Shah. A highly appreciative letter from prince Mohammad Shah bears testimony to his eminence. At Sirhind he entered the sacred order of Khawaja Mohammad Abid, a descendant of Hazrat Mujaddad Alaf-Sani. He married in 1150 Hijri, and Eminabad was assigned to him as Jagir. But owing to unrest in the Punjab he abandoned his Jagir and returned to Turkistan via Kashmir. After an interval he returned to Kashmir where, attracted by his spiritual eminence, people in thousands, including prominent personages became his votaries. In Srinagar he purchased lands belonging to Daulat Chak, the last of the once ruling dynasty of Chaks. These lands, large as they are, form now a good part of Srinagar. He gave discourses, and passed away at the age of 101 in 1200 Hijri. His son Khawaja Shah Niaz built the historic Khanqah-i-Naqshbandi a famous shrine in Srinagar. On reference from Col. Moorecroft, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, by virtue of a *patta*, preserved in the family, expressed his deep regret for any inconvenience caused to him on account of Sikh occupation and restored five Jagir villages with promise to restore the rest in due course.

Khawaja Salam Shah is the present representative of the family. A capable Revenue Officer, well known for his administrative success when Kashmir was in the grips of famine, he held high office as Assistant Governor and Treasury Officer. Even though retired from service, he is in public life a prominent Rais and his name is

popularly sung as one who gave the poor man his bread.

He has two promising ambitious sons, Hissam-ud-Din Naqshbandi and Nizam-ud-Din Naqshbandi.

THAKUR SAMANDAR SINGH, son of Thakur Govind Singh of Deoli (Jaitarn), was born in Samvat 1962 and educated at Chaupasni School, Jodhpur. Married at the Thikana Pauna in Mewar State. Has two villages with a Rekh of Rs. 13,000. The Thikana was originally granted to Thakur Udai Singhjee by Maharaja Abhey Singh for services in War. The near relations of the Thikana are Raipur and Palsni. His extensive and varied knowledge of men and things and his cordial relationship with officials and gentry have secured for him the confidence and respect of all classes of people. He is universally popular for ability, honesty and impartiality.

SANGRAM SINGH, MEHTA, Esq., Udaipur (Mewar.)

(Photo and Biography not received)

SALAMAT ULLAH, H.M., LT.-COL., M.C., M.B., D.T.M., F.R.C.P.I., F.R.F.P.S., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, U. P., Lucknow. Born, 16th December, 1892. Saw service in Indian Frontier, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Hedjaz and Chitral; twice wounded during the

Great War; M. C.; mentioned in Despatches; joined U. P. Jail Department, 1926; visited Prisons in 12 different countries in Europe and Asia and submitted a report on these which won appreciation of the Government. Awarded War Medal, 1914-19; Allies Medal, 1914-19; Kaiser-i-Hind, 1922 and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Lt.-Col. H.M. Salamat Ullah, I.G. of Prisons, U.P., Lucknow



Kunwar Salim Singh of Badu.

KUNWAR SALIM SINGH of Badu, Marwar, District Superintendent, Customs Department, Jodhpur State, was born in Samvat 1954. Joined Customs Department as Assistant Superintendent in 1933 A. D. and was promoted as District Superintendent in 1938, which post he is still holding. Was also at a time Secretary, Rajput Association. Has one son, Bhanwar Dalip Singh, and two daughters.



His Holiness Jagadguru Shree Sankaracharya, Panchvati, Nasik.

SANKARACHARYA, HIS HOLINESS JAGADGURU, SHRI, popularly known as Dr. Kurtkot, Panchvati, Nasik, Bombay Presidency. Took prominent part in starting Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and the Sanskrit Academy of India at Bangalore. His lectures on Gita were accepted by the Oriental University of Washington, U.S.A., for the Ph.D. degree, President, Hindu Conference, Allahabad, 1918, convened All-Faiths Conference at Nasik, 1933; President, Hindu Mahasabha, Lahore, 1936, strongly in favour of abolition of Untouchability.

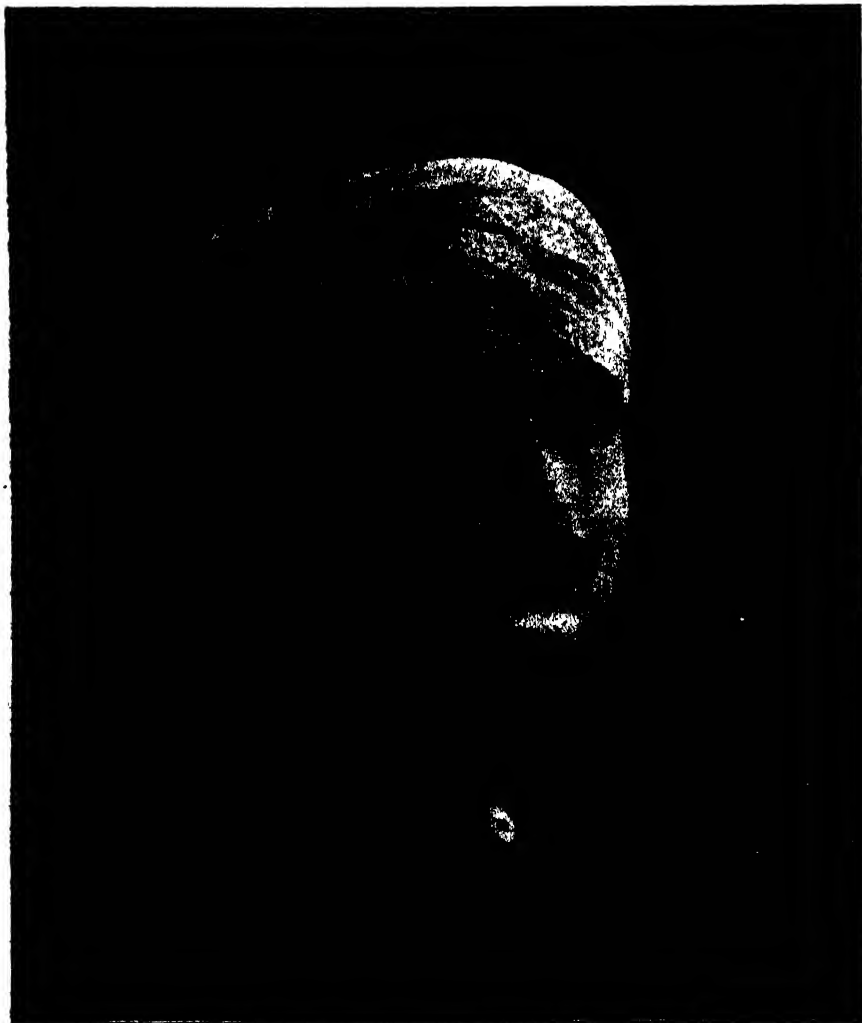
RAI SAHIB SANKERSAN GARTIA GAVNTIA, Zamindar, Honorary Magistrate Bijepur Estate, District Sambalpur, Orissa, owns 55 villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,000 and Takoli of Rs. 3,800. He is also Gavntia of 9 villages in Bargarh Sub-Division. Rai Sahib takes special interest in the famous Khosa silk manufacturing. He is

well educated with a keen insight in politics. He is popular both with the Government and the public due to his qualities of head and heart. According to the past traditions the house of Bijepur has always been loyal to the Crown and of immense service to their own people. The subject of the sketch is taking great interest in helping the Government in connection with the War.



Rai Sahib Sankersan Gartia Gavntia, Zamindar, Bijepur Estate.

SALUMBAR.—RAWAT SRI KHUMAN SINGHJI of Thikana Salumber, Mewar, Rajputana, was born in Samvat 1968 and succeeded to the *Gaddi* in Samvat 1986. He belongs to the Royal family of Mewar. The origin of Salumber represents an inspiring episode in the annals of Mewar. The marriage of the sister of Maharaja Ranmalji of Jodhpur had been arranged with Yuvaraj Chundaji, the eldest son of Maharana Lakhaji of Mewar.



Rawat Sri Khuman Singhji of Thikana Salumber, Mewar.

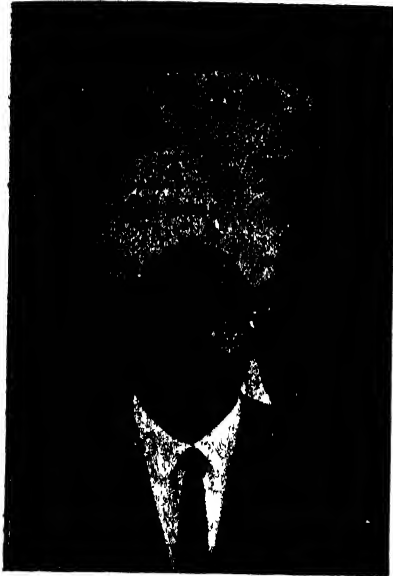
One day Maharana Lakhaji humorously remarked that marriage proposals came for the young, not for old men like himself. Yuvaraj Chundaji took this remark seriously, and, bringing about the marriage of the Jodhpur princess with his father, forsook all claims to the throne of Mewar on behalf of himself and his descendants. In return for this memorable sacrifice the administrative responsibility of Mewar, in its most essential parts, was made over to Chundaji and his descendants including the royal privilege of affixing the sign of a lance to parwanahs. The family has since been markedly faithful to the Royal House of Mewar. When Kumar Uday Karan, a son of Rana Kumbha, occupied the throne of Mewar by assassinating his father, Chundaji's son, Rawat Kandhalji, ranged his forces against the usurper and, defeating him, placed Kumar Raimalji on the throne. Kandhalji's son, Ratan Singhji, helped the Maharana resolutely in his struggle against Babar. Kandhalji's another son, Dudaji, also took a prominent part in the Maharana's fight against Bahadur Shah. Saindasji, a descendant of Dudaji, resolutely assisted the Maharana along with his son, Amar Singhji, in his

resistance to Akbar. Krishnadasji, a scion of the family, conquered Salumber. In Samvat 1628 on the death of Maharana Uday Singhji his younger son, Jagmalji, occupied the throne in accordance with the wish of his late father. But Rawat Krishnadasji got him dethroned and put the rightful owner of the throne, Rana Pratap, in his proper place. The family has been of immense help to the Maharanas at all critical times up to this day.

The present representative of this historic family, Rawat Sri Khuman Singhji, is a Higher Diploma-holder of the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is remarkably enlightened and progressive and spares no pains in the interest of his rayyets. The Khuman Lower Middle School and the Khuman Aushadhalaya established by him have proved real boons to his rayyets. Mention should also be made of the big lake, Khuman Sagar, created by him at village Kherad. His Talwarbandi ceremony was recently performed with due eclat. He is a member of Ijlas Khas of the Mahendraji Sabha and as such has been doing his duty with remarkable efficiency. He has two sons, Kumar Puspendra Singh and Amarendra Singh, born on Samvat 1991 and 1993 respectively.



H. SAMIULLAH, Landlord, Member of the District Board and Sub-Registrar, Nakodar, District Jullundur. Born, 1882. Belongs to the well-known Arain family of Nawalpind, 4 miles from Nakodar. His maternal grandfather Ch. Qutab Din rendered loyal services to the Crown in 1840 when on the withdrawal of the Sikh Garrison he took possession of the Phillour Fort and sent the keys to Col. Mackeson. These services were highly commended as can be seen from certificates. The subject of this sketch served in British East Africa (Kenya Colony) as high Postal Official for about 21 years including 4 years as Postal Censor in 1914-18. He was awarded a gun. He has got a handsome number of certificates from Postmaster-General and Local Officials of the different departments such as Police, Education, Health Co-operative, Excise, and Agriculture of unique help rendered to the Government from time to time. Mr. J. A. Ferguson, Commissioner, Jullundur Division, remarked "he is a very enlightened gentleman. Since his return he has been of great assistance to the Government." Mr. M. Rowson, D. C., Jullundur remarked, "He is a staunch loyalist and can be very useful to Government if there is any trouble in Nakodar Tehsil which touches the Arain Community."



Ch. Samiullah, Landlord, Jullundur. He is blessed with 2 sons. The elder Ch. Abdus Samih B.Sc., Agriculturist, is managing his Estate in Jhang and Multan Districts. The younger Abdul Rashid joined the Army, 37 Rajput Regiment and served for about 6 years. He is now District Panchayat Officer, Jullundur, also Vice President of the All-India Arain Anjuman, Lahore. He is Director of Northern India Electric Supply Company Ltd., Director of Zamindar Sports Ltd., Sialkot, Director of the Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jullundur.



THE ESTATE OF SAMODE is a very old and historic one and is one of the premier Jagirs of Jaipur State. It is situated about 24 miles to the north of Jaipur and is about eight miles from Chomu Samod Railway Station on J. S. Railway. The present Rawal Sangram Singhji, a distinguished representative of the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha clan, was born in 1900. He is the eldest son of Shriman Thakuran Devi Singhji of Chomu and was adopted as a successor to late Rawal Fateh Singhji. He has proved in every way a noble representative of his historic House.



Rawal Sangram Singhji of Samode Estate



SAMPURNANAND, SRI, B.Sc., M.L.A., Ex-Minister of Education, Government of U.P. Jalpa Devi, Benares. Born, 1st Jan. 1891. Worked as a Teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya Brindaban, Harishchandra High School Benares and Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore. Headmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918-21; three times Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee; President 2nd All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 1922 with one break.

SANT RAM HANDA, (U.P.S.E., retired), Road Engineer, Jaipur (Rajputana). Born, 1889. Sub-Engineer, Roorkee (1909) with medal in Accounts. Serving Jaipur State since 1925 (premature retirement from Government service due to reorganisation scheme). Officiated as Executive Engineer, 1935-36. Landlord and Chowdri, 22 P. S. Raisinghnagar (Bikaner State). Has four sons and three daughters.



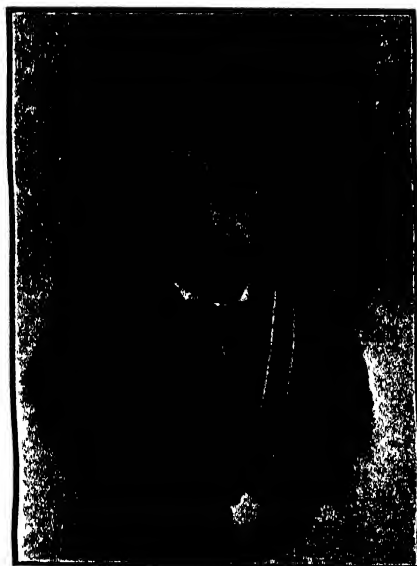
Sant Ram Handa, Jaipur.

SAPRU, THE RT. HON. SIR TEJ BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., P.C., D.C.L. (Oxford), D. Litt. (Benares), 19, Albert Road, Allahabad. Born, 8th December 1875. Educated at Agra College, Agra.

Was Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1913-16; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-19; Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1906-17; President, U. P. Political Conference, 1914; President, U. P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness in London before Lord Selborne's Committee, 1919; Member, Benares Hindu University, Court and Senate and Syndicate; Fellow, Allahabad University, 1910-20; Law Member of Governor-General's

The Rt. Hon Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Allahabad

Executive Council, retired 1922; President, All-India Liberal Federation, Poona, 1923; Member, Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; President, U. P. Unemployment Committee, 1934-35; delivered the Punjab University Convocation Address, 1936.



Rai Sahib Sardar Singh Bali.

RAI SAHIB SARDAR SINGH BALI, descendant of a high and respectable Mohyal (Brahmin) family Mirpur (Jammu and Kashmir State) was born in the year 1920 Bikrami. Served the Kashmir Government for about 45 years on various posts and retired as Ver. Secretary to His late Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Sahib Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir State. He died in the year 1993 Bikrami. His only son, Sardar Sant Singh Bali, born in the year 1953 Bikrami, is serving in the Kashmir Government as Head Clerk in the Revenue Commissioner's Office. He has two sons, Sukh Dev Singh Bali and Kamal Dev Singh Bali and three daughters.



Sardar Sant Singh Bali.

SARKAR, THE HON. NALINI RANJAN, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla and New Delhi. Born, 1888. Is ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal and has been General Manager and Director, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta; President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust; Mayor of Calcutta; Fellow of Calcutta University; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal; was Secretary, All-India Congress Exhibition in Calcutta, 1928; is ex-Member, Board of Industries, Bengal; Member, Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; President, Indian Economic Institute; ex-Member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee and Railway Retrenchment Committee; Member, Consultative Committee of the Government of India for the revision of Company Law, 1935; Member, Board of Income-tax Referees, Bengal; Delegate to the Indo-Japanese Trade Conference; elected to Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937.

RAI BAHADUR SATIS CHANDRA SINHA, M.L.A., is a worthy scion of the well-known Sinha family of Goja (Bandipur) in the District of Hoogly. He was born in the year 1880. Shortly after his birth his father, the late Babu Ram Charan Sinha, B.L., came to Purulia, in the district of Manbhum, to practise as a Pleader. Ram Charan Babu was a gentleman of the truest type and was loved and revered by all. In the course of his most successful career Ram Charan Babu was appointed Government Pleader of Manbhum and also became the Legal Adviser of the Raja Bahadur of Panchakote, the premier Zamindar of the district. Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha is the only son of his truly noble-minded father of revered memory and has inherited all the esteemable qualities and virtues of his father. He studied the higher courses in the Presidency College of Calcutta. He joined the Bar in 1907 at Purulia. He is a trained and successful lawyer, but his kind and philanthropic disposition has led him to associate himself with many public and charitable works in preference to the Bar. He was a Municipal Commissioner from 1908 to 1926. During this time he served one term as Vice-Chairman and the last term as Chairman of the Purulia Municipality and he won the love and esteem equally of the ratepayers and his colleagues. He has been a Member of the District Board of Manbhum since 1924 and was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board in 1933. To his many-sided activities he has added the responsible duties of an Honorary Magistrate since 1919 and his sole aim in holding the post is to do good and bestow fair and even-handed justice to the public. He was vested with second class powers from the beginning and was vested with first class powers in 1928. The Rai Bahadur never spares himself in the services of others and as reward for his public and independent spirit and fairness in dealing justice he has not only earned public admiration and unique popularity, but Government also, in recognition of his meritorious services, conferred on him the title of Rai Bahadur in June 1928. The public and charitable institutions with which he is closely associated are numerous. For some time he was Secretary to the Local Hindu Girls' School and Manbhum Victoria Institution. He was a Director of the Central Co-operative Bank, Purulia from 1922 to 1926. He was appointed Secretary of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions held at Purulia several times because of his rigid honesty. He was the President of the Friends' Evening Club, a musical institute of the gentry of Purulia. He was one of the founders of the Union Club, a recreation club for leading Indian gentlemen of Purulia. He was the Secretary of the Manbhum Postal and R. M. S Union from 1920 to 1929. He has been a non-official Visitor of the District Jail since 1919. His charity has embraced and encouraged almost every philanthropic work of the District. He founded the Hemangini Scout Hall at Purulia after the name of his virtuous mother, as the Headquarters for the District Scout Association of Manbhum. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson, the Governor of Behar and Orissa in August, 1928. After its completion it was opened by the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division in 1929. He constructed a pucca bathing ghat in memory of his late father in a tank named Clay Squares situated within the Purulia Municipality for the convenience of the bathing public. The Rai Bahadur founded a charitable dispensary at his native place for the relief of the poor and a primary school which has proved a blessing to the inhabitants there. The Rai Bahadur is a perfect gentleman and is hospitable to the rich and the poor alike. His house is a resort of the poor and the needy, the rich and the noble, the literate and the ignorant. He is enjoying a well-deserved fame and popularity as one of the most refined of gentlemen. In politics he is a moderate. He owns Zamindari and Collieries in the District of Manbhum and as a landlord and an employer he leaves nothing to be desired in the right direction. He was elected to the Council in 1929 and again in 1930 unopposed from the South Manbhum Rural Constituency, a fact which testifies to his immense popularity with the rural population of the district.



Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha.

RAI SASANKA COMAR GHOSE BAHADUR, C.I.E., M.L.C., was born in 1868 at his native village Pawaldia in the Dacca District. His father, late Bhagwan Chandra Ghose, was well-known for his generosity and piety. The Rai Bahadur was universally respected for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He married Sorojini of Bahar, Dacca, in 1891. He joined the Bar in 1895: was Public Prosecutor, Mymensing, 1901-07; Government Pleader, Tippera, 1907-14, Government Pleader, Dacca from 1914-36. He was in charge of the longest known suit the Bhowal Case. He was Commissioner, 1897-1902 and Vice-Chairman, Mymensing Municipality 1897-99; Commissioner, Tippera Municipality 1910-12. He was Treasurer, Dacca University, 1926-30, Life Member, Dacca University Court; Member, Governing Body, Dacca and Jagannath Intermediate Colleges, Teachers' Training College, Intermediate Board of Studies and of other bodies. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1912 and C.I.E., in 1929. He was elected unopposed to the Bengal Legislative Council from the Dacca University Constituency. He died on the 22nd May 1937 leaving his wife, five sons and two daughters.

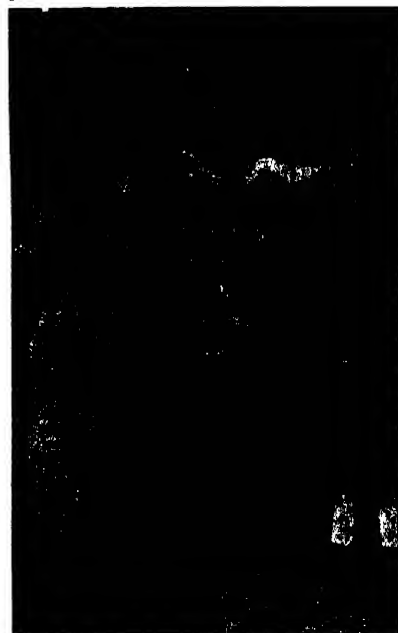


Ralph Moise Sassoon, Calcutta

SASSOON, RALPH MOISE, born 1902, son of Moise Abraham Sassoon and Rachel, daughter of Raphael Sassoon of Singapore; 37 Lowndes Square, Lond., married 1931 Ethel, eldest daughter of late Mr. & Mrs. Edward Eliot 58, Green Street, London. Educ. Clifton. Director, M A. Sassoon & Sons Ltd., etc. Councillor Calcutta Corporation, 1934-35. Member, Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly since 1936, representing Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency. *Address*:—8, Middleton Street, Calcutta. *Clubs*:—Carlton, Royal Automobile in London, Bengal, Saturday, Calcutta, etc., Calcutta.

SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA, P.C., C.H., LL.D. (Madras), "Svagatan," Mylapore, Madras. Born, 22nd September, 1869.

Started career as a Schoolmaster. Was Headmaster, Hindu High School, Triplicane, till 1906; joined Servants of India Society, 1907; became its President in succession to late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 1915 and retired in 1927. Was Member, Madras Legislative Council; became Fellow of the Madras University, 1909; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1916-20, gave evidence before Parliamentary Committee, Indian Reforms Bill, 1919; was Indian Representative, Imperial Peace Conference, League of Nations, held at Geneva, 1921, and also to Washington Conference; became Privy Councillor 1921; toured Dominions as Government Representative, 1922; Member, Council of State, 1921-24; Member, Indian Delegation of South Africa for Round Table Conference, 1926-27; High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1927-29; Member, Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1929; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, 1935-40.



The Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri, Madras.

SATHE, PURUSHOTTAM, BALKRISHNA, B.A., LL.B. (All.) LL.M. (Bom.), M.R.A.S. (Engl.), Mimansa Bhushana (conferred by Shankracharya), Subordinate Judge, Wardha, C. P. Born, 1898 at Yeotmal (Berar). First Master of Laws in Berar and the only Master of Laws in C. P., Judicial Service. Joined service in July 1927. Member of several University Bodies for nine years. Examiner of Marathi literary books of Deccan Vernacular Translation Society. The accredited Delegate of the Nagpur University to All Asiatic Educational Conference in 1930. Approved Director of LL.M. studies in Nagpur University in 1940. Sometime Secretary of the Hindu Law Research and Reform Association, C. P. The Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurta Koti) conferred title of Mimansa Bhushana in 1930 on his *Studies and Works of Hindu Law*. Author of several books in Marathi, History and Civics, and three story books in Marathi. Author of Discourses on



Purushottam Balkrishna Sathe, Wardha

Purva Mimansa System and Lecturer on Constitutional Law in English. Research Papers on Hindu Law published in Law Journals. First son, Chitta Ranjan, aged about 18, studying in College. The second son, Satya Ranjan is aged about 8 years. Mrs. Sathe was sometime Music Teacher in Girl High School, Amraoti.



Satyamurti, S., M.L.A. (Central), Madras

SARKAR AMARENDRANATH, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Sonepur State, in the Eastern State Agency, comes of a respectable family of Bengal and has been serving the State loyally and faithfully for the last thirty-one years. He exercises the powers of a District Magistrate and is in charge of several important departments of the State.

SATYAMURTI, S., B.A., B.L., M.L.A. (Central), Advocate, Madras. Born, 1887. Educated at Maharajah's College, Pudukottah, Madras Christian College and Law College. Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1923-29. Member, Legislative Council 1935, and Secretary to the Assembly, Congress Party. Politician and Congressman for more than 20 years. Visited Great Britain and Ireland in 1919 and 1925. Member, Senate of Madras University. Member, All-India Congress Committee; elected thrice Municipal Councillor for Triplicane Division, Madras; elected Alderman, Madras Municipal Corporation, 1936; underwent imprisonment 1931-32; elected Secretary, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, Member, All-India Congress Parliamentary Board; Chairman, Madras Provincial Parliamentary Board, Senior Advocate, Federal Court, India.

DEWAN BAHADUR SATYA PRAKASH SINGHA M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Registrar of Punjab University, Lahore. Born, 1893. Educated at F.C. College, Lahore and St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Christian of Pramar (Ujjain) descent. Famous cricketer in College days. Held Honorary King's Commission. Thrice mentioned in Despatches for War services in France and Mesopotamia. Elected to Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937. Controller of Punjab University, since 1933-41. Registrar 1941. Family seat Batala, District Gurdaspur.



Dewan Bahadur Satya Prakash Singha, Lahore

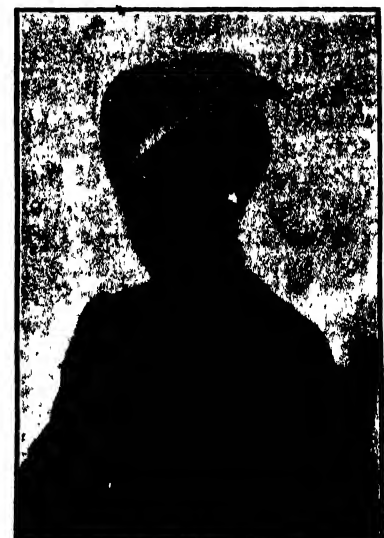
SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR, Bar-at-Law, President, Hindu Mahasabha, Poona. Born, 1883. Educated at Poona and

London. Has been a political convict and has suffered transportation for 14 years and later internment. Was released in 1937 and since then has been in the forefront of Hindu Mahasabha Movement having presided over all its sessions since Ahmedabad (1937), Nagpur (1938), Calcutta (1939) and Madura (1940). Is a well-known writer, poet and orator. Author of many publications, some of which were proscribed by the Government.



Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, President, Hindu Mahasabha, Poona.

MAHARAJ SAWANT SINGH of Thikana Khedawda in Malwa belongs to the Royal family of Udaipur. He represents the eighth generation from the founder of the family. Kumar Kirat Singh, a younger son of Maha-



Maharaj Sawant Singh, of Thikana Khedawda

rana Bhim Singh, son of Maharana Raj Singh, glorified in history for his brilliant exploits against Emperor Aurangzeb. After some heroic achievements in Malwa he settled in Khedawda and his brother, Maharaj Bijoy Singh, settled in Amla. There are still very affectionate relations between both these families. Maharaj Kirti Singh, considerably helped Madhoji Scindhia in his historic exploits in Malwa. His son, Maharaj Guman Singh, passed the greater part of his life in bravely fighting hordes of marauders with whom Malwa abounded in those days. His son, Maharaj Indra Singh, was in every way a chip of the old block, and his son, Maharaj Bhagwat Singh, and his grandson, Maharaj Fateh Singh, proved themselves worthy descendants of the family. Maharaj Fateh Singh's son, Maharaj Zorawar Singh, came into marked prominence by his

bravery as well as various other physical and mental gifts. He was a famous rider, an expert regarding horses, and was remarkably successful in the management of his Thikana. Under his supervision the prosperity of his Thikana increased enormously. He was variously honoured by Jiyaji Rao Scindhia and for his various achievements he is still remembered in Rutlam, Gwalior, Sailana, Sitamau and the neighbouring places.

Maharaj Sawant Singh's father, Maharaj Onkar Singh, was endowed with a remarkably noble temperament and peaceful nature. He had married in Thikana Kanan in the historic family of the celebrated Durgadas. Maharaj Sawant Singh is in every way a worthy descendant of this great family. He was educated at Sirdar School, Lashker. He is immensely popular in his Thikana for his able and sympathetic management and has been honoured by the Gwalior Durbar with some high privileges.



Kumar Sawant Singhji, of Baneria, Mewar.

KUMAR SAWANT SINGHJI, of Baneria, Senior Assistant Revenue Officer, Mewar. Eldest son of Thakur Bhopal Singhji of Baneria. An offshoot of the Kotharia Chouhan family of Mewar a member of which, a first-class noble, had distinguished himself by his stubborn fight against Baber on the side of Rana Sanga at Khanwa in 1527 A.D. Tenth in descent from this hero was Thakur Guman Singhji, who, in 1763 A.D., got the grant of Baneria from the Maharana for meritorious military services. The present Thakur enjoys hereditary honour of attending on His Highness and serve as tail-bearer on ceremonial occasions. Kumar Sawant Singhji is in charge of the revenue work of the whole State.

SATYA NARAIN SINGH, Esqr., B.L., General Manager, Wards and Encl. Estates, Daltonganj, Distt. Palamau (Behar).

(Photo and Biography not received)

THAKUR SAWANT SINGHJI OF THIKANA PACHLANA in Malwa, Gwalior State, was born in 1909 A.D. The Thikana consists of several villages in the Gwalior and Dhar States with an annual income of Rs. 30,000. The Thakurs of the Thikana are directly related to the Royal family of Jodhpur and the founder of the Thikana, Fateh Singhji, was the brother of the famous Ruler of Ratlam, Maharaj Ratan Singhji. The Thakur is entitled to wear Gold Karahs on his legs both in the Gwalior and Rutlam States and is honoured with the distinction of using Chowar, Chhatra, Ghanta, Danka, Nishan, &c. Thakur Fateh Singhji fought in many battles on behalf of Emperor Shahjahan. His son, Thakur Akhshai Singhji, was honoured with a Sanad from Emperor Shahjahan for his many heroic deeds. Thakur Jowan Singhji, grandfather of the present Thakur, was famous for his many eminent qualities of head and heart and was made Honorary A.D.C. by the Gwalior Durbar. Thakur Sawant Singhji, younger son of Thakur Jawan Singhji succeeded to the *Gaddi* in Samvat 1988 on the death of his elder brother, Thakur Kishor Singhji, without leaving any issue. The Estate remained under the Court of Wards till Samvat 1989 when the Thakur came in possession of full powers.

The Thakur Sahib is well-known for his commanding abilities. He discharged for two years with marked distinction the duties of a Member of the Jagir Commission on behalf of the State and is at present a useful Member of the Legislative Assembly, Gwalior State elected by the Jagirdars. He has raised the Lower Primary School in his Estate to the status of an Upper Primary School and has established a well-equipped Girls' School. In the interest of agriculturists he has been remitting Rs. 1,000 annually from his dues since Samvat 1993. He has a minor son and a daughter.



Thakur Sawant Singhji, of Thikana Pachlana, Gwalior State.

SAYED ALI ZAIDI, Rais, Municipal Commissioner, son of Hafiz Sayed Mohammad Omar, aged 28, well educated, good speaker and debator. Represents a renowned family noted for its antiquity, sanctity and piety. Owns landed property, well-known for his public spirit and activities, easily one of the leading figures in highest circles of Cawnpore.



The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sayidur Rehman, Revenue and Finance Minister, Assam, Shillong.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SAYID-UR-REHMAN, Revenue and Finance Minister, Assam, Shillong. Born, 1895. After brilliant educational career took M.A. and B.L. Degrees. Started practice at Dibrugarh, 1920, enrolled Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1931; Awarded, Khan Sahib, 1933; Khan Bahadur, 1939; Appointed Minister, Assam Government, 1939. Address. Dibrugarh, Assam.

SIKANDAR ALI CHOWDHURY, M.L.A., Zamindar, Faridpur, Bengal. Has landed properties in Faridpur, Barisal, Comilla and Khulna Districts. Is elected Member of Local Board, Madaripur, District Board, Faridpur, and Indian Legislative Assembly. Is Founder of the High School at Haturia, Faridpur. Rewarded with a gold watch by H. E. The

Governor for capturing a gang of dacoits at great risk of life. Is the only descendant of the Haturia family by male line. Has one minor son.



Sikandar Ali Chowdhury, M.L.A., Faridpur, Bengal

SENGUPTA, RAI BAHADUR, CAPT. BEYOYANANDA, M.B., D.T.M., Civil Surgeon of Puri (Orissa). Born in 1888 at Itna in the District of Jessore (Bengal) of a highly respectable Zamindar family. Educated at Calcutta and qualified from Medical College and School of Tropical Medicine. Entered service in 1912 and subsequently served in Great War for about five years. Received the Victory and N.W.F. Medals and passed the high and low standards of Pushtoo Language. Had been in Iran (Persia) where he distinguished himself as one of the best Surgeons and Gynæcologist. A man of very lovable and social disposition, a friend to the poor, beloved by all who know him. Recipient of the Title and Honour of Rai Bahadur in 1941

Rai Bahadur Captain Beyoyananda Sengupta, Puri, Orissa.

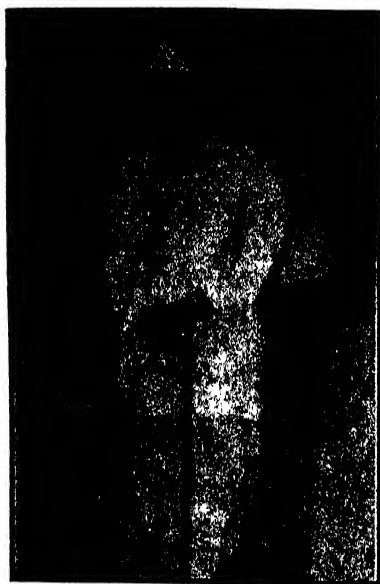
SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K.C.I.E., LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. Born, 1866. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional

Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1921-23 and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1917-29.

SHADI LAL, THE RT. HON'BLE SIR, P.C., M.A. (Punjab), B.A. Honours (Oxford), B.C.L. Honours (Oxford), Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford); Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn); Honourman of Council of Legal Education; Special Prizeman in Constitutional Law; ex-Member of the Privy Council, London, 2, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi. Born, 1874. Educated at Government College, Lahore, and Balliol College, Oxford. Practised at Bar; Officiating Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1913 and 1914; Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1919; Chief Justice, 1920-34; Elected by Punjab University to the Punjab Legislative Council, 1910 and 1913; Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University; Privy Councillor 1935-1939.



The Rt. Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, New Delhi.



Setty, K. T. Satyanarayan, Nut-Merchant and Landholder, Birur, Mysore State

SETTY, K. T. SATYANARAYAN, Nut-Merchant and Landholder, Birur, Mysore State. Elected Municipal Vice-President 1922, resigned 1924. Was Member, District Board, 1927-38. Was elected Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, 1927-34. Elected Member, Legislative Council, 1931, for seven years. Is an ardent Congressman. Jailed in 1938 in Mysore for flag Satyagraha and detained for a month in 1938 under Public Security Act.

LALA SEWAK RAM, Landlord and Property owner, Dehradun. Born, 8th May, 1908 in the oldest of respectable Agarwal families in the district popularly known Nagahias. Large business at



L. Sewak Ram, Dehra Dun J. Raja Ram, Dehra Dun

Nagah, Dehradun and Rikhhikesh. Sole agents to Tehri Durbar. Always loyal to the Crown, contributed War fund Rs. 750, War Loan Rs. 700. His Excellency awarded Sanad on 26th March 1941. Uncle Lala Raja Ram contributed Rs. 1,000 to Great War 1914. Honorary Magistrate at early age of 29. Chairman, Notified Area Rikhhikesh since 1939. Organiser, Local War Fund Committee; Member, District Co-operative Bank and several other public bodies. Held in high esteem by public and officers.

SHAFI'AT AHMAD KHAN, DR. SIR, Kt., B.A., D. Litt., 31, Stanley Road, Allahabad. Born, February 1893. Educated at Moradabad and Dublin. Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1924-30; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930-32; Delegate to Jt. Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; Member, Federal Structure Sub-Committee and numerous other Sub-Committees of the three Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select Committee; Member, Viceroy's Consultative Committee, Round Table Conference, 1932; Offg. Member, Federal Public Services Commission, New Delhi, May to July 1940. High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa.



The Hon. K. B. Ch. Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Lahore.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 3, Durand Road, Lahore. Educated at Government College and Law College, Lahore. Started *Criminal Law Journal of India* in 1904 and *Indian Cases* in 1919. Elected Member, Lahore Municipality, 1913; President of the Committee, 1922, and re-elected President, 1924. Member, Legislative Assembly, for three years; elected President, Punjab Legislative Council, and re-elected President, in January, 1927. Appointed Minister for Education, 1936 and Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly, April 1937.

MIAN SHAHBAZ-UD-DIN, Jagirdar, Silver Jubilee Medalist, a Landlord and Durbari, Lahore, comes of a respectable family of Sindhu Jats which migrated to Lahore from Khawaspura in Amritsar District (Punjab). His father, Mian Qamar-ud-Din, was an officer on the North-Western Railway.

Born in the last decade of the nineteenth century Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din combines in himself the patience of a conservative and the zeal of a twentieth century liberal. Around him



Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din, Jagirdar, Lahore.

there was much talk of revolutionary upheavals, but he was taught to appreciate the merits of orderly progress. So we have always found Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din throwing his weight on the side of law and order, which he has always done with a conviction. It is his belief that he can best serve his motherland by helping the British Administration which is run in the interest of the Indian people.

On several occasions he has shown unswerving fidelity to the cause of Government in the teeth of strong opposition on the part of the people among whom he has to work. But intimidation and opposition can never make him change his political and social creed. At one time, when intensive and subversive activities of the Congress assumed formidable proportions in Lahore, Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din worked day and night to undo the influence of its sinister propaganda. By way of retaliation his opponents organised a "syapa" (mourning) against him in front of his house. This brought him a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore that he very much appreciated his services and knew that he had incurred great odium of the people on account of his loyalty to Government.

His record of public service is such that he can legitimately feel proud of it. He has given proof of personal gallantry by attending meetings convened by

most unruly sections of the people. Not only this but he has on several occasions remonstrated with crowds bent upon rioting and causing disturbances. Many a critical situation has been brought under control by his unflinching tact. This shows the high regard in which he is held by the public and the influence he wields over them.

The Government has, from time to time, recognised his services by awarding golden *Sanads* and numerous commendation certificates. In 1931 a *Jaqir* was conferred on him which he has now contributed to Government towards War effort. The Government also presented a revolver to him. On the occasion of celebration of Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George he was awarded a Silver Jubilee Medal. As a citizen of Lahore he has been honoured with a seat in Durbar and is a Special Juror and Assessor. He has by his personal influence brought many a recruit to Government Forces.

Among those who have come into personal contact with him from time to time and have expressed their appreciation of the services of Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din may be mentioned personages like H. E. Sir William Macolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.C.S., H. E. Sir Geoffrey Fitzharvey de Montmorency, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S., Sir Henry Craik, Bart, K.C.S.I., His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, K.B.E., K.B., Premier of the Punjab,

the Hon. Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon, K.C.I.E., Kt., High Commissioner for India, the Hon. Mr. Justice Blacker, Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, C.B.E., Mr. F. H. Puckle, C.I.E., I.C.S., Sir John Murray Ewart, Kt., C.I.E., Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, and several others.

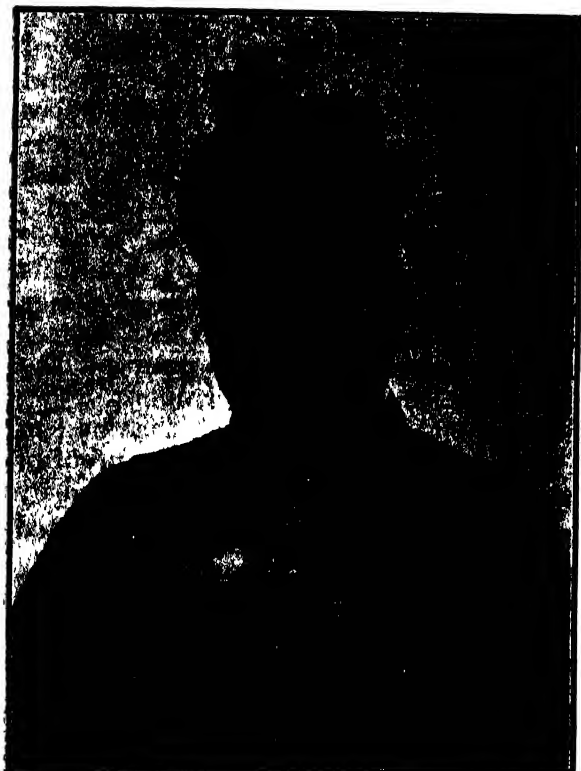
Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din has one son only, Zafar-ud-Din. The loving father is giving his son the best possible education and training. He is now in a college preparatory to entering a professional career.



M Zafar-ud-Din.

SHAH NAWAZ, BEGUM, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary, Punjab (Department of Education and Public Health), 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore. Born, 1896. Educated at Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered Public Service at a very early age when still in purdah. Gave up Purdah in 1920 since when has been closely associated with educational and social reform matters. Member, Punjab Board of Film Censors, since 1926; first woman Vice-President, 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; Women Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930-32 and 1933. Presided at the Central Punjab Women's Conference, 1933, and Delhi Women's Conference, 1934; Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934; Member, National Defence Council since July 1941.

Begum Shah Nawaz, M.L.A., Lahore.



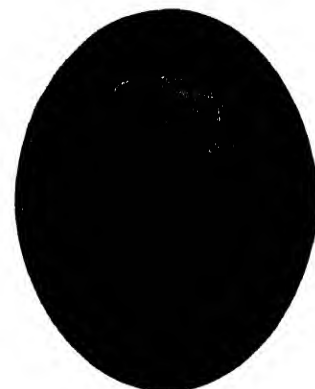
Honorary Captain Subedar-Major Shah Zaman Khan
Sardar Bahadur, Mansehra.

HONORARY CAPTAIN SUBEDAR-MAJOR SHAH ZAMAN KHAN, SARDAR BAHADUR, O.B.I. First Class, Village Sandasar, Tahsil Mansehra, District Hazara, N.-W. F. P.

Was born in 1889. He is a retired officer of 3rd Battalion 9th Jat Regiment. Is son of Khan Safdar Ali Khan Sahib and represents a distinguished Pathan family. He secured in his youth a first-class Urdu Roman School Certificate. Has a fairly good knowledge of English. Joined the Military Department in 1903 as a Sepoy. Became L/C in 1907, Naik in 1910, Havildar in 1913, Jamadar in 1916, Subedar in 1918, Subedar-Major in 1929, Honorary Lieutenant in 1930 and Honorary Captain in 1933. Was A.-D.-C. to Hongkong Governor from 1930 to 1933. Retired in 1939 after thirty years' distinguished military service. Served in Great European War 1914-15; Mesopotamia Field Force 1916-19; Waziristan Field Force from 1919-21 and 1923-25. Mentioned in Despatches 1914 and also for field services in N.-W. F. P. Brought to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice for good work and intelligent display of initiative and organisation of night operations on the 30th October 1924 while with the Waziristan Field Force. Did also excellent work in Saidgai Piquet, N.-W. Frontier. Awarded Star 1914-15; General Service Medal 1914-18; Victory Medal 1914-19; also decorations for Afghan War 1919; Mahsud Expedition 1919-20; Waziristan Expedition 1919-24. Received Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937. Also made O. B. E. First Class. Is a landlord. Has also been granted a Jagir allowance of Rs. 600 lasting for three generations. Is a Member of Indian Red Cross Society. Received a letter of thanks from Deputy Commissioner in 1936 for help in connection with the Red Cross Flag. Has contributed to the Coronation Fund, the Club Fund at Mansehra, the Red Cross Fund, the Quetta Earthquake Fund and the Turkish Earthquake Fund. Has also contributed his mite to the present Great War. Has no son. His brother's son, Abdul Rehman, is being educated at Mansehra.

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SHAMBHOONATH, B.A., District and Sessions Judge, Jodhpur. Born, 1886. Graduated 1908 from the Allahabad University; joined Jodhpur State service as Magistrate 1909, appointed Judicial Superintendent 1926 and District and Sessions Judge 1929; Member, Law Drafting Committee, Jodhpur State, 1930 to date.



Shambhoonath, B.A., District and Sessions Judge, Jodhpur.

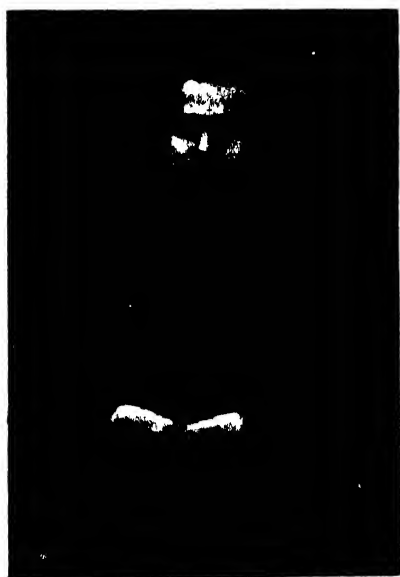


Major Shambhoo Singhji,
Jodhpur.

MAJOR SHAMBHOO SINGHJI, of Sardar Infantry, Jodhpur. Born, Samvat 1954 at Daspa in Marwar. Joined Army in 1915 and after working in different capacities was made a Major and second in command for the Battalion. Passed Professional (Rifle, Light Automobiles, Grenade and Bayonet) Small Arms Examin. with distinction "D" and obtained Musketry Certificate in 1931. Has been very efficiently controlling and guiding both the executive and the financial side of the Administration. Has obtained several big and small cash rewards for gallantry and certificates from His Highness for loyal discharge of his assigned duties. In 1920 Major Shambhoo Singh managed to get six of the gang of notorious outlaw Mirkhans shot and two arrested alive, receiving eight gun shot wounds on his own person. He also shot dead Kaliya Bhil, a notorious dacoit. He supplied recruits during the Great War. He has two minor sons, Kunwar Kunan Singh and Kunwar Chandra Pal Singh.

MSHAMSHAIR KHAN, Honorary Magistrate, Nasirabad comes from the stock of brave soldiers. His father, late Mr. Shair Khan, retired as an officer after a distinguished service in the Army for 32 years. He joined 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Cavalry as an Indian soldier and won distinctions during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, later during the Afghan War he rendered meritorious services. He was awarded the following decorations. —

1. Indian Mutiny (1857). 2. Afghan War (1879-80).
3. Abyssinia. 4. Persia.



Late Mr. Ahmad Yar Khan.

He had 3 sons. Mr. Shamsair Khan the eldest, Mr. Ahmedyar Khan (who died in 1938) and the youngest Mr. Sikandar Khan. Mr. Shamsair Khan like his father joined as an Indian soldier in 1st (D.C.O.) Bombay Lancers but resigned after 4 years' service. He again joined Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1905 as clerk and retired as Head

Assistant in 1938 after being in harness for 32 years. Granted Sanad by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for long, faithful and meritorious service to Government of India in the Defence Department. He served during the Great War with Indian Expeditionary Force "B" Overseas for 3 years (1914-1917). He then held relative rank of Senior Indian Officer. He is Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd class and is in possession of the following decorations. —

1. Star 1914-15. 2. Victory Medal. 3. General Service Medal. 4. Frontier Medal 1931. 5. Coronation Medal.

The late Mr. Ahmad Yar Khan was Head Assistant in Royal Indian Army Service Corps. Served for more than 29 years. He proceeded with Indian Expeditionary Force "D" Overseas in 1914 and returned in 1919. He was taken prisoner of War with General Townshend's Division after the fall of Katul Amarah (Turkey) during the Great War, 1914-18. He was interpreter for Turkish language. His late Majesty King George V was pleased to grant him a certificate, dated Buckingham Palace 1918, for loyal and faithful services under trying condition while in captivity. He possessed the following decorations:—1. Star 1914-15. 2. Victory Medal. 3. General Service Medal. Mr. Sikandar Khan is a Police Officer in C. P. P. District with 20 years' service to his credit.



M. Shamsair Khan, Nasirabad



Haji Mohammad Shamsuddin
Nurie, Beawar.

HAJI MOHAMMAD SHAMS-UD-DIN NURIE, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, Beawar. His grandfather, Ghazi Haji Mohammad Nur, a stipendiary of Tonk State, belonged to Kafilah of Moulana Muhammad Ismail Shahid. His grandfather and father settled at Beawar about the time the town was founded. Haji Shams-ud-din Nurie is uncle of Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Ex-Minister, Bombay Government.

MAJOR SARDAR SHANKARRAO APPASAHEB PAWAR GAMBHIRRAO, Home Member, Council of State, Dewas State Senior, is a premier Jagirdar and Tazimi Sardar of the State. Is great-grandson of Bhagwantrao, founder of this house. Bhagwantrao

was the famous Commander of Tukoji II. He maintained peace and order in the territory during his Master's minority and kept it intact from foreign aggression and disturbances of Pindharies. He took prominent part in the battles between Marathas and Rajputs from 1775 A.D. onwards, fighting heroically in the battles of Patan and Medta in Marwar. In 1792, during Tukoji's absence in the Deccan, he remained in charge of the territory. He was getting allowances from Gaekwar and Holkar.



Major Sardar Shankarrao Appasaheb
Pawar Gambhirrao, Dewas State Senior.

SARDAR SHANKAR RAO ATRE, Dewas (Senior) State.

(Photo and Biography not received)



Thakur Shankar Singhji of
Thikana Bijathal, Marwar.

THAKUR SHANKAR SINGHJI of Thikana Bijathal, District Merta, Post Office Pisangan, in Marwar, was born in 1908. He is a direct descendant of Rao Dudaji, the fifth son of Rao Jodhaji of Jodhpur. Many Sardars of this family rendered signal services to the Jodhpur State in critical times, such as Thakur Samarath Singhji, Thakur Indar Singhji, Thakur Sher Singhji, Thakur Sardar Singhji and Thakur Gopal Singhji. Not a few Sardars of this family stood valiantly for the Jodhpur Raj in many a mortal battle. The Jodhpur State states the income of this Thikana is about ten thousand, but it is something less than this. The Thakur enjoys the Hath-ka-Kurb and Dohra Tazim. He was married in 1925 in the famous Chundawat Sangavat family of Thikana Doulatgarh (Marwar). He was installed on the Gaddi in 1930. He is blessed with three worthy sons—Kunwars Udai Singhji, Narpal Singhji (Jai Singhji) and Anand Singhji.



Khan Sahib Sher Afzal Khan, M.C.,
I.D.S.M., E.A.C., Bannu

KHAN SAHIB SHER AFZAL KHAN, M.C., I.D.S.M., E.A.C., Bannu, son of Khan Bahadur Abdul Qadir Khan, Jagirdar, Jhanda, District Mardan. Born, July 1896. Permanent resident of village Jhanda, Tehsil Swabi, District Mardan. Well-versed in Pashtu, Persian, Arabic and English. Was in Military Service on direct commission from 1912 to 1922. Retired in 1922. Served in Great War from beginning to end. Was awarded Military Cross and Indian Distinguished Service Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Was mentioned in Despatches for valuable services. Joined Civil Service in 1925. Was awarded the title of Khan Sahib for excellent services in Kalam against odds and intrigue. Initiated Government control against personal risk. Worked tactfully and successfully in the Anglo-Afghan Commissions of 1936 and 1938. Great-grandfather, Sher Khan, served Akbar the

Great and received Jagir at Attock. Grandfather helped the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. Father, Khan Bahadur Abdul Qadir Khan, did political work on the Border for sixty years with great success and credit and was supported by numerous credentials

SHER MOHAMMAD KHAN, Captain Sardar Sir, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A. (Central), Jagudai and Provincial Durbari. Born, 29th October, 1887. Educated at Jhelum High School

Attended both Round Table Conferences in London representing the Indian Army, Member of many Selection Boards, Member of R.T. Consultative Committee, presided by the Viceroy, served in two Frontier Expeditions and during the whole period of the last Great War. Now again is serving in the present War on active service Overseas. Address—Al-Tariq, Jhelum.

THAKUR SHER SINGHJI, Thikana Balunda, District Jaitaran, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, consists of five villages and Bhom in Jodhpur proper in lieu of services. It was founded in Samvat 1573 by Rao Chandaji, second son of Rao Viramji and the famous hero of the twenty-four notable events, against the then Nawab of Nagour and the neighbour Chiefs. The family is thus among the des-



Captain Sardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan, M.L.A., Jhelum

cendants of Jodhaji; the founder of Jodhpur. Many notable personalities of this family fought heroically for the State, especially during the thirty years' struggle of the Rathores against Emperor Aurangzeb for the life of Maharaja Ajit Singhji. Among the Chandawat Mertias, Balunda is the premier Thikana and is entitled to First Class Tazim in the Durbar and the enjoyment of Judicial powers. The present Thakur Sher Singhji Sahib is fourteenth in the main line of the founder of Jodhpur, Rao Chandaji. He is about thirty-five years of age and is an ex-student of the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is a Member of the Consultative Committee of Sardars and of the Walter-krit Hitkarmi Sabha in the Jodhpur State. He is a very sociable gentleman, bearing very experienced head over his young shoulders. He has two sons—Kumar Bhawani Singh and Kumar Daulat Singh.



Thakur Sher Singhji, of Thikana Balunda, Jodhpur State

MAHARAJ SHERSINGHJI of Thikana Nanganwan, District Ujjain, born in Samvat 1929. He is Survavanshi Jodha Ratansingot Rathore in the 11th generation from Maharaja Ratansinghji of Ratlam, the elder son of Raja Maheshdasji who was the elder son of Raja Dalpatsinghji, the son of Maharaja Udaisinghji of Jodhpur. Since he came to the Gaddi of his forefathers he has done a good deal for his subjects, i.e. he freed his subjects from paying the "Lagan" for the whole year in the famine of Samvat 1956, and he fed his starving subjects in that miserable time. He pays Rs 1901 to the Gwalior Government as Tanka. He is a



Shreeman Maharaj Sahib, Shersinghji

Jagirdar in Gwalior State. Has been a Member of Panchayat Board of Jagudars. He has ever been loyal to His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia and has often served the State. Similarly he served the Ratlam State. He is honoured with "Gold", "Tazeem" and the title of "Maharaj". He has two sons: elder Kumar Omkarsingji educated upto Matric and following the footsteps of his father and is managing the Thikana, he has a son named Krishna Singhji. Younger is Kumar Narainsinghji, who is trained as Superintendent, Court of Wards Department.



Shreeman Kunvar Sahib, Omkarsinghji



P L. SHARMA, Landowner and Proprietor, Shori Oil Mills, Mandalay, Burma, was born in 1911 at Myitnge, Upper Burma. He is the son of Rai Sahib Radha Krishna, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch, Burma. Is interested in Livestock improvement.

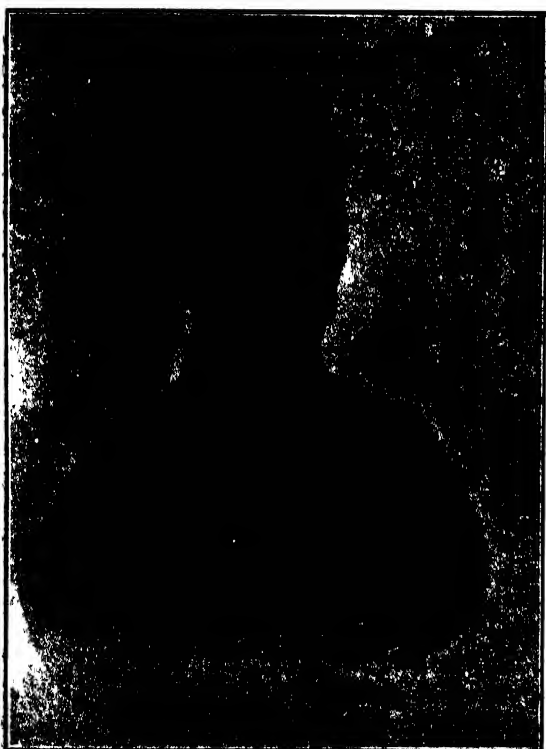


SETH SHAVAKSHAW EDULJI is the son of late Seth Edulji Ratanji, resident of Illave, a village in Broach District. He is a well-renowned Cotton Merchant in Gujrat, holds 2,000 acres of land on permanent tenure. He is very keen for his charity, contributed Rs.

10,000 for famine relief and very handsome P.L. Sharma, Mandalay, Burma. donation towards Deogarh Baria State X-Ray Hospital, the work of public utility. He has built a hospital at Jaitpur in memory of his revered father-in-law Seth Pestonji Ratanji, Contractor. He holds Distillery Contracts for whole of Mewar and Baria States. Served in Parsi Battalion Volunteer in U. T. C. His chief hobby is Riding and Polo. Awarded King's Jubilee Medal. His son Seth Rustamji Shavakshaw, Contractor, Managing Proprietor Messrs. Shavakshaw Edulji and Son, Abkari Contractors, Udaipur (Mewar), is a keen businessman and clever Sportsman. Was very keen on Aviation Line; but owing to serious sudden accident while flying gave up the line.

S. Rustomji Shavakshaw, Contr, Udaipur. Shot two panthers at a time from a Machan at the age of sixteen.

In all he shot five panthers within his age of twenty-six. Very recently awarded Bhagwati Cup in the name of well-honoured Maharaj Kunwar Sahib Bhagvat Singhji Sahib of Udaipur in Polo Tournament held at Udaipur. He has a thorough get-up in business and always busy in inventing new methods. Inherits the favourite game of Polo and Riding. His living is very much plain and simple.



THAKUR SHER SINGHJI of Thikana Gorao, Marwar, is the present Chief of the famous house. In Maharaja Vijai Singhji's time Thakur Malam Singh, an ancestor of the present Thikana, helped the Jodhpur Durbar in a battle against Scindhia who had usurped Amarkot. He was killed in the fight and the Thikana Gorao was granted to his son Ranjit Singh. Ranjit Singh, son of Bhairon Singh, rescued 75 ladies and children from mutineers in 1857 and brought them safely to Jodhpur. Maharaj Takht Singhji, the then Ruler of Jodhpur, honoured him with the title of "Hanuman." Thakur Dansingh the grandfather of the present Chief, rose from Jamadar in the Marwar Lancers to the highest post of Colonel. He served in the Black Mountains, Suad and Bundel Expedition and was awarded India Medal Clasp. He was also with Sir Pratap Singh in the Mohmand Expedition and was awarded a Medal. There was in him a wonderful combination of supreme martial ardour and high civic qualities. He accompanied the late Maharaj Sardar Singhji to foreign countries when His Highness moved about for reasons of health and was honoured with Saropa twice. He was also tutor of His late Highness, in England and accompanied him to the Coronation Durbar, Delhi. He was honoured by the British Government with a medal and the title of Rao Bahadur. As a Recruiting Officer he secured

Thakur Sher Singhji of Thikana Gorao, Marwar.

18,000 men during the War. He received a Sword of Honour and the insignia of O.B.E. He was a polo-player of world-wide fame. The present Thakur is a man of quiet disposition and unsophisticated nature. He is a rising polo-player. He is literally adored by his rayyets for his numerous noble qualities of head and heart. He is popular with the public and the Government of Jodhpur for his public spirit and loyalty. He is helping the Administration in various ways. He is an unfailing friend of the poor and anybody in distress.

MAHARAJ SHEODAN SINGHJI, of Thikana Sheorati, Mewar, was born on the 19th March 1900. The House belongs to the ruling stock, originating from Maharaj Urjan Singhji, son of Maharana Sangram Singhji II (1710-1734 A.D.). He had two sons, Shiva Singhji and Bahadur Singhji. The latter became Dhaneria Maharaj and Madri house has sprung from it in later generations. His two grandsons were Suraj Malji and Daulat Singhji. The latter became Karjali Maharaja. The late Maharana Fateh Singhji and the present Maharana Bhupal Singhji have been adopted from Sheorati House and the present heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Bhagwant Singhji also. The late Maharaj Himmat Singhji, father of the present Maharaj was a gifted Sardar; history and poetry were his hobbies. His youngest brother, Maharaj Chatur Singhji was scholar, philosopher and Rishi. The House enjoys powers, dignities and privileges belonging to First Class nobles in addition to those of the family of rulers. His Highness honour the Maharaj with a personal visit on his return from long journeys of over a month.



First row from the left — 1. K Bhim Singhji, 2 M. Hameer Singhji 3. M. Pratap Singhji,
4 M Sheodan Singhji, 5. M Himmat Singhji, 6. M. Udai Singhji,
7. The present heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shree Bhagwant Singhji.
Second row — 8. K Man Singhji, 9 K Narendra Singhji, 10. K Prithvi Singhji and
11. K. Narayan Singhji

Maharaj Sheodan Singhji was educated at home and also Mayo College, Ajmer. He is a Sanskrit scholar and has a fair knowledge of English, Gujrati and Hindi. He has travelled widely in India and Ceylon. He is also a good sportsman and Shikari and has bagged several tigers and panthers. His administration of the estate has been very efficient. His activities are many and varied. He is a senior Member of the Mehdraj Sabha (Chief Court) and Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha. He is an Honorary Major of the Mewar State Forces. He has married the daughters of Thakur of Ras and the Chief of Kushalgarh. He has five sons—Kunwar Bhim Singhji, Kunwar Man Singhji, Kunwar Narendra Singhji, Kunwar Prithvi Singhji and Kunwar Narayan Singhji and three daughters.

He has three younger brothers—Maharaj Pratap Singhji, Maharaj Hamir Singhji and Maharaj Udai Singhji (who is in Mewar Army in Africa with British Forces). They all live jointly.

UMDAT-UL-MULK COL. RAJ RAJENDRA MALOJI NARSING RAO SHITOLE, DESHMUKH, RUSTUMJUNG BAHADUR, the premier Nobleman and Jagirdar of the Gwalior State and the most outstanding personality in Scindia's Dominions, was born in 1896 at Kolewadi in the Poona District. He is the owner of a number of large Estates both in the Gwalior State and in British India.

After the passing away of his father, Raj Rajendra Ramchandra Rao, the late Maharaja Madhao Rao Scindia took the young Maloji under his fostering care. He completed his education and military training in 1915 in the Sardar School (now known as the Scindia School) in Gwalior Fort where he proved an exceptionally intelligent scholar and a keen horseman.

His first visit to England was in 1911 with the late Maharaja of Gwalior when he had the honour of being presented in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation Ceremony of H. M. George V. At the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1911 he had the honour of representing the Maharaja of Gwalior in the procession from the Fort to His Majesty's Camp as well as in the Amphitheatre. He was awarded the Scindia Medal of the State in 1912.

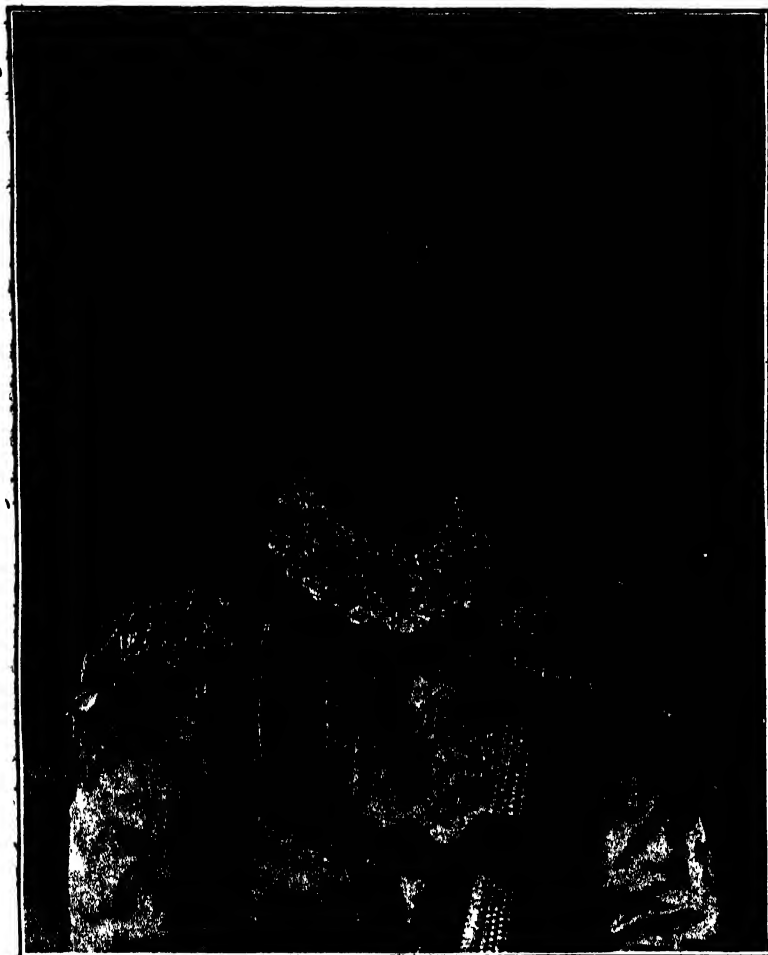
For his great intellect and personality at so young an age he deservedly enjoyed the confidence and affection of the Maharaja to a remarkable extent. In 1917, when he was barely out of his teens, he was placed in charge of the Irregular Troops, and successively the three regiments, viz. Husurat, Pagnavisi and Ekkan, were all placed under his command. In 1919, in addition to duties mentioned above, he had to work as President both of the Lashkar Municipality and of the Fair and Exhibition Committee, Gwalior State.

His enthusiasm, keen interest and wide experience in the duties entrusted

to him were responsible for his nomination as a member of several important Committees such as the Committee to consider the question of the Sardars' School education and the Committee to consider the question of arrangements between the Jagir and the State Forest and the Service Rules. In 1922, being relieved of his military duties, he was entrusted with the high and responsible post of the Master of Ceremonies.

In all these various exalted capacities he gave a highly creditable account of himself. To his consummate ability, wide experience and sound organising capacity were mainly due the admirable arrangements and satisfactory execution of all the difficult and delicate duties in connection with the visits to the Gwalior State of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Belgium. In 1922 he was honoured with the Presidentship of the Maratha Educational Conference at Kalyan. In 1925 the responsible work of managing all the ceremonial functions at the time of accession to the *Gaddi* of the present Maharaja was entrusted to him.

His second visit to England was in 1926 when he made a tour in Central Europe with his family. While in England he had the privilege of being invited to the King's Court and Garden Party and was honoured by the Royal Colonial Institute with a dinner presided over by



Umdat-ul-Mulk Col. Raj Rajendra Maloji Narsing Rao Shitole, Deshmukh, Rustumjung Bahadur.

Sir Lawrence Wallace. He was also working as a non-official member of the Testamentary Investment Board established by the late Maharaja for supervision of the State (external and internal) investments. From 1928 to 1934 he discharged the dignified and highly responsible duties of the Muntazim Jagirdaran and twice officiated as Home Member, Gwalior Government. He made a third trip to England and Europe in 1934. In 1936, he was nominated President of the Lashkar Municipality, and in 1937 he was appointed as the Minister Without Portfolio. The same year, he was involved in a serious motor-accident, from which, by the grace of God, he escaped without any serious consequences. Whilst he was Minister Without Portfolio, the Purchase Department was started under his supervision. In the meanwhile during 1938, he toured Southern India and Ceylon. Later, in 1938, the Police Department was transferred to his Portfolio. In the year 1940, in a reshuffle of Portfolios, he was appointed Minister for Industries, Commerce and Communications and is till now working in that capacity. Thus the Raj Rajendra is one of the most prominent figures of the State. He is a man of versatile genius and possesses first-hand information on all important topics of the day. He is a tactful and indefatigable worker, and the manner in which he has handled and solved several important and intricate problems of the State marks him out as a man of exceptional intelligence and sound commonsense. For many years, he has been taking vigorous interest in the Rural Development work of his Jagir, and thereby a number of activities have been started and centres are established. He also takes keen interest in education and social questions, and has given generous donations to several educational and social institutions, such as the Kayastha Pathshala and Girls' High School, Allahabad, the Deccan Education Societies, Poona and the Anath Mahilashram, Poona. He is kind, considerate and just in his dealings with the world, and simple, sober and dignified in his habits. He has always the good of his Jagir people as well as of the State at his heart. His views are liberal, and being accessible to all and being also of a genial temperament and generous nature, he is popular with all classes of people.



L SHIAM LAL, Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and Munsif, Vice-Chairman, Municipal and District Boards, Muzaffarnagar, U. P., and his sons own landed property in several Tehsils of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar Districts. They are unusually liberal landlords and do everything for the moral and material benefit of their tenantry. Their tenants from more than a dozen villages helped the Crown with men and money during the Great War. Members of this family rendered meritorious services during the Mutiny of 1857. Their acts of bravery and loyalty to the Crown in those dark days were suitably recognised by Government. L. Shiam Lal was decorated with a Durbar Medal in 1911. By command of His Excellency the Viceroy, in 1912, a certificate of honour was granted to him in recognition of his excellent work as an Honorary Magistrate and for his specially good services to spread Female education. In 1914, 1918-19, L. Shiam Lal's valuable services as Secretary, District Famine and Relief Committee, were acknowledged with thanks by the Government. In 1919 the Secretary, U. P. War Board, conveyed thanks of the Government to L. Shiam Lal for his assistance in different branches of War services during the Great War. Sanads were also presented to him and his son, B. Chandra Prakash, B.A., in 1922 and 1932 by His Excellency the Governor for their meritorious public services.

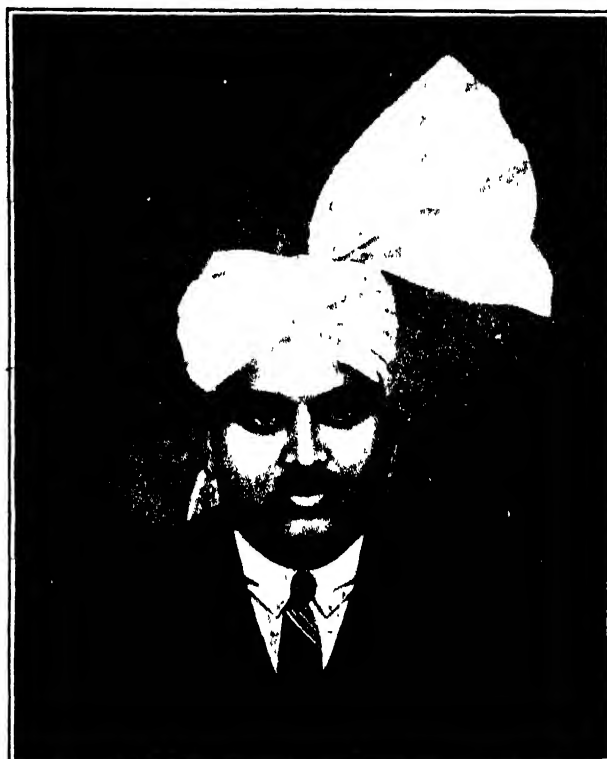


1. L. Shiam Lal, B.A. 2. B. Chandra Prakash, B.A. 3. B. Suraj Prakash, C.S.I. 4. B. Dharam Prakash, B.A., LL.B. 5. Dr. Krishna Prakash, L.S.M.F. 6. L. Shiva Prakash 7. Mr. Hari Prakash, S.B.G. (Denmark), M.H.S. (London) 8. B. Brahm Prakash, B.A., LL.B. 9. B. Satya Prakash.

SETH SHIV NARAYAN, Divisional Treasurer, Honorary Magistrate, Millowner, Banker, Proprietor of the firm of Seth Harbhagat Rai Gopal Sahai, Multan, was born at Rewari, District Gurgaon, on the 11th December, 1897. He is a worthy scion of the oldest, the most respectable and the wealthiest family of Rewari, well-known for their services for generations to the States of Marwar and to the British Government as Treasurers and in various other responsible capacities. In 1868 Seth Shiv Narayan's grandfather, Seth Saligram, Municipal Vice-President, Rewari, was appointed Divisional Treasurer, Multan, in recognition of his public services and services to Government. The family has since been living at Multan. Seth Saligram filled this responsible post with honour and distinction for thirty long years; and on his retirement, in recognition of his distinguished service, the post was given to his worthy son Rai Sahib Seth Gopal Sahai. Rai Sahib also, like his father, held this post for thirty long years and, as the numerous certificates of high officers show, with credit to himself. He also served as



Late Rai Sahib Seth Gopal Sahai, Divisional Treasurer, Honorary Magistrate, Millowner, Banker, Multan



Seth Shiv Narayan, Divisional Treasurer, Honorary Magistrate, Millowner, Banker, Multan.

Honorary Magistrate with marked ability for as long as twenty years and his "good work" in that capacity was prominently mentioned by Mr. V. Connolly, Commissioner, Multan, and various other high officers in their certificates to Rai Sahib. He was held in the highest esteem by the public and the officials alike for his earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Government of which he never lost an opportunity of giving a practical demonstration to the fullest extent of his capacity and means. The measure of his popularity with the officials will be gauged from the following significant words occurring in the certificate of Mr. J.S. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, Multan, in 1928:—"Seth Gopal Sahai has so many commendations that mine is scarcely necessary." During the Great War he supplied recruits and subscribed liberally to various War Funds. He received a *Sanad* from the Provincial War Loan Committee, Punjab Government's *Sanad* for services during the Mohurrum riots in 1922 and another Punjab Government *Sanad* on behalf of His Majesty for his good work as Honorary Magistrate. He was remarkably dutiful. Associated as he was with all the local institutes in one way or another, he never failed to discharge the duties entrusted to him by all these bodies with commendable promptitude and thoroughness in spite of his numerous other engagements. Generous by nature, his purse was always open to all funds for public good, whether started by the Government or the public. He contributed liberally to all famine, flood and earthquake funds. Though a big Rais and a high and responsible official, he was not only free from the least trace of pride but was of an adorably social and genial temperament. He was easily accessible to one and all, even the lowliest. He was so tender-hearted that

he would on no account hurt the feelings of a supplicant by a denial. His services were available for all the twenty-four hours to one and all, from child to old man. He was intensely religious-minded and, though orthodox in his principles, was admirably free from religious bias. In recognition of his high character, efficient discharge of duties as Divisional Treasurer and Honorary Magistrate, and multifarious services to Government and the public he was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1928. He retired on pension in 1926 and died in 1935 at Rewari, only after a few days' illness, at the age of seventy, deeply mourned by his numerous friends and admirers at Multan and Rewari.

After Rai Sahib's retirement from service in 1926 the tradition in his own case in regard to Divisional Treasurership of Multan repeated itself in case of his own son, Seth Shiv Narayan, who was appointed to this high and responsible post as a mark of appreciation of his father's distinguished service. He served the benign Government as Treasurer and in various other capacities for about ten years in the lifetime of his father, receiving a lot of certificates from high officers. Mr. A. V. Askwith, Deputy Commissioner, wrote in the course of a certificate to Rai Sahib Gopal Sahai on January 12, 1931:—"I need only say that I always felt that I could place absolute reliance both on you and Seth Shiv Narayan. Both of you were ever ready to give me and the other officers of Government all possible assistance." As Divisional Treasurer, as in many other capacities, he was proved an eminently worthy son of his illustrious father. In the glowing certificate of Mr. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, it is rightly considered "sufficient praise that he is a satisfactory successor" to Rai Sahib Gopal Sahai. His certificates amply testify to his many good and noble qualities and his creditable record of never-failing assistance to the Administration on all needful occasions. The Inspector-General of Police in his certificate highly praises him for the assistance he rendered in recovering the dead body of a Hindu child that had been murdered by a domestic servant, but which affair had been given a communal colour. He also received two certificates for his valuable services during Moharrum festivals. He is actively associated with all local institutes in one way or another and is quite as dutiful and generous as his late father in regard to all movements and funds for public good. In recognition of his high abilities and meritorious services to the public and the Government he was made Honorary Magistrate in 1933.

With all his multifarious duties in official and public capacities he is intensely devoted to business. Under the guidance of his gifted brain and laudable energy his business in all its different departments is flourishing all along the line. He pays every year thousands of rupees as Income-tax. He was awarded the Royal Silver Medal for commendable Jubilee services.

He is blessed with two promising sons—Ramnaram and Badrinaram.



SHRIMAN THAKUR SHIVDAN SINGH of Khairwa (Rajputana).

(Photo and Biography not received.)



Rai Sahib Shiva Sahay Varma,
B.A., LL.B. Kekri



RAI SAHIB SHIVA SAHAY VARMA, B.A., LL.B., High Court Advocate, born 12th July, 1890. Son of Munshi Basdeo Sahay Bhatnagar Kayasth, Kotah, Vakil Deoli from 1870 to 1929. Sons Rishikumar, Ishwarisahay. Daughter Satyabhama.

Nephews Messrs. Bishunsahay, Soorajsahay, Daulatsahay, Brijnandansahay, Raghunandan Sahay, Arjansahay, Sahdeo Sahay, Shubhusahay. Landed property at Kekri, Sikanderabad. Matriculated from Nobles High School, Kotah. B.A., M.A. (Previous English), LL.B. (1916) from Government College, Ajmer and Agra College. Colonel Pinhey's Silver Medal winner. Municipal Commissioner since 1921. Member of District Board, Zenana Hospital, Famine Relief Committees 1914-18. Great War League Member and present War League Associate, subscribing monthly. Red Cross Society Member and Honorary Secretary. Purchased India Defence Loan Certificates worth Rs. 2,500. Census Supervisor 1921, 1931. Holds excellent testimonials. Great War Publicity Board awarded medal to Mrs. Shivasahay. Donated Rs. 1,001 for Zenana Hospital Operation Room, dedicating to Doctor Tara Martin, Assistant Surgeon, Nasirabad, Mr. Joseph Martin and parents, Heale Townhall, Holland Public Library Mrs. Gidney Zenana Hospital, Gibson Market, Betham High School thrived during his Municipal Secretaryship (1925 to 1940).



Seth Sheoprasad Khetan

SETH SHEOPRASAD KHETAN & SETH GOURISHANKAR KHETAN, Proprietor of famous firm of Sheoprasad Gourishankar Khetan, Jaipur. The firm has branches at various places. In Jaipur main business is Banking with Agencies of Burma Shell Co. and Dalmia Cement Co. Seth Sheoprasad has a seat in Durbar, is a member, Municipal Board, Legislative Committee, &c.

THAKUR SHIVRAJ SHARAN SINGH. The Thikana of Jamli in the Jhabua State, Central India, is situated about 24 miles north-east



[Thakur Shivraj Sharan Singh, Thikana Jamli, Jhabua State.



Kumar Raghunandan Singh, heir apparent

Rathors. The Thikana was founded by Thakur Kishor Singhji in Samvat 1752 Vikrami. It has three junior branches, in Salunia, Bekalda and Kachbi; their income are Rs. 1,022, Rs. 2,543 and Rs. 995 respectively. The Thikana of Jamli is head of all the five Thikanas of Prithvi Rajot Rathors in the State, viz, Thikanas Boraita, Baori, Barwet, Raipuria and Gehandi. Thikanedars of the Jamli Estate are called Umraos

of the State. They are given Tazims by the Ruler. The Thikana enjoys court and criminal powers and has its own Police and Jail. It enjoys full revenue powers.

The present Thakur, Shivrajsaran Singhji, is 12th in descent from the founder, Thakur Kishor Singhji. He was born on the 26th September, 1915 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He succeeded his father on the *Gaddi* on the 3rd November, 1932. Having received judicial and revenue training in Jhabua for two years he was invested with full ruling powers of his Thikana by the Jhabua Durbar on the 22nd August, 1934, and the Talwar Bandi ceremony was performed by His Highness the Raja Sahib himself in a special Durbar on the same day. Since then he has been ruling over his rayyets very successfully and with marked ability. He is a perfect gentleman and possesses a lofty character and charming manners. For his many admirable qualities of head and heart he is held in the highest reverence by his subjects. In fact nothing is dearer to his heart than the progress of his Estate and the prosperity of his subjects. The record of the Estate since the present Thikanedar ascended the *Gaddi* is a distinct pledge of its future advancement on an even larger and more comprehensive scale. He has inherited glorious traditions and has got a singularly well-organised and efficient administration, as well an indomitable will and undoubted capacity for proving worthy of his great heritage. In 1935 A.D. Thakur Shivrajsaran Singhji married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Khirasra State in Kathiawar in the Rajkot Agency. He has two daughters and one son.



HAUDHRI SHEO BARAN SINGH, of Khera, Tehsil Fatehabad, District Agra (U. P.)

(Photo and Biography not received.)



Lala Shri Nath Seth, Taluqdar,
Maurawan, Unao

LALA SHRI NATH SETH, Taluqdar, Maurawan, District Unao, born in 1905, comes in the front rank of the distinguished Barons of Oudh. He is the great-grandson of Raja Gouri Shankar of illustrious memory. His father, late Dharambhusan Rai Bahadur Lala Ganesh Prasad, the Premier Taluqdar in the District of Unao, was well-known for his philanthropy and equally enjoyed the esteem of the Government and the public for his numerous services to the State and the public. Lala Shri Nath Seth is universally popular for his high character, generosity and public spirit. His estate though scattered over a large area, is managed by him with marked efficiency. The welfare of his tenants is always his first consideration. He is an Honorary Magistrate at Lucknow and is also prominently associated with many other institutions.



Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, B.A., LL.B.,
M.L.A., Raipur.

DILERJUNG LT.-COL. R. N. SHUKLA, of Indore, son of Captain Onkar Prasad Shukla and grandson of Havildar Layakprasad Shukla, of Indore Army, was born in 1898. Was educated in City High School and in Holkar College, Indore, from 1907 to 1919. Joined Army 1919 and worked as Officer Commanding Artillery, Arsenal Officer, Officer I/C Military Workshop and Stores and Supervisor of Mounted Escort, Lecturer in Elementary Tactics, English, History and General Knowledge to Junior Officers. Was selected as General Staff Officer, 1931. Was awarded title of Dilerjung, 1935. Received Coronation Medal, 1937. General Staff Officer, Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, Maharaja Holkar's Infantry, Indore and at present Commanding the Maharam's Own Guard since 1st December 1940.



Dilerjung Lal Chandra Nath Shukla, Indore

SHUKLA, PANDIT RAVISHANKER, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., ex-Prime Minister, C.P. Government, Budhapara, Raipur. Born, 1876. Served as Headmaster, Khanagarh High School for 3 years; joined Bar in 1908, arrested as a Non-co-operator in 1921 but released; elected to C.P. Legislative Council on Swaraj Party ticket, 1923, Chairman, Raipur District Council, from 1926, sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1930 and to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500 in 1932, appointed Minister for Education, July 1937 and served as Prime Minister, August 1938 to November 1939.



The Palace, Thakur Khodala

TH SHIVA NATH SINGH, of Khodala, P.O. Phalna (Marwar).

(Biography not received)



Thakur Shiva Nath Singh, of
Khodala



(1) Jagat Shumshere

(2) Bahadur Shumshere

MAHARAJ KUMARS SHUMSHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANAS, sons of H. H. The late Maharaja Deb Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana and H. H. The Maharam Krishna Kunarie Debi. They live at Fair Lawn Palace, Mussoorie. They were educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and now manage their landed properties in India which, besides the Ramnagar Estate in District Lakhimpore, include properties in Benares and Dehra Dun. Apart from the political allowances received from the Nepalese Government, they have ancestral and private landed properties in Nepal.

Their father, the late Maharaja of Nepal, during his short reign initiated abolition of slavery, introduced free primary education in Nepal and laid water pipes for the travellers' benefit in the dry expanse on the Bichko-Simara-Basa Road. He chose Mussoorie for his residence in exile and continued this work of philanthropy till his death in 1914. The rest-house and water tank at Jharipani, built when there was no water in the steep five miles' climb from Rajpore to Barlowganj on the then only road to Mussoorie, was the most outstanding of his numerous charitable deeds in India.



Kumar Shiva Singh, Jodhpur.

KUMAR SHIVA SINGH, Assistant Superintendent, Jawahir Khana and Mint, Jodhpur. Permanent residence Pih, Parbatsar, Marwar. Appointed Customs Supervisor in 1933 and transferred to Jawahir Khana Mint in 1936. Owns Jagir worth Rs 15,000. Has eldest son, Jaswant Singh. Forefather enjoyed, the title of Panch Hajari Munsif from Moghal Emperor Shahjahan.

SHREE KRISHNA, JINDEL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Ajmer. Born 1909 at his native town Nasirabad (Raj). Son of Seth Sanwal Ram Jindel (Agarwal). Property worth about Rs. 50,000. Was elected Member, Cantonment Board, Nasirabad in 1937. Re-elected



Shree Krishna, Jindol,
B.A., LL.B., Ajmer

unopposed in 1938. Member, Indian Club, Ajmer. Has three sons and two daughters who are being educated.



Hafizullah Siddiqui, Jodhpur.

HAFIZULLAH SIDDIQUI, poetic name "Barkas", born, 1902. Knows Persian, Arabic, Urdu, English and Hindi well. Served Jodhpur State 1920 to 1926. Also Unani Physician, treats poors freely. Incharge, Judicial Branch, Thikana Borsu, 1929 to 1933. Now Vakil, Thikana Kuchaman. Has compiled a small treatise on Criminal Practice and Procedure in Marwar, dedicated to Col. Sir D. M. Field, Kt., C.I.E., Chief Minister, Jodhpur. The Hon'ble Judges and Ministers of Marwar State have appreciated his work and they hold good opinion of him. Appointed Judge and Magistrate as a special case in Court Thikana Kuchaman thrice in 1938 and 1940 respectively.

Address:—Kuchaman House, Jodhpur.

SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN, THE HON'BLE MAJOR SARDAR SIR, K.B.E., K.B., D.O.L., Premier, Government of the Punjab Lahore

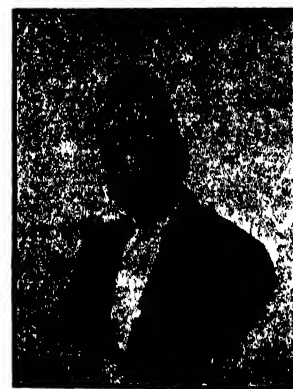
Born, 5th June, 1892. Educated at M.A.-O. College, Aligarh, and University College, London. Served on N.-W.F. and in the Third Afghan War. Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff, was the first Indian to command a company. Elected to Punjab Legislative Council by Landholders' Constituency, non-official Member of Police Enquiry Committee, 1926; Personal Assistant to Mela Officer during H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' visit, Chairman, Provincial Simon Committee; appointed Revenue Member, Punjab Government, for three months in 1929 and became permanent Revenue Member, 1930; appointed to act as Governor, Punjab, July to October, 1932, and again from 15th February to 9th June 1934; appointed Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934; resigned, 1936; and appointed Acting Revenue Member, Punjab, 1936. Appointed Premier of the Punjab under the new Constitution, April, 1937. Was connected with the Boards of 11

Companies including Punjab Portland Cement Co., Wah Stone and Lime Company; North India Constructional Engineers; Frontier Mining Syndicate and Messrs. Owen Roberts.



The Hon. Major Sardar Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier, Punjab, Lahore.

SHYAM SUNDER, DEEDWANIA, Advocate, Ajmer. Born, 1909. Returned unopposed to Ajmer Municipal Committee in 1939. Is Secretary, Agarwal Pathshala (Middle School), Ajmer and Joint Secretary, All-India Agarwal Mahasabha, and legal advisor to several important local associations. Father, late Rai Sahib Seth Sukh Deo, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner. Chairman District Council, Damoh and recipient of 'War Badge' for services during 1914-18. Elder brother, Mr. Kanslal Dass Deedwania, Advocate, an ex-Municipal Commissioner and Pandit Agarwal Pathshala, Ajmer.



Shyam Sunder Deedwania,
Ajmer.

HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SIDDIQUE, Zamin-
dar, a shrewd businessman, a distinguished
man of letters, a well-known prose
writer in Urdu, a poet of no mean order

and last though not the least, a loyal and public-spirited citizen of Cawnpore, U. P. He is a wholesale dealer and direct importer of general merchandise from foreign countries, commanding a vast business in the line flourishing branches in Bombay and Calcutta. His poetry is full of pathos and is a marvel of beauty and imagination; such as 'Siddiq ke mazar pe do phool dal do—Becharah margaya hai yeh fasle bahar men'. He is of an intensely charitable disposition. He gave Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand rupees) for charitable purposes at his son's marriage in 1936. He was Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore for a long period. His services during 1931 communal riots were recognised by

Government. *Siddique ke Mizar par do Phul dal do—Bechara Margaya hai yeh Fasli-i-Bahar men.*
صدیق کے مزار پہ دو پھول ڈال دو - بیچارہ مرگیا ہے یہ فصل بہار میں



Hafiz Mohammad Siddique,
Zamindar.

SIRKAR, SIR NRIPENDRA NATH, Kt. K.C.S.I., M.A., B.L., 361, Elgin Road, Calcutta. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907; Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A., M.A. in Chemistry; holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College. Practised as Pleader at Bhagalpore in Behar; Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902-05, Advocate-General of Bengal, 1929-34; appointed Law Member, Government of India, 1934; Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee, Law Member, Government of India, 1934-39.

SITA RAM, THE HON. RAI BAHADUR SIR, Kt., M.A., LL.B., President, U. P. Legislative Council, Lucknow. Born, 12th January, 1885.

Member, Meerut Municipal Board, 1910-20; First President, Meerut District Political Conference, 1920. Secretary, All-India Vaish Mahasabha, 1911-24; elected Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1920; re-elected unopposed Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1923-26 and 1930. Elected President, U.P. Legislative Council, 1925, and re-elected President 1927, 1930 and 1932. Rai Bahadur, 1923, and Knighted, 1931.

SITAL PRASAD, an Advocate of eminence, practising since 1906; Member, District Board, Agra.

Considers the New Tenancy Law as *ultra vires*; wrote commentary on the Agra Pre-emption Act, much appreciated by the Bench, Bar and High Court Judges; collected substantial funds during Great War. Took part in celebrations connected with Prince's visit.



The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir Sita Ram,
Lucknow



Sital Prasad, Agra.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR, P.S., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras. Born, 1864. LL.D., Madras University; LL.D., Benares Hindu University. Was Advocate-General, 1907-12; Member, Executive Council, 1912-17; Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, 1918-19. M.L.A., 1920-23; Delegate, League of Nations, 1922; President, National Liberal Federation, 1919 and 1926; Author of "Indian Constitutional Problem" and "Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals."

SLOAN, TENNANT, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Adviser to the Governor, United Provinces, Lucknow. Born, 9th November, 1884. Educated at Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University, and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1909, served in U. P. as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer, Magistrate and Collector, Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Secretary to Government and also as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India.

SOBHA RAM BHULYAN, F.R.H.S., (London) Horticulturist, Garden Designer. Born, 1886. Superintendent State Gardens, Udaipur-Mewar, since 1931. Effectively laid out new garden at Lakshmivilas in a very short time during Viceregal Visit, Udaipur, 1939. Previously joined Government Botanical Gardens Saharanpur. Supervisor, Gaekwar Chemical Plantations Morar, Superintendent State Nurseries, Gwalior.



Sobha Ram Bhulyan F.R.H.S., (London), Udaipur

Grandfather rewarded by British for loyal, and meritorious services, Mutiny 1857.

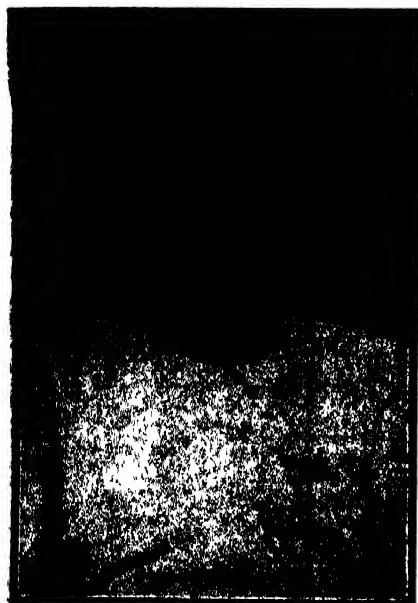


Seth Sobhagnmal Lodha

SETH SOBHAGMAL LODHA, a scion of an illustrious family and one of the oldest Bankers in Rajputana, was born in 1916. His grandfather, Dewan Bahadur Seth Umedmalji Lodha, was one of the leading, influential, most loyal and best known bankers of his time. Dewan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the Imperial Government and to the Princes of Rajputana. Seth Sobhagnmal Lodha, the only son of the late Seth Abheymalji Lodha, is the sole proprietor of the old and reputed Banking Firms of Dewan Bahadur Seth Umedmal Abheymal at Ajmer, and Bombay, and Daulatmal Abheymal at Calcutta, carrying on a large banking business. He is Managing Director of the Mewar Textile Mills, Ltd., Bhilwara; Director of the Edward Mills, Ltd., Bawar; Director of the Indian Club, Ajmer; Managing Agent of the Rajputana Flying Club, Ajmer and Treasurers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. He has built a magnificent Dharamsala on the Ajmer Imperial Road at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees in memory of his late father and grandfather. He is generous in the extreme and has made handsome contributions to various public charities.

Seth Sobhagnmal is very keen on tennis. While proposing the toast on his last birthday Mr V. A. S. Stow, C.I.E., I.E.S., Principal, Mayo (Chiefs') College,

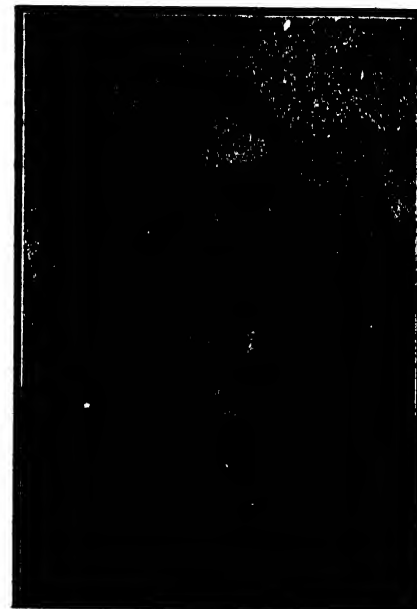
Ajmer said, "When he is not opening new Mills, Seth Sobhagnmal is laying out Tennis Courts." He is Life Member of the Automobile Association of India. He has visited almost all the important cities in India and countries in Europe, where he made contacts with several famous men which has given him an insight into men and affairs. He is Life Member of the Overseas League, St. James', London.



Anugrah Narayan Sinha. M.A., B.L.,
M.L.A., Patna.

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bihar, Patna. Born, 1889. Enrolled Vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921; non-co-operated in pursuance of Congress Policy; was for several years Assistant Secretary and then General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee; Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924; Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund, 1934; Member, Council of State, 1926-29; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1935-37; elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1937 and served as Finance Minister, Government of Bihar, July 1937 to November, 1939.

DR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA, Bar-at-Law, Patna, Behar. Born, 10th November, 1871.



Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law,
Patna.

Educated at Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar from Middle Temple. Founded and edited the *Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921; twice elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council; elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920,

and elected its first Deputy President, 1921; President of Legislative Council, 1921-22; Member Executive Council, Behar and Orissa Government, 1921-26; resumed editorship, the *Hindustan Review*, 1926; became Managing Director the *Indian Nation*, Patna, 1931. Was specially invited while in England to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935, and Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936.



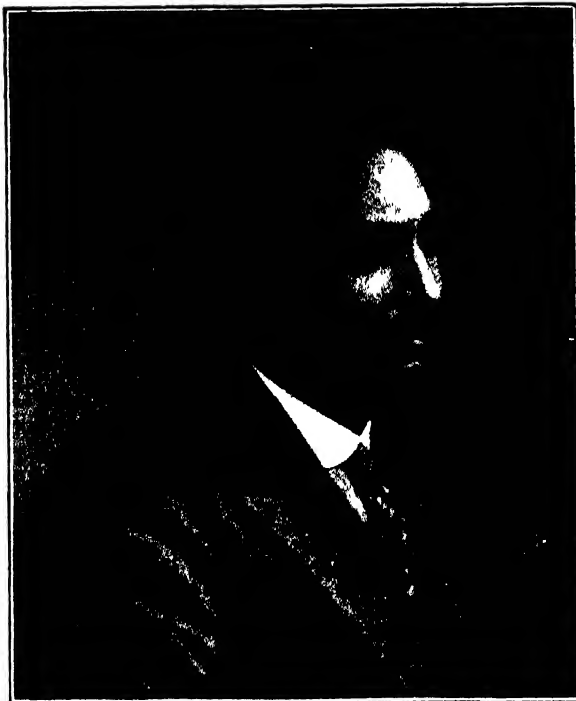
Shri Krishna Sinha, M.L.A., Monghyr

SINHA, SHRI KRISHNA, M.L.A., Ex-Premier of Bihar, Maur, Barbigha, Monghyr. Born, 1888. Educated at Patna. Joined Bar, 1915; led Swaraj Party, Bihar and Orissa, 1927, after giving up practice in 1921. Suffered imprisonment for Political activities. Was Member, Central Legislative Assembly for some time and Chairman, Monghyr District Board.

SODHBHANS, SIRDAR PREM SINGH, F.L.A.A., (Lond) R.A., Lahore. Born, 20th July, 1885 at Gujarkhan. Educated Ramnagar (Gujranwala) and Bannu. Served in army. A.L.A.A., London, 30th September, 1911, and Fellow on 12th December, 1922; Member, War League, Gujranwala 1917-1919. Founder and Secretary of the Central Sikh League, 1919-22; President, Lahore Distt. Gurdwara Committee, 1920-21; Member, Executive Committee of S. G. P. C., 1921-1923; Host to Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and M. Shaikat Ali on their visit to Nankana Sahib after massacre of 125 Sikhs, 1921, Vice-President and President, Lahore City Congress Committee and Member, A.I.C.C., 1921-22. Founder and Editor "Indian Accountant", since July 1922; Hony. Secretary Indian Institute of Professional Accountants, Lahore since 1923. Approached Government of India along with 16 Professional Accountants of Bombay, Calcutta, U. P. and Punjab for establishment of Indian Accountancy Board in January 1928. President Sikh Rights Protection Society, Lahore since 1930. Represented Punjab Flying Club at first and second conferences of Indian Flying Clubs at Delhi, 1930-31. Presented sword to H. E. Capt Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Acting-Governor, along with other Ex-soldiers, 1934. Member, Executive Committees of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and Industry, 1923-35 and 1937 and of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore and also its Hony. Secretary, since 1928 and of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-33, '35 '37 '38 and 1939. Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab,

since 1934 ; Member of N.-W. R. Advisory Committee, 1933-36. Member of H. M King George V Lahore Silver Jubilee Central Committee, 1936 ; Advisor to Indian Employers Delegate to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936. Guest of Honour at Luncheon at Midland Hotel given in his honour at Manchester by the Master Cotton Spinners' Association July 1936. The First Indian Delegate and Guest of Honour to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held at Berlin, 1938 and Elected on the Panel of Presidents on 23rd September, 1938 Session. Guest of Honour at Luncheon by Deutchen Orient Verien, Berlin ; President, Society of Registered Accountants in N. India, 1937-38, Member Indian Accountancy Board, (Government of India), 1939. Member, Prices Control Board, Punjab, 1939. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Committee, 1925, the Royal Commission-on Indian Reforms, 1928, Franchise Committee, 1932 ; The Delimitation Committee, 1935 ; The Income-tax Inquiry Committee, 1936 ; The Wedgewood Railway Inquiry Committee, 1936 ; The Indian Sugar Tariff Board, 1937 ; The Punjab Unemployment Committee, 1938 ; The Punjab Land Revenue Committee, 1938. *Publications*.—"Indian Accountant", "Economic Planning of India", "German Problem in Europe", "India and League of Nations," "Industrial Development of India," "Development of Accountancy Profession in India"—the National Paper submitted to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held in Berlin, 1938, etc, etc. *Addresses*: 7-A, Nisbet Road, Lahore and Commercial Buildings, The Mall, Cawnpore

SIRDAR SOHAN SINGH, F.R.C.S., EX-M.L.A., Rawalpindi. Born, 7th July, 1894. He is the head of the illustrious family of Khukhrains at Rawalpindi. The family is one of the oldest, wealthiest and noblest in the Punjab, with an exceptionally brilliant record of services to the Sikh and British Governments, and figures prominently in Sir Lepal Griffin's "Punjab Chiefs". During the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Sardar Sohan Singh's great-grandfather, Sardar Nand Singh, proved immensely useful to the British Government in various ways.



Sardar Sohan Singh, F.R.C.S., M.L.A., Rawalpindi.

To his grandfather Rai Bahadur Sardar Suran Singh, the family owes its present world wide renown. He was well-known all over the country for his innate nobility, matchless public spirit, exemplary loyalty and extensive charities. Sardar Sohan Singh has proved in every way a worthy scion of the family and has fully maintained its traditions for loyalty, public spirit and charity. The extent and range of his public services will be realised from the diversity of important and responsible public functions it has fallen to him, for his tireless public spirit, to perform. He was Member Legislative Assembly. He is Municipal Commissioner at Murree and Rawalpindi ; Honorary Magistrate, President, Cantonment House Owners' Association, Rawalpindi, President, Prisoners' Aid Society, Non official visitor, Jail Rawalpindi, Member, Provincial Council, Member, Boy Scouts Association ; Member, Rawalpindi-Murree Club, Member, Y.M.C.A. ; Governor, National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India ; President, Khalsa High School, Rawalpindi and a leading member of the Chief Khalsa Dewan. He is also actively associated with many other institutions and Associations with social uplift and welfare as their

Of the many distinctive honours attaching to his life not the least notable is his election as

Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He is one of the wealthiest noblemen of the Punjab, having extensive landed property in Lahore, Sheikhupura, Multan, Rawalpindi and Campbellpur districts, owning horse and sheep-breeding farms and holding shares in numerous big and flourishing concerns in various parts of the country. He possesses the distinction of a "Great Sardar" and is accordingly exempted from license for certain arms and granted armed retainers. One of the first and the noblest acts on attaining majority was, worthy of the noble family he so worthily represents ; he dedicated to public use the Great Sarai in the city which his father, Sardar Hardit Singh, who was an embodiment of all that is divine in man and built for the benefit of the public but which the Court of Wards had been hiring out.

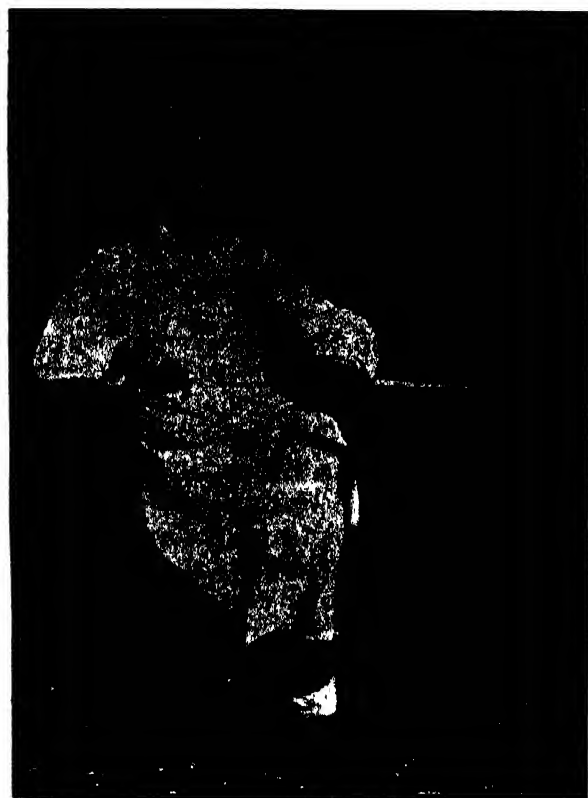
During the Great War, Sardar Sohan Singh rendered exceptionally splendid and valuable services, knowing neither rest nor restful in the discharge of his duty. Besides going out on recruiting campaigns, with results commensurate with his great influence, he directly

enlisted 150 recruits. He also subscribed Rs. 3,00,000 to the War Loans, contributed Rs. 3,12,000 to the Imperial Relief Fund and the Punjab Aeroplane Fleet Fund and Rs. 28,300 to the Lucky Bag and Our Day Funds and also liberally donated to all other charitable funds connected with the War. He also proved immensely helpful, as a member of the Lady G'Dwyer's and Lady Barrett's Soldiers' Funds Committees, etc. He had also handed over to the authorities his biggest Bungalows at Murree for use as a Hospital but it was returned for lack of Funds for necessary equipment. Detailed account of his war Services are on records in "India and the War" by The Imperial Publishing Co. and in the "War Publication" of Mr. Somerest Playore, F.R.G.S. For his eminent qualities of head and heart he enjoys the confidence of all communities. He was sent out as one of the delegates of the Hindu Mahasabha before Mr. Montagu at the time of his visit to India. He was also one of the four delegates sent by the Chief Khalsa Dewan to England to represent the Sikh case before the British Parliament. He was President of the Sikh League until that body, inspite of his efforts turned extremist. His exemplary services both to the Government and the public deserve to be more suitably recognised. In private life he is the pink of courtesy and high conduct, and is charitable to a fault. He is an earnest sportsman, being keen at Tennis, Aiding, Motor Racing and avitation. He is blessed with two promising sons, Sardar Shamsheer Singh and Sardar Shivendar Singh.

SOGANI, HEM CHANDRA, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer. Born, at Ajmer on 10th May 1894. Has been part time Chief Justice in Partapgarh, Rajputana since December 1938. Was an elected Municipal Commissioner from 1925 to 1934. Was Chairman, Municipal Committee, 1931-1934. Was re-elected Municipal Commissioner in 1939. Eldest son Karilash Chandra Sogani, B.Sc., LL.B., Vakil.



Hem Chandra Sogani, B.Sc., LL.B., Ajmer



S. Sohan Mal Golcha, Jaipur

SOHAN MAL, Golcha, Proprietor, Zoraster and Co Jaipur is son of Late S. Rajmal Golcha and was born in Sambat 1963.

The firm was started in 1888 and deals in Brass, Silver and gold enamelled wares, carpets and felts, curio, garnets and jewellery etc. They are Agents to M/S. Standard Oil Company of New York and National Aniline and Chemical Company. S. Sohan Mal Golcha is a leading businessman of Jaipur and is a Director to the Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate, which owns a mill and a mine. He is respected by people of all classes for his qualities of head and heart.

MR. SOHAN SINGH of Thikana Chhani (Bhumat), P.-O. Kherwara (Mewar).

(Photo and Biography not received.)

HARI KRISHAN SOMANI, of M/S Nanak Chand Shadi Ram, Banker, Nayaganj (Noghara), Cawnpore.

(Photo and Biography not received)

P. L. SONDHI Esq., Barr-at-Law, Honorary Secretary, S. R. Public Library, Jullundur City.

(Photo and Biography not received.)

SOOR.—MAHARAJA ANAND-SINGHJI, of Soor, conquered Idar in 1713 A.D.

His son Shivsinghji had five sons, namely, Bhavansinghji, Sagramsinghji, Jalamsinghji, Amarsinghji, and Indarsinghji. The eldest Bhavansinghji succeeded his father in 1791 and the remaining four brothers were given the *pattas* of Ahmednagar, Modasa, Bayad, and Soor respectively. Thus Maharaja Indarsinghji, the fifth son of Maharaja Shivsinghji of Idar, got in *jivarak* the Jagir of Soor. Maharaj Jalamsinghji and Amarsinghji died issueless, and Maharaj Takhatsinghji, son of Sagramsinghji, was adopted to the Jodhpur throne, and hence the *pattas* of Bayad, Modasa and Ahmednagar reverted to Idar. Maharaj Indarsinghji of Soor had four sons: Hamarsinghji, Naharsinghji, Bhimsinghji and Sardarsinghji. The eldest Hamarsinghji succeeded Maharaj Indarsinghji and the other three Kumars were given *jivarak* from Soor whereby the revenue of Soor decreased. The matter was put before the Government and the Government of Bombay, when Maharaj Takhatsinghji was adopted at Jodhpur, considering the request of Soor, ordered the additional grant of villages yielding the revenue Rs. 6,000



Maharaj Shri Udaysinghji of Soor.



Kumar Shri Parhladsinghji

(six thousand) Maharaj Shri Hamarsinghji was succeeded by Maharaj Shri Jagatsinghji. Maharaj Jagatsinghji had four sons: Chattrasinghji, Samatsinghji, Balvantsinghji and Bhopalsinghji. As the eldest Chhatrasinghji died prematurely, Maharaj Shri Samatsinghji succeeded Maharaj Shri Jagatsinghji. Maharaj Shri Samatsinghji had five Kumars: Suryasinghji, Udaysinghji, Raghuvirsinghji, Madansinghji and Setansinghji. Maharaj Shri Suryasinghji succeeded Maharaj Shri Samatsinghji, but he expired shortly after coming to Jagir, and the present Maharaj Shri Udaysinghji succeeded him in the year 1928.

Maharaj Shri Udaysinghji was born on 25th April 1906, educated at the Gujrat College, Ahmedabad, and has studied up to B.A. course. In the year 1927 he was elected President of the Students' Representative Council. He is a good sportsman and was Captain of the college cricket team during the years 1927 and 1928. He is taking keen interest for the welfare of his subjects and he has been selected by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Idar as one of the Judges of the Sardar Court of the State, which selection speaks for the high qualities and virtues of the present Maharaj Shri Udaysinghji of Soor. The present Maharaj Sahib has got one son.

He was born on the 10th October 1934 and his name is Kumar Shri Prahladsinghji.

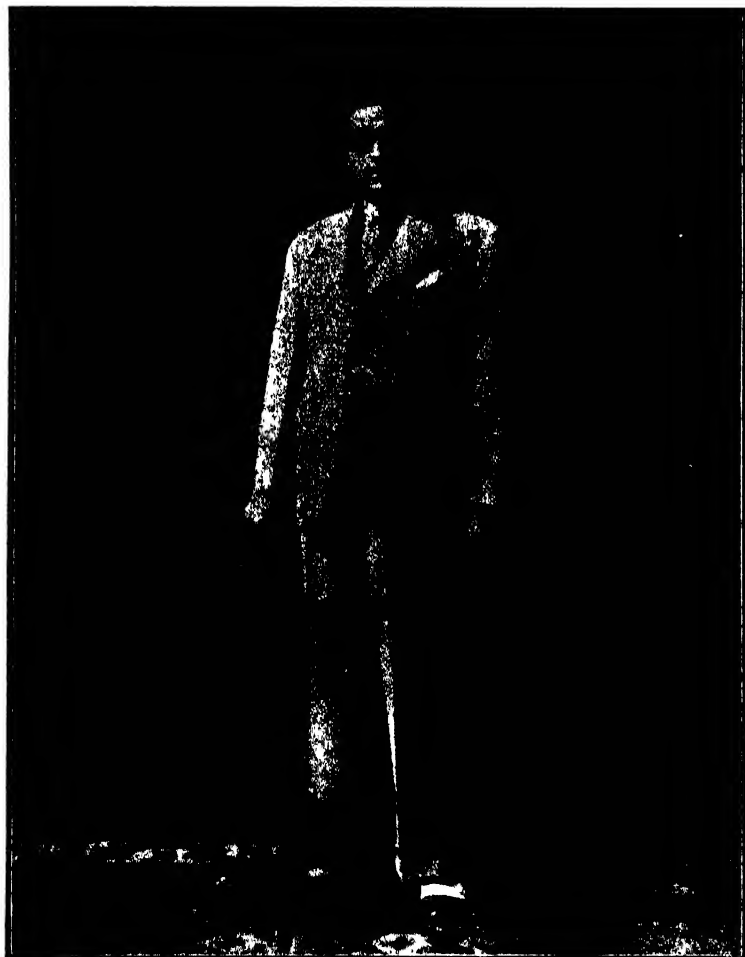
SPENCE, SIR GEORGE HEMMING, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Government of India, Legislative Department, Simla and New Delhi. Arrived in India, 1912, and served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Settlement Officer till 1917, on special duty under the Foreign and Political Department, 1919. Served also in the Reforms Office and the Legislative Department and was appointed Secretary to the Council of State, November, 1933; again in 1937.

S RINATH SAHAI, MR. Deputy Collector, Azamgarh. Born, 1896 at Benares. Belongs to an old and respectable family noted for its steadfast loyalty to the Crown. Grandfather, Munshi Kunj Behari Lal, was a Government Tahsildar and rendered valuable services during the Mutiny of 1857. Mr. Srinath Sahai started as Supervisor, Kanoongo, in 1916. Rendered commendable services during the Great War. Awarded a Sanad by the Commissioner for meritorious services against Non-Co-operation Movement in 1922. Promoted to Naib Tahsildarship in 1929; appointed A. O. Benares M. Board, in 1934; selected as Tahsildar in 1935, and appointed as Deputy Collector in 1939. His discovery of some landed property in favour of the Government was highly appreciated. During Civil Disobedience Movement it was largely due to his influence that the movement was kept under control at Rasru. Was awarded Sanads by His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey at Ballia and by the Commissioner, Benares. He received King's Silver Jubilee Medal. He has to his special credit always enjoyed full confidence of Hindus and Mohammadans even in Tehsils which were difficult to manage. Has two

sons, B. Rajeshwari 'Sahai and Parmeshwari Sahai.



Mr Srinath Sahai, Azamgarh



Raja Sri Ram Seth, M L C , Taluqdar, Maurawan, Oudh

RAJA SRI RAM SETH, M.L.C., Taluqdar, Maurawan, one of the premier Taluqdars of Oudh, the only Raja Hereditary in Unao District, Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council, Member of the British Indian Association's Executive Committee; Member of the Lucknow University Court, Member, United Province East Indian Railway Advisory Board; Member, Unao District Board; Non-official Visitor of Lucknow and Unao Jails; Government Treasurer, Bara Banki; Member, Provincial Dufferin's Funds Committee, U. P., Member, Managing Committee, Colvin Taluqdar's College, Lucknow. His late father, Raja Shambhoo Dayal, M.L.C. of illustrious memory, brought back, after a lapse of fifty years, the hereditary title of Raja to the family. Raja Sri Ram has inherited all the good and noble qualities of his father. He is deeply interested in Female Education and is the Manager of the Girls' Middle School, Maurawan,

founded in memory of his grandfather by his father, the late Raja Shambhu Dayal. To perpetuate the memory of his father he has founded a Female Hospital in Maurawan, which was opened by Lady Haig in the presence of Sir Harry Haig, the ex-Governor of U. P., on March 14th, 1936. This auspicious occasion was earmarked by a princely remission of rents to his tenants. He is popular with his tenants and his purse is always open where the welfare of his ryots is concerned. Has considerations for every one, high and low.

DIWAN BAHADUR SRIKRISHNA MAHAPATRA is an outstanding figure in Orissa and sets a high example as a self-made man. Born in 1870 in an obscure village in the District of Cuttack, he was destined to play an important part in various spheres which he has played well. Served in the Police Department with conspicuous ability working in Calcutta, Simla, Delhi and elsewhere. Did considerable amount of political work exposing himself to grave risk when the Revolutionary movement was rife. Served on Royal Tours and Delhi Durbar of 1911. Got titles, medals and Sanads. The Royal Victorian Medal was presented to him by King George the Fifth personally. The title of 'Bhaktibhushan' was conferred on him for religious and charitable work. Retired from service in 1925. Was Member of Bihar-Orissa Legislative Council, 1927-30. Served long on Local Bodies. Is an author and a writer. Is the founder of a High School and a Girls' School in his village, Hariharpur, the modern Jagatsingpur, where the first British Factory was built in 1633 on lands given by his family. Permanent address —Cuttack



D. B. Sri Krishna Mahapatra,
Cuttack

SRI NARAYAN MAHTHA, B.A. (Hon.), Banker and Zamindar, Muzaffarpur, Behar. Born, 1901. He and his elder cousin, Rai Bahadur Krishna Dev Narayan Mahtha, worthily continue the endowments from the Estate granted by his father, late lamented Babu Bishwanath Prasad Mahtha, to the Greer Bhumar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur. On Rai Bahadur's death there was complete *hartal* at Muzaffarpur. As Vice-Chairman, District Board and Member, Legislative Council, he gave universal satisfaction. He is a Director of Central Co-operative Bank. Has established a Maternity and Child Welfare Society at Muzaffarpur. Has one male child, Pashupati Nath Mahtha.

SRIVASTAVA, DR. SIR JAWALA PRASAD, B.A., D.Sc., D. Litt., M.Sc., Tech., A.M.S.T., A.I.C., M.L.A., "Kailash", Cawnpore. Born, 1889. Educated, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Manchester. Industrial Chemist, Government of U. P., 1912, served during Great War in Indian Munitions Board; gave up Government service and took to private business, 1919, elected unopposed to U. P. Legislative Council, 1926, re-elected, 1930, elected unopposed to the new U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Chairman, U. P. Simon Committee, 1928, Minister of Education, U. P., 1931-37, Minister for Finance and Industries, U. P., 1937; Member, National Defence Council since July 1941, Director of numerous well-known mercantile firms. Knighted, 1934. Awarded Honorary D.Sc. (Agra University) and Honorary D. Litt. (Lucknow University).



Dr. Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava,
M. L. A., Cawnpore



Dr. Paramasiva Subbarayan,
Madras

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Assistant Editor and Director, *The Statesman*, Calcutta. Born, 1903. Educated at Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Private Secretary to Sir Earnest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28 and then to Sir Earnest Debenham, Bart, 1928-30, Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India, 1930-32, and Director, 1932-37, Publicity Officer to the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932; joined Staff of the *Statesman*, 1937.

SUBBARAYAN, DR. PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Dublin), M.L.A., Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, "Imawaddy House" Tyagarajanagar, Madras. Born, 11th September 1889. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1920-37, Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1920; and again, 1937-39, Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30, elected unopposed to the Madras Legislative Assembly and served as Minister for Law, 1937-39. President, Board of Control for Cricket in India, Madras Olympic Association and Madras Hockey Association.

RAJAN, Mrs. K. RADHABHAI, B.A., M.L.A. (Central), K-I-II., (First Class), **Madamani of Kumaramangalam**, "Imawaddy House", Tyagarajanagar, Madras. Educated at Madras and Somerville College, Oxford. Married to Dr. Paramasiva Subbarayan. Connected with Red Cross Society and Child Welfare Association; Member of the Senate, Academic Council and Syndicate of the Madras University; Member, Salem District Board; Delegate to the Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931, elected to the Central Franchise Committee.

RAI BAHADUR CHAUBEY SUDARSHAN LALL, Banker, Rais and Zamindar, Glass Works Specialist and Inventor, Tehsil Firozabad, District Agra. The family has been noted for its steadfast loyalty ever since the reign of East India Company in 1802-3. During the dark days of Mutiny in 1857 the members of the family at the time rendered invaluable services to the British. The most prominent name of the house is that of Chaubey Hulas Rai, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Besides him the following names are also worthy of mention: Chaubey Lachman Dass, Chaubey Behari Lall, Chaubey Baldev Dass, Chaubey Brij Nandan, Chaubey Raghunandan and Chaubey Radha Raman, the father of Chaubey Sudarshan Lall. Chaubey Hulas Rai was awarded by Lord Lake a village Alampur Katiya (Khanna-ka-Nagla) as Jagir for his valuable services. He was also granted a plot for garden by the Collector of Agra. Besides for their loyalty innumerable Sanads and certificates were received by the ancestors of the family.

R. B. Ch. Sudarshan Lall was born in 1881, and entered public life in 1912-13. He was Senior Vice-Chairman from 1912 to 1925 and Chairman of the Municipal Board from 1928 to 1939. Hon'ble Magistrate 1914-31. Nominated Member, District Board from 1912 to 1928. In the Great War of 1914-18 he supplied recruits and contributed towards its funds. During the present War he is contributing liberally so much so that he has been nominated Vice-President of the District War Board. He was granted title of Rai Bahadur for his meritorious public services. Worked during Silver Jubilee, Earthquake and Behar Relief. Member, Zamindar Association, Agra Province. He introduced novel designs in Glass industry and founded two Glass Factories (1) The Friends' Glass Works Ltd, (2) The Royal Factory, Ltd. Now is working as Managing Director to several Glass Firms. Concerns under his management and supervision are declaring handsome dividends.



R. B. Chaubey Sudarshan Lall, Banker, Agra.

The Rai Bahadur is respected by all communities—Hindu, Muslim and others; he is popular amongst them all. He takes keen interest in the uplift of his community.

He has 5 sons—Kundan Lal, Ratan Chand, Naresh Chand, Krishan Chand and Mahesh Chand.



Sukhdeo Narain, Jodhpur

SUKHDEO NARAIN, Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, was born on Bhadra Budi 4, Samvat 1945. He comes of a respectable Kayasth family known for its loyalty and integrity. He graduated from the Canning College, Lucknow, and obtained the degree of Law from the Allahabad University. He practised at the Bar in British India for two years. He was appointed Registrar, Chief Court, Jodhpur in January, 1916 and Government Advocate in 1923. He also worked as Joint City Magistrate and Additional Civil Judge. As Government Advocate he creditably conducted the notorious Treasury Embezzlement case of Jodhpur and various other sensational cases. He was appointed District and Sessions Judge in 1930. He worked with conspicuous ability on the Bakiat and Customs Tariff Committees, and his services in these connections were highly appreciated by His Highness. He was elected to the Chief Court Bench in 1933. He is a member

of the Umaid Club, Jodhpur.



Suft, Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.A.,
Thaska Miranji, Distt. Karnal.

SUFI, ABDUL HAMID KHAN SAHIB, M.L.A., Senior Vice-Chairman, District Board; Honv. Assistant Recruiting Officer, Karnal. Director, Muslim India Insurance Company, President, Anjuman Muslim Rajputan, Amballa Circle; Member of the Working Committee, Provincial Muslim League and Member of the Council of All India Muslim League. Sarpanch Panchayat, Thaska Miranji, District Karnal. Born in 1900. Studied in the Sadiq Egerton College, Bahawalpur. Belongs to Tanwar Rajput clan. He is nephew and son of late Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh Khan, K.C.I.E., President, Council of Regency of Bahawalpur. He is son of Chaudhri Alam Ali Khan, B.A., Retired District Judge, Bahawalpur State. He is a Member of the Unionist Party in the Legislative Assembly, Punjab. He is blessed with two sons, Hafiz Abdul Wahid Khan and Hafiz Abdul Majid Khan.

SUHRAWARDY, LT.-COL. DR. SIR HASSAN, Kt., L.T.F., O.B.E., L.M.S., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S., Hon. LL.D. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Cal.) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, India House, London. Born, 1884. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1921-24, Deputy President, 1923,

Member, Court and Executive Council, Dacca University, Member, Court of Aligarh Muslim University, led Indian Delegation to British Empire University Congress, Edinburgh, 1931, ex-Member, Bengal Public Services Commission, Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1930-34.

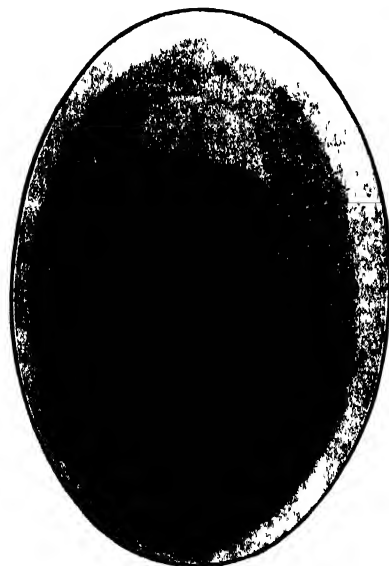
LT.-COL. RAO RAJA SUJAN SINGH, Officer Commanding Sardar Infantry, Jodhpur. Born, 1900. Educated at Rajput Nobel School, Jodhpur. Joined Army in 1918. Has been Officer Commanding since 1929. Represented Jodhpur State Forces in the King's Coronation in England in 1937. Hobbies - Tennis, Squash, Golf and Shooting. Is an all-round keen sportsman. Has five sons; the eldest is Kunwar Sanwat Singh. Was awarded both Coronation and Jubilee Medals of 1935 and 1937 respectively.



Lt.-Col. Rao Raja Sujan Singh, Jodhpur.

SUKHDEO BEHARI LAL MATHUR and his brothers Nittya Behari Lal & Basant Behari Lal come of a very

respectable Zamindar Kayastha family of Madanpur, District Mainpuri. The family rendered eminent services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and is also doing its best to help in the present War. Sukhdeo Behari Lal as an Advocate and Chairman, Education Committee, Mainpuri District Board of which he has been a member for the last eleven years, has tried hard and contributed much towards the War Fund. He is deeply interested in Rural Development, and has written a book in Hindi named "Hamare Gaon", and his sons and nephews have organised an annual Cattle Show which has proved very useful to the villagers. Nittya Behari Lal also displays the same family characteristic and has been aptly



Sukhdeo Behari Lal Mathur, Madanpur.



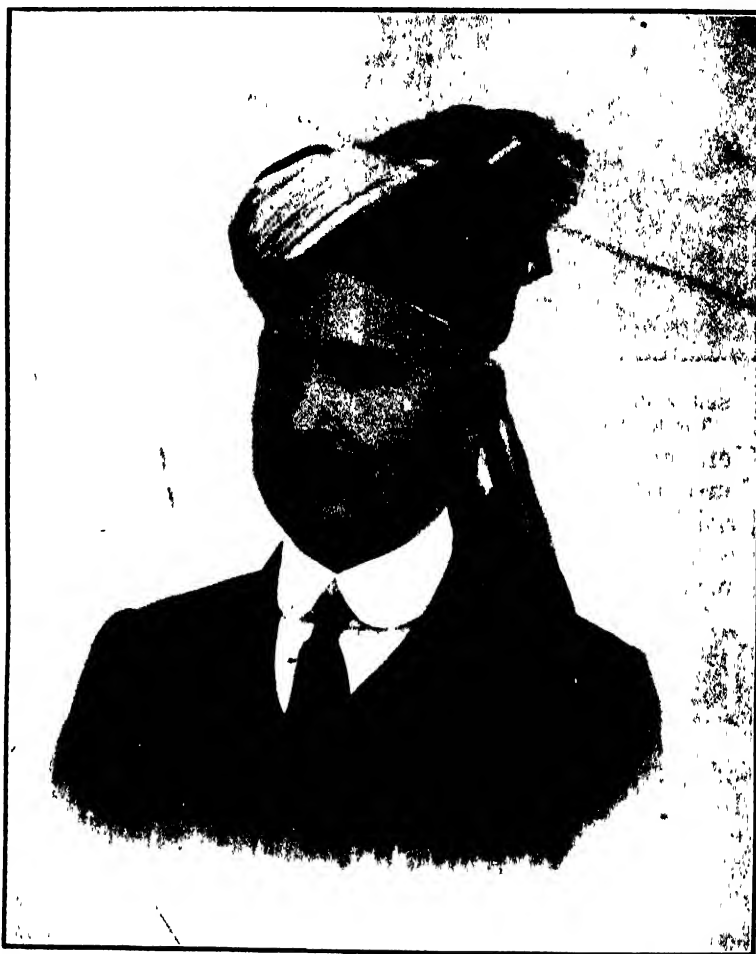
Nittya Behari Lal, Madanpur.

thanked for his loyal services from the Viceregal Lodge by a letter dated 2nd September, 1939.

SHAHZADA SULTAN FAGHFUR, of Ludhiana, a worthy scion of the ex-Royal House of Siddozais of Kabul, was born at Ludhiana in May, 1866. He is the great-grandson of the renowned King Shah Zaman, Ruler of Afghanistan, Punjab and their dependencies (grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Panipat fame). His family accounts appear in Sir Lepel Griffin's *Chiefs and Families of Notes*.

His father, Risaldar-Major Sardar Bahadur Shahzada Abdul Kasim, O.B.I., was the only son of Prince Sultan Haider, the eldest son and heir-apparent of King Shah Zaman. He took service under British Government in 1856 as Risaldar in the Bengal Cavalry and fought with conspicuous gallantry throughout the Mutiny. He was also instrumental in those dark days in saving the lives of 240 British officers and soldiers. These magnificent services of his, rendered at a critical period in the history of the British Government in India received the enthusiastic recognition of Lord Napier of Magdala. On his retirement he was granted an extraordinary political pension equal to his pay, a substantial *Jagir* in the Shahpur District and Membership of the 1st Class Order of British India, in addition to various medals.

Shahzada Sultan Faghfur joined the Punjab Police as Deputy Inspector in 1889 and, after a singularly distinguished career, retired on pension as Deputy Superintendent in 1921. In 1885 Mr. J.T. Christie, C.I.E., I.P., recommended him for appointment as British representative at Kabul and, in doing so, described him as "quiet, self-reliant and shrewd; thoroughly loyal, trustworthy and reliable; truthful and honourable in mind and in manner a gentleman." To-day at a period of his life enriched with ripe and varied experience, the above great and well-deserved tribute applies to him with even greater emphasis.



Shahzada Sultan Faghfur, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana

From 1904 he was attached to the Sardar Ayub Khan Agency and his services in this delicate and responsible capacity were highly spoken of by political officers. During the Great War he served the Empire in various ways and contributed substantially to various Relief Funds. He also rendered valuable services in connection with the Rowlat Act disturbances and received for them highly appreciative certificates from Government. Of his many honourable achievements during his period of service not the least notable was his tactful management, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, of the threatening situations in connection with the Nankana affairs of 1920. This great achievement of his was mentioned in highly appreciative terms in the report of Mr. Crawford, the then Superintendent of Police, Sheikhupura District.

He offered his personal services during the Afghan War of 1919, and his offer, though much appreciated by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, was not accepted because he could not be spared in those critical days in the Province.

He is an outstanding figure in the public life of Ludhiana. He worked and is still working to the entire satisfaction of the public as a Nominated Member of the Municipal Committee, Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia and Secretary to the Siddozai Association, Ludhiana. He rendered splendid services to the Government during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

He is blessed with a promising son in Shahzada Habib Ahmad, who has taken his B.A. degree from Government College, Ludhiana, in 1937.

SETH SUKHNANDAN LAL, Zamindar, Village Patera, Tehsil Ghatanpur, District Cawnpore. Born, 1866 Did Famine services in 1907-08 Awarded Sanad for meritorious War services and Collector's Sanad for Silver Jubilee Has constructed a pucca Talab near Station Ramsahi-ka-Purwa. Contributor to almost all funds Has one son named Seth Sati Din and two grandsons, Brijbasi Lal and Mathura Prasad.

MR. SULTAN SINGH, c/o M/s. Jawahar Mal Gambhir Mal, Bara Bazar, Udaipur
(Photo and Biography not received.)

BHUMIA SUMER SINGHJI, of Kali Baodi Estate, via Dharampuri, Dhar (C I).
(Photo and Biography not received.)

THE LATE NAWAB SAYED SULTAN HUSSAIN KHAN, Zamindar, Wasiqedar and Durbari, Cawnpore, born 1869, was a worthy scion of Nawab Mo'tamud-ud-Daula Agha Mir, Chief Minister of King Ghazi-ud-Din Haider of Oudh. The family did meritorious services to Crown during Mutiny and Great War, contributed handsomely to all useful funds. He died in 1938 leaving four sons and five daughters. The names of his sons and daughters



Nawab Sayed Muhammad Mustafa Hussain Khan, Rais of Cawnpore



Nawab Sayed Murtaza Hussain Khan, Rais of Cawnpore



Nawab Sayed Muqtaba Hussain Khan, Rais of Cawnpore



Nawab Sayed Mahmood Hussain Khan, Rais of Cawnpore

are written below.—Nawab Sayed Md Mustafa Hussain Khan (eldest), Nawab Sayed Murtaza Hussain Khan (II brother), Nawab Sayed Muqtaba Hussain Khan (III), Nawab Sayed Mahmood Hussain Khan (IV), (1) Nawab Shahjehan Begum, (2) N Kismar Ara Begum, (3) Nawab Kubra Begum, (4) Nawab Shaikat Jehan Begum, (5) N Iflut Jehan Begum.



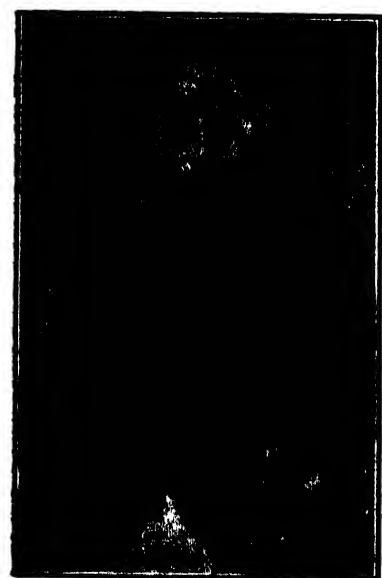
Sunder Lall Murdia, Palace Engineer, Udaipur.

SUNDER LALL MURDIA, Palace Engineer, Udaipur, Mewar. Born 1903. The family enjoys the distinction of being hereditary Engineers for well over a century. Since 1840 all Palaces, Victory Towers, many tanks and important roads were constructed under this family's supervision. Mr. Sunder Lall's grandfather, Mr. Ambaji, the then State Engineer, was awarded Jagir in 1869. Maharana Sajjan Singhji honoured him by being his guest twice in Rang Niwas and Nowluka Palaces and the third time at his own residence on the occasion of his son's marriage 1884. Mr. Sunder Lall's father Mr. Hira Lall's most important work, besides many palaces and important buildings, was the repairs of the Victory Tower at Chittor Garh. The work was completed by his son Mr. Sunder Lall. He entered State Service in the Railway Department as Probationer Assistant Engineer and in that capacity completed seven miles of Ghat construction containing many major and minor bridges with two big tunnels 800 feet in straight and 500 feet in reverse curves respectively. In 1935 he succeeded to his hereditary post Palace Engineer. He has one son, Mahendra Singh, aged 15, a student.

RAI SAHIB CAPTAIN SUNDER SINGH, BAHADUR, O.B.I., I.A. (Retired), Mirthal, District Gurdaspur, Punjab, is a descendant of the Ruling Family of Kotla in Kangra District, a branch of the Royal House of Guler. His grandfather, Sangat Singh, served Government during the Mutiny of 1857, at the head of a Detachment of 50 Sowars raised and maintained by him. His father, Subedar Malu Singh, was killed fighting in action in Tirah Expedition of 1897. Other members of his family who served with distinction in Indian Army were Subedar-Major Gopal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Honorary Captain Beli Ram, Jamadar Kehr Singh, Subedar Major Mehr Singh, Subedars Indar Singh, Bindar Singh and Prem Singh, Jamadar Chanda Singh, Mian Ratan Singh Guleria, P.C.S., in the Punjab. During Great War, 5 Indian Officers and 2 I.O. Rs., of his family were present at the front. Rai Sahib Captain Sunder Singh joined the Indian Army in 1900 and obtained direct Commission as Jamadar in 1902 having gone through all the Ranks as Indian Officers, and was one of the 1st batch of ten Indian Officers of the Indian Army receiving the King's Commission in recognition of his distinguished services during the Great War. Was honoured with the Order of British India 2nd Class with title of "Bahadur" in 1915 for gallantry in the Field. Was severely wounded in France on the 25th March 1915. Retired as Captain on pension of £410 a year and plus a rupee a day as his personal allowance of O.B.I., in



Capt. Sunder Singh Bahadur, O.B.I., I.A. (Retired), Mirthal, District Gurdaspur



Bohrey Suraj Bhan, Firozabad, District Agra.

December 1925. Made Rai Sahib on 1st January 1939. During the Great War personally enlisted over 100 recruits and also several hundred recruits for the Regiment with his party of recruiters. Was awarded Recruiting Badge and 2 squares of land in Montgomery. After retirement from Army is still active and doing most useful work for his District, as Honorary Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, Gurdaspur. Contributed Rs. 250 to King George's Silver Jubilee Fund. Was granted King George's Jubilee and King's Coronation Medal.

BOHREY SURAJ BHAN, son of Lala Sohan Pal Mathur Vaish, Firozabad, District Agra (U.P.) Born, Samvat 1954 Chait Sudi Panchmi. Member, Municipal Board since 1937. (Elected) ex-Chairman, Education Committee—a useful and loyal citizen—subscribes to all funds of public utility. Contributed one hundred men in the last War of 1914-18 and subscribed to the present War above rupees one hundred. He is running Bangles business and is a Zamindar and Banker. Has two sons, Messrs. Babu Ram and Satish Chandra. Has a brother by name Gaurishankar and four nephews: Messrs. Data Ram, Chotey Lal, Laxmi Narain and Vasudeva.

RAI BAHADUR BABU SUKHLAL NAG, Bagerhat, Khulna, Bengal, was born at Sripur Banagram in the Khulna District in the maternal uncle's house. His father late Babu Brajalal Nag, Zamindar, Bagerhat, was universally respected for his high character and piety. Sukhlal Babu has proved in every way the worthy son of his father and is popular with all classes of people for his exemplary moral character, selfless public spirit, genial temperament and polished manners. He is the leading Member of the Khulna District Board, Chairman, Bagerhat Local Board, Trustee and Secretary of the Bagerhat College, Vice-President of the Bagerhat High English School, Director of Bagerhat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. In short he is the leader of all public activities of the District and has devoted heart and soul for the good of his country. Was elected Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1929. Mr. Nag has substantial landed property in the Khulna District and has recently organised a Landholders' Association at Bagerhat. He has been adorned with the title of Rai Bahadur in 1935.

SURAJ KARAN MANIHAR, M.A., LL.B., Judicial Superintendent, Sojat, Jodhpur State. Born, 1892. Belongs to the Maheshwari Manihar family of Jodhpur. Obtained his degree of Law in 1914 and M.A. in 1915. Practised at the Bar from 1916-20. Entered Judicial service, 1920. His grandfather was the pioneer of English education in Marwar. His father was a Hakim.



Suraj Karan Manihar, M.A., LL.B., Sojat, Jodhpur State.

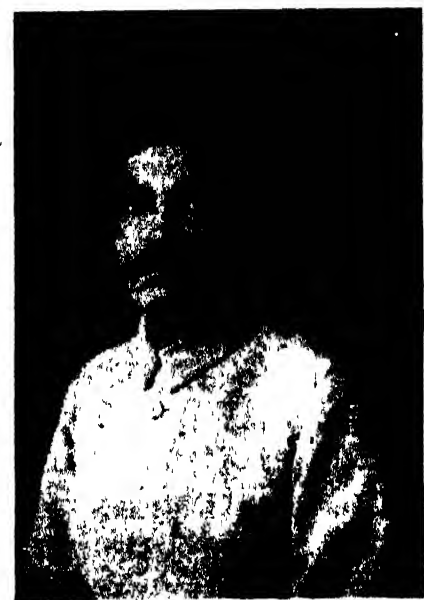
RAI SAHIB SETH SURAJMAL CHANDMAL JAJOO, Banker, Philanthropist and Rais, Neemuch Cantonment. Born, 1896. Businessman of repute and integrity. A reformer and a devout Sanatani, loyal and leading citizen. Member, Neemuch Cantonment Municipal Committee since its inception. Mandi Committee, Baghana. Patron and ex-General Secretary, Local Seva Samiti. Life Member, Local Boys' Scout Association.

Seth Surajmal has given liberally in charities such as Shri Ram Aushdhalaya, Chand Vachnalaya, Dharamshala. Help to famine-stricken people, cattle-feeding and scholarships to deserving and poor students.

He takes special interest in Gaushala and out-door sports. He is a constant and unfailing source of help to all and sundry. Rai Sahib in 1941 Address -- Neemuch Cantonment.

Rai Sahib Seth Surajmal Chandmal Jajoo, Neemuch Cantt.

SURAJPUR.—THE LATE RAI BAHADUR KUNWAR RAGHUBIR SINGH, M.L.A., Rais, Surajpur Estate, District Aligarh, was born at Surajpur in 1897. The family which he so worthily represented enjoys a position of outstanding eminence in the aristocracy of the United Provinces. It has to its credit a proud record of Mutiny and Famine services, in addition to various other noteworthy public services. Kunwar Suran Singh, father of Rai Bahadur Kunwar Raghbir Singh, had all through his life been an embodiment of high culture and selfless public spirit. Rai Bahadur Sahib had proved in every way a worthy son of his illustrious father. He read up to the B.A. Standard and passed the Civil Service Training Examination. He was Honorary Magistrate First Class; Assistant Collector First Class; Director of the District Bank; a Member of the District Board; a Member of the Red Cross and Dufferin Fund Committees; a Member of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association and a Member of the Legislative Assembly. He was elected to the Assembly twice unopposed as a result of his popularity with all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He devotedly served the Empire during the Great War and realised substantial amounts towards the War Loans. He also proved immensely helpful to Government during the Non-co-operation Movement and on the occasion of the Reforms. He owned landed estates throughout the Agra Division, paying Rs. 40,000 as land revenue. He was an ideal landlord, the moral and material well-being of his tenants being always his first consideration. On Daul he remitted Rs. 15,000 of his dues from his tenants. He was literally adored by his tenants. He ran various cottage industries. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in June 1933 for good treatment of tenants and unshaken loyalty to Government.



The late Rai Bahadur Kunwar Raghbir Singh, M.L.A., Rais, Surajpur Estate, Distt. Aligarh

He was author of "Lakhnu Estates Guide" and "Simla Yatra". He breathed his last on the 16th July 1937 leaving behind him heart-broken mother, mother-in-law, widow and a son, Kumar Sukhbir Singh, to mourn his loss.



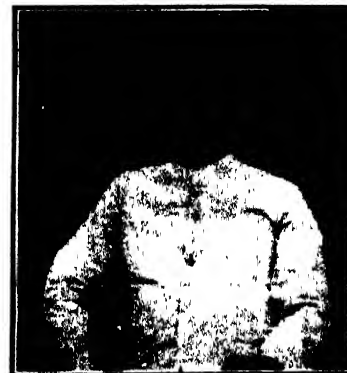
Kumar Surendra Singh, Indore

KUMAR SURENDRA SINGH, Superintendent of Police, Special Reserve Officer, Indore, C. I., comes of a very high family of Parihar Rajput and is the nephew of the present Raja of Nagod and is the youngest Superintendent Indore ever had. Born, 1914 at Unchahra, in Nagod State, his permanent home. Educated in Mayo College, Ajmer and second son of Bhargwendra Singhji of Nagod. Passed Diploma in Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, 1926-33. Is a keen sportsman and a good shot. Took training at Police Training College, Sauger, 1936. Joined Holkar State, Police Service, 1937.

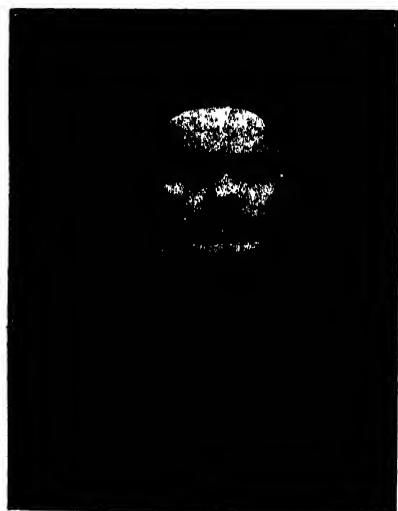


SURAJ NARAIN, Bholi Bhawan, Nawabganj, Cawnpore.

(Biography not received)



Suraj Narain, Bholi Bhawan,
Nawabganj, Cawnpore.



Suraj Prashad Dubey, Kanauj



SURAJ PRASHAD DUBEY, Proprietor of the firm Mathura Prashad Suraj Prashad, Sandalwood Oil Factories, Kanauj.

Born, 1874. He started as a mere servant in a ginning factory at Kanauj and rose to the present position of proprietor of a firm of 7 lacs. Spent Rs. 20,000 in building a road joining Grand Trunk Road from Kanauj to Makrand Nagar and founded a Girls' School in memory of King George. Supplied sandalwood oil in large quantities in competition with the Mysore Government on consignment basis at his own risk. Was actively connected with Coronation Celebrations in the Tehsil. Has three

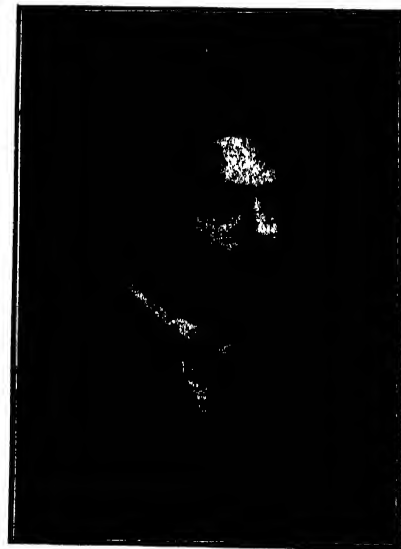
sons—Messrs. Bansi Dhar, Murli Dhar and Ganga Dhar.



SURAJ PRASAD DUBEY, Landlord and Honorary Assistant Collector, Barrajpur, District Cawnpore. Born, 1898. Educated at Government High School, Cawnpore.

Obtained entire control of his Estate at the age of 23.

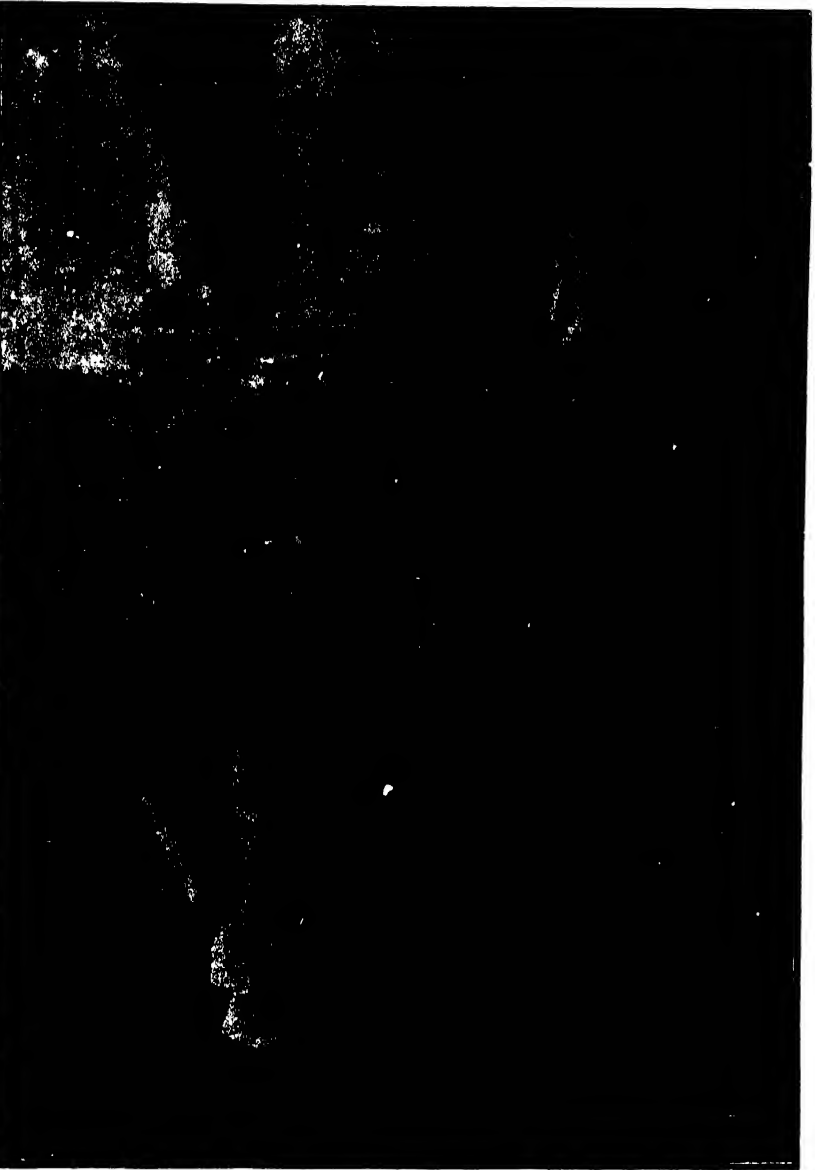
Paying an annual revenue of Rs. 5,000 to Government. Family has ever been loyal to British Government. Pandit Suraj Prasad's great-grandfather, Pandit Ishwar Prasad Dubey, saved Government Treasury and an officer's life during Mutiny of 1857 and was rewarded with the appointment of Tahsildar, a Khil'at and Government grant of the proprietary rights of the village Rajpur and Ghutterpur. Pandit Suraj Prashad entered public life at the early age of 25. He is Member, District Board, Cawnpore; Member, Education Committee; and the Member of the District Excise Committee. In these and various other important capacities he has rendered useful public services. Has five sons and two daughters and a brother Pandit Shyam Sunder Dubey. His eldest son, Pandit Damodar Das, is studying.



Murli Dhar Dubey.

KUNWAR SURENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, Taluqdar, Atta Estate, in the District of Gonda (Oudh), was born in April 1909. He is the worthy head of a Kshatriya Taluqdar family of the historic Kalhans clan enjoying time-honoured glory and greatness in Oudh.

His Estate is one of the oldest and best known in the Province. It was founded in the early days of Moghul rule. The ancestors of the present Taluqdar came from Khandesh, near Gujerat, and captured the place and left for their descendants a heritage to be justifiably proud of. The Estate at present consists of twenty villages, yielding an annual income of Rs. 50,000 taxes paid. The distinguished subject of this sketch was born at a time when his grandfather, of glorious memory, after having discharged the heavy encumbrances of the Estate had been under prior to his tenure of Taluqdarship, had amassed a fortune and was in the height of his glory as enjoying universal esteem and admiration for his efficient administration, exceptional abilities and numerous other eminent qualities of head and heart. Being the first-born grandson of so illustrious a grandfather, his birthday ceremony was performed, as was to be expected, on an unprecedentedly colossal scale and lakhs of rupees were spent in entertainments, charities, etc. For seven years he rolled, as it were, on a bed of roses, and played in the laps of his affectionate parents and of his revered and loving grandfather, but, as fate would have it, his grandfather breathed his last in the latter part of the seventh year of his age. Misfortune, as has been truly said, never comes alone. Within a year of this sad event he had the further ill-luck of losing his parents also. They died of small-pox one after the other within a week at the age of 25 years and leaving Kumar Sahib an orphan in his seventh year with a still younger sister and a brother in infancy.



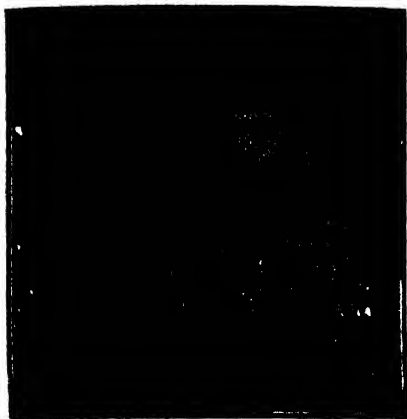
Kunwar Surendra Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar, Atta Estate, Distt. Gonda, Oudh.

The local Court of Wards at once assumed charge of the superintendence of the Estate and the guardianship of the Kumar Sahib's person. After a short while he was sent for education to Colvin School for Taluqdars and throughout his student career gave a highly creditable account of himself. He displayed extraordinary intelligence in all that he did. In his school days he developed a passion for Hindi literature and took a keen interest in politics, society, religion and ancient civilisation as well as in the topics of the day, and his incessant and assiduous study in various directions enabled him to carry on discussions on any subject of

importance with a logical consistency of thoughts and a precision of facts which came as an agreeable surprise on those who came in contact with him. Soon after joining school he devoted himself to cultivating, with marked energy, a taste for all sorts of manly games, both indoor and outdoor. He is fond of wrestling and various exercises. He often took part in inter-school tournaments and won prizes. But his special hobby was riding in which he had hardly any equal in those days in school or outside. The remarkable skill and ability with which he managed the doughtiest horse that ever trod upon earth carried his fame far beyond the school precincts. For his wonderful equestrian feats at that early age he was declared by those competent to speak on the subject to have possessed the rare quality of a sportsman, which quality he has developed as he has grown older and is now a renowned sportsman and a hunter of big game with numerous deeds of valour to his credit. As a student he bore exemplary morals and had all his habits prone virtue. As was to be expected, he has since grown to be physically, intellectually and morally a splendid specimen of humanity.

Kumar Sahib was married at the age of seventeen in the well-known Taluqdar family of Dhaurua Estate in the district of Fyzabad. A year before his attaining majority he had to leave the school to learn Estate Administration under the guidance of the Court of Wards authorities, and, with his characteristic energy and intelligence, he utilised the opportunity to his best advantage. His Estate was released from the Court of Wards on the 11th March 1930 and his Raj Gaddi ceremony was performed with befitting pomp and splendour. His tenants, both high and low, mustered strong on that auspicious occasion and joined hands in a fervent prayer to God for his long life and prosperity, and he, on his own part, assured them of his sincerest regard for their welfare and of his earnest intention to do everything in his power for their moral and material progress. It was no more conventional expression of conventional sentiments that emanated from his lips on that happy occasion. He lost no time in framing certain rules tending to promote good-will and cordial relations between his Estate and his tenants and to ameliorate the general condition of the latter. He got these rules embodied in the Dastoor-ul-Amal of his Estate for the practical guidance of all concerned. A year after his accession to the Gaddi Kumar Sahib married his sister to the Raja of Jhandi in the District of Lakhimpur, a big Estate in U. P. with an old name and fame. He has since been devoting his time and attention to the promotion of happiness among his tenants and the development of his own higher self to the stature he seems destined to attain by Divine Right. All the great qualities associated with his early life, already referred to, have matured correspondingly with the increase of years, and the almost transcendental nobility of his dealings with the world in general and his tenants in particular is not the least notable of the many factors that have combined to secure for him universal popularity and respect. "Be just and fear not" is his motto. He has got these words inscribed on slabs at important places in his Estate and also in Estate papers, and all his actions are actuated by a scrupulous regard for this high principle. His recreations are generally guided by the spirit of a sportsman in him. As a hunter of big game he is at his best. He has very recently killed a tiger and a tigress of inordinate size.

His high character, tenacity of purpose, open-mindedness, magnanimity and munificence and, above all, his love for justice tempered with mercy, have won for him the hearts of all who have been fortunate enough to know him closely. He is moving with the spirit of the times, and, circumstances favouring, a great fortune obviously lies before him.



Sri Purna Chandra Raja Harichandra
Jagadeb, of Surangi, Ichchhapuram,
Distt Ganjam.

SURANGI - SRI PURNA CHANDRA RAJA HARI-
CHANDANA JAGADEB. Belongs to a dynasty whose
geneology runs back to many centuries, and the present
royal family traces its descent to the branch of Sri Krishna's
descendants, who settled down in Mathura. Now aged 39. Edu-
cated in Surangi High School and in Hastings' School, Calcutta.
In June 1924 married the daughter of the Raja of Kashipur, a
Rajput prince of Rathor clan of U.P., now residing in Naamtal.
Sons two and daughters three. The Raja is a man of varied accom-
plishments, a keen sportsman and the President of the Royal
Athletic Club, an aristocrat by birth and a thorough democrat in
training and temperament; occupies many responsible positions in
civic life, and discharges his duties to the satisfaction of his subjects;
takes active interest in the Scout organisations and is the Provincial
Scout Commissioner of New Orissa. His meritorious services to the

public are recognised and respected by his people. *Address* :—"Surangi Palace," Ichchhapuram,
Vizag District.

SARDAR SURRENDAR SINGH is the son of the late
Sardar Bahadur Sir Arur Singh, K.C.I.E., Rais-i-Azam
and Jagirdar of Nowshera Nangli, District Amritsar
(Punjab). He was born in 1916, and appeared in Diploma
Examination of the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he
was studying since 1925. The late Sardar Bahadur Sir Arur
Singh died in 1926, but his family will always remain prominent
in the Punjab for his meritorious services during the Great War
and Peace as he was 1st Class Honorary Magistrate and Honorary
Civil Judge at his estate and was highly respected by the Sikhs
and Zamindars alike. He was also the Manager of the Golden
Temple, Amritsar. His loyalty to the King and country will be a
brilliant example to the family.



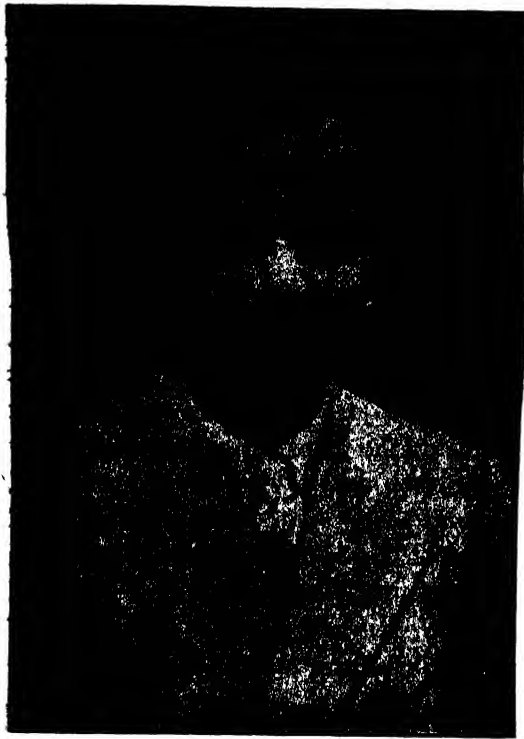
Sardar Surrender Singh, Nowshera
Nangli, District Amritsar.

SURVE, RAO BAHADUR DADASAHEB APPASAHEB,
Prime Minister, Kolhapur State, Kolhapur. Born 7th
February 1903. Chief Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja
of Kolhapur, 1925-29, Ag. Diwan, 1931; Prime Minis-
ter, January 1932; attended First and Third Indian Round Table
Conferences.



K. B. Ch. Swaaleh Khan, Etah.

KHAN BAHADUR CHAUDHREE SWAALEH KHAN. Born,
1876. Education Matric. A leading Zamindar and Landholder
of Etah District. Was made Khan Bahadur in 1932. Chairman,
Notified Area Committee since 15 years, Senior Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Etah. Life Special Magistrate. Ex-Tehsildar of Bhopal
State. Member, Muslim University Court, Aligarh. Member, Advisory
Committee, Court of Wards, Etah. Executive War Board, Etah. Addi-
tional Member, Education Committee. Remained Hony. Assistant Collec-
tor for 12 years. Helped considerably in both Wars. Has two sons—
Mohd. Ismail Khan, Superintendent, Political Department and Mohammad
Matin-uz-Zaman, minor. *Address* :—Marehra-Etah, U. P.



Rao Sahib A. P. Swamy, Goomedelli, Bombay and Secunderabad

was universally respected for his many high qualities of head and heart. Mr. Swaroop Narain is Municipal Commissioner; a brilliant lawyer; and Member of the Committee of Aggarwal Pathshala. He has good landed property.

RAO SAHIB A. P. SWAMY, GOOMEDELLI, is the son of Sait Goomedelli Lakshmi Narayan, a well-known merchant of Bombay and Secunderabad. He was educated at the Saint Xavier's College, Bombay. He was trained by very capable European tutors and gained extensive knowledge about foreign lands and their peoples. This increased his thirst for foreign travel and he visited various countries of Europe, U. S. A. and Japan. The tour brought home the fine ideas of modern advancement and refined views. He has given 'An Eyeward' to The K. E. M. Hospital and 'A Library Hall' to The Keys' High School, Secunderabad. He was the foremost and the youngest man to break orthodoxy. He is reputed for his silent charities. Granted title of Rao Sahib in 1936.

SWAROOP NARAIN, AGGARWAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Ajmer, was born at Ajmer on the 5th July 1899. His father, M. Laxmi Narain, late Tehsildar,



Swaroop Narain Aggarwal, Ajmer.

PUROHIT SWAROOP NARAYAN, B.A., LL.B. (Alld.), Tazimi Sardar, Sikar (Jaipur State), was born on the 18th January, 1914. He is the Proprietor of Purohitji-kakatra, Jaipur, and also owns considerable landed property at Sikar, Lachhmangarh and Fatehpur in the Sikar Estate. Various services and monetary help were rendered to many of the Shekhawati Chiefs and Nobles during the Pindari raids in Rajputana by his great-grandfathers, in lieu of which they were given big Muafi-Jagirs by the leading Thikana in Shekhawati. This family has lent money at times of War-exigencies even to the States of Jaipur, Alwar, Jodhpur and Bikaner. From Jaipur and Alwar States this family holds Muafi-lands also. As landlords, the Sardars of this family have always been kind and progressive, ever ready to redress the grievances of the ryots whenever these have been brought to their notice. The subject of this sketch is in every way a worthy scion of this noble family. He is of a generous and charitable disposition and his purse is always open for every deserving cause. He is at

present working in the Sikar Estate as an Honorary Special Magistrate. His chief hobbies are Riding, Tennis and Gardening.



Purohit Swaroop Narayan, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Tazimi Sardar, Sikar, Jaipur State.

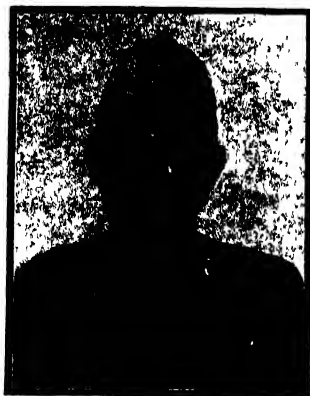
DR. M. H. R. TAIMURI was born in Bhopal. Went to Europe for higher studies in 1923 and came back in 1930. He got his education at London, Paris, Montpellier (France). He got the degree of Doctor of Literature in 1928 A.D. In France he worked with late Sir Patrick Geddes and specialised in Regionalism (Archæology, Social-History, etc.) On return to India for a very short period was Professor of French in Wilson College, Bombay. Then took up service with the Bhopal Government. From time to time, he has always delivered Extension Lectures at the various Indian States.



Dr. M. H. R. Taimuri

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., Amraoti Road, Nagpur. Born, 8 December, 1875. Has been Member and Vice-President, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee; President, Provincial Congress Committee. Member, C. P. Legislative Council of which body he was President in 1925, Home Member, C. P. Government, Ag Governor, C. P., 1929; Delegate to the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences. Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932.

THAKUR TAKHAT SINGHJI, of Mangtya, Badnawar, Dhar State (C. I.)
(Photo and Biography not received)



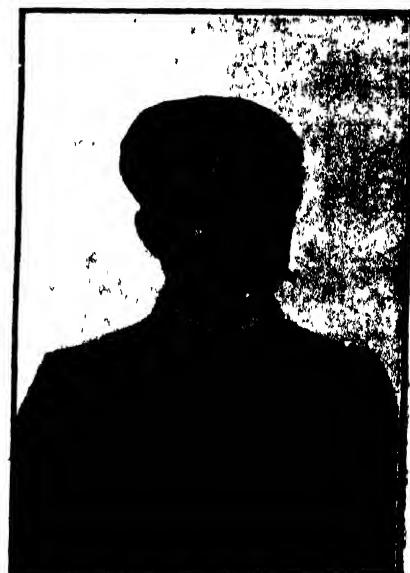
The Hon. Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker, U.P. Legislative Assembly, Lucknow.

TANDON, THE HON. SHRI PURSHOTTAMDAS, M.A., LL.B., Speaker, Legislative Assembly, U. P., Lucknow. Practised as a Lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when gave up practice to participate in Non-co-operation Movement. President, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1921. joined Servants of People Society, founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai, in 1921 and became President of that body; was Chairman, Allahabad Municipality for several years, took prominent part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930 and 1932; imprisoned on several occasions for political activities, became Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1937.

SETH TARACHAND, a Khandelwal Jam, Sethi by *gotra*, is Honorary Magistrate and Proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Bhimraj Chogalai and Sons, Nasirabad. The firm was established in 1850. He owns also considerable house property

both in Nasirabad and Ajmer. His firm has been registered on the list of approved contractors for military estates, buildings and other supply work and is also carrying on extensive furniture business. His late father, Seth Pannalal, who died in 1903, had erected a magnificent Jain Temple at Nasirabad in 1900 at a cost of Rs. 40,000. To this Jain Temple is attached a Bhojanshala to which people resort for public and other ceremonial festivities. He was elected Chairman of the Nasirabad Co-operative Bank, Ltd., ever since its inception in 1914 and continued as such until the Bank was converted into a Banking Co-operative Union in the beginning of 1939. He has since been its President. He was granted a Sanad and a present in 1924, by the Hon'ble Mr R. E. Holland, C.I.C.V.O., I.C.S., the then Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, for good work in connection with the encouragement of Co-operative Societies in the Ajmer-Merwara District. He was elected President of the Session of the Digambar Jain Malwa Prantik Sabha held at Badnagar in 1915. He was nominated a Member of the Cantonment Committee, Nasirabad in 1920 and continued as such until the formation of the Cantonment Board in 1925. He was elected a Member of the Cantonment Board in 1925 and was re-elected throughout its next three Sessions until 1937. Was also its Vice-President during the three Sessions save for a few months during the Second Sessions.

Seth Tarachand has been President of the Kanya Pathshala, Nasirabad, ever since it was started in 1916. Is also a member of the several philanthropic institutions. Was appointed Honorary Magistrate, Nasirabad, with 2nd Class Powers in 1934 and still continues as such.



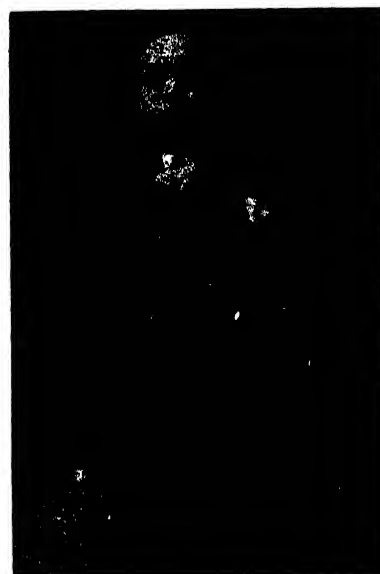
Seth Tarachand, Nasirabad



Sri Sri Sri Raja Narayana Sur Harischandana Deo Bahadur, Zamindar, Tarla Estate.

TARLA ESTATE is an ancient Impartible Zamindari in the District of Vizagapatnam in the Presidency of Madras with an area of 54.41 square miles and an annual income of Rs. 1,30,000. The present Zamindar is Sri Sri Sri Raja Narayana Sur Harischandana Deo Bahadur, aged 31, succeeded his father in 1938. He is a good scholar.

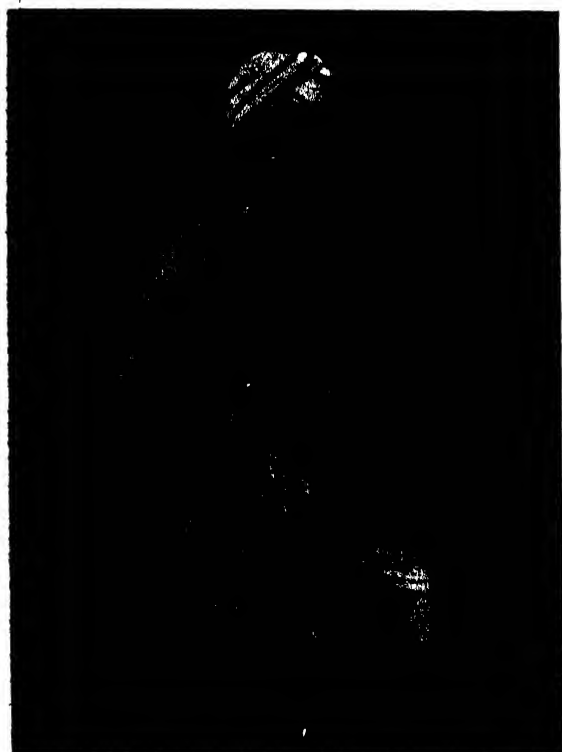
TARLOK CHAND KALRA, President, Town Committee, Shahdara, District Sheikhpura, was born in 1905. He worthily represents an ancient aristocratic family and is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He was nominated a Member of the Town Committee, Shahdara, in 1930 and was unanimously elected Vice-President. His work in that capacity was highly appreciated by the controlling Authorities as well as by the public concerned. In 1930 he was nominated a Member of the District Board, Sheikhpura. Due to his popularity became in 1933 the first Elected President of the Shahdara Town Committee. He was also appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1935. During the last Great War his father and grandfather served the Empire with admirable energy and devotion. They considerably helped the local Authorities in their recruiting campaign and themselves supplied a fairly large number of recruits. They also contributed a big amount towards the War Loan. Nothing gives Mr. Tarlok Chand Kalra a more genuine pleasure than to be associated with any good movement, public or official. He accordingly enjoys the highest respect of both the officials and the public. He is indeed an outstanding figure in the public life of the Sheikhpura District. Appointed Zaildar in 1940. Donated Rs. 460 towards War Purposes Fund in 1940.



Tarlok Chand Kalra, President, Town Committee, Shahdara, Distt. Sheikhpura.

TAUNTON, IVON HOPE, B.A. (Cantab), C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner and Secretary to Government of Sind, Revenue Department, Karachi. Born, 19th December, 1890. Educated at Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. Served in Political Department during European War in Mesopotamia, 1918. Arrived in India, 1914. Served also as Collector and Chief Secretary to Government of Sind (Home, General, Political and Miscellaneous Departments); Member, Sind Revenue Tribunal. Made C.I.E. January, 1941.

WAZIR TEJ RAM, General Treasurer and Reserve Treasury Officer, His Highness's Government, Jammu and Kashmir, was born in 1952 Bikrami Samvat and got this position in the State in succession to his father. He is Rajput by caste and a worthy scion of an old and historic family. He is the adopted son of his renowned uncle Wazir Sobha Ramji. Wazir Sobha Ramji was in his time an outstanding figure in the State and was in intimate touch with the Ruling family in different responsible capacities. His death in



Wazir Tej Ram, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Samvat 1986 was deeply mourned throughout the State and the present august Ruler gave touching expression to his deep sense of sorrow at the loss of a true and loyal servant and a devoted friend. Wazir Sobha Ramji was accorded a position of distinction (Tazimi Personal) in recognition of his exemplary loyalty and devotion to the present august Ruler and was also granted a Jagir. The ancestors of Wazir Tej Ram held high posts of responsibility and trust in the State in the early years of Maharaja Gulab Singh's reign. Wazir Lakhpatt and Zorawar fought various eventful battles and ultimately laid down their lives in the vigorous pursuit of their historic efforts for the extension of the Dogra Raj. Various honours and privileges are enjoyed by the family to the present day. The grants of Jagirs, Muafis, Rasum Ladakh and the hereditary appointments to the post of General Treasurer and Toshakhana Officer are a few of the many.

Wazir Tej Ramji has proved in every way an eminently worthy successor to his illustrious father. He was honoured with the distinction of "Hereditary Tazimi Sardar" in 1934. He was a State Councillor in the Praja Sabha. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to appoint him as President of Dharmarth Council. He was awarded King's Jubilee Medal in 1935 and King's Coronation Medal in 1937.

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has been pleased to nominate and appoint him as the President, Board of Trustees, comprising the Three Trusts : (1) The Maharaja Pratap Singh Memorial Rajput Boys' School, (2) The Maharani Dhandevi Memorial Rajput Kanva Fund and (3) Shree Maharani Bindraliji Rajput Widows' Fund

He has 3 sons, Wazirs Ram Nath, Prem Nath and Baij Nath, who are students. He has two younger brothers, namely, Wazirs Feroz Chand and Amin Chand. The former, who was Registrar Co-operative Societies, has now been promoted to the responsible post of the Governor and District Magistrate, Jammu Province, and the latter is Ceremonial and Toshkhana Officer and was awarded King's Coronation Medal in 1937. His uncle, Rao Sahib Wazir Paras Ram, Superintendent of Police, Kashmir, died in 1980 B.S., leaving behind two sons, Wazir Janki Nath and Wazir Sarup Chand. Wazir Janki Nath qualified himself in Law in England and obtained the LL.B. Degree of the London University. He is a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Jammu and Kashmir State. Wazir Sarup Chand is a District Superintendent of Police in the State. His another uncle Wazir Sohan Lal was a Tahsildar and has retired on pension. He now manages the family property in Bhadarwah.



Thakur Tej Singhji of Alai, Pargana Nagaur, Distt. Jodhpur.

TH. TEJ SINGHJI, of Alai, Pargana Nagaut, District Jodhpur, Rajputana.

(Biography not received)

TAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAID, K.C.I.E., Kt., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. Born, 21st April, 1891. Educated at Edinburgh Academy and University. Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn. Entered I.C.S., 1914; Under-Secretary to the Government of C. P., 1920, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1920-22; Deputy Collector of Currency, Calcutta, 1924, Bombay, 1925; Collector of Currency, Calcutta, 1929, Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India upto 1935; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1935



Sardar Bahadur Teja Singh, B.A., LL.B., Multan.

SARDAR BAHADUR TEJA SINGH, B.A., LL.B., District and Sessions Judge, Multan. Born, 1889. Belongs to a well-known ancient and respectable Sikh family of Kallar, District Rawalpindi. After a distinguished scholastic career joined the profession of Law in 1914 and soon became a leading Civil Lawyer in Rawalpindi; appointed District and Sessions Judge in 1932. Made Sardar Bahadur in 1937 for high class judicial work.

SARDAR TEJA SINGH SAHIB, Hony. Magistrate, Kot Buta Singh, P. O. Harchoki, Tehsil Chumian, District Lahore.

(Photo and Biography not received)

THE JUNIOR TEKKALI ESTATE under Madhusudan Deb and Jagannath Deb fetches Rs. 75,000 annually. Madhusudan Deb passed Intermediate in 1940. Then his father died. So he stopped education to attend to Estate affairs. He has special taste in

classical reading and gardening. Jagannath Deb is reading in Second Form. He is smart and intelligent. Signs of a future brilliant career are seen in him.

SARDAR THAKAR SINGH MOONDRA, Revenue Commissioner, Kalsia State, born in 1888. Began service in 1908 as Second Master in the State School. In 1917 he was appointed Sub-Judge after passing the E. A. C. Examination with credit and since 1930 has been Revenue Commissioner and Sessions Judge. During the Great War he did valuable recruiting work and for this was awarded three first-class Sanads with cash rewards. He is a Member of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and the Managing Council, Khalsa College, Amritsar as a representative of the Kalsia State and the Secretary of the Kalsia Club. He is granted a Medal "Satoun-i-Khurshid-ul-Saltanat" "سنون خور شد السلطنی" by His Highness the Raja Sahib, for loyal and faithful services. He has two sons—one Harcharan Singh, B.A., LL.B., recently appointed Tehsildar at Bassi and other Bikrmajit Singh minor.



Sardar Thakur Singh Moondra, Revenue Commissioner, Kalsia State

CAPTAIN SARDAR THAKUR SINGH, M.C., "Bahadur" 5/11th Sikhs, D.C.O. retired, was born in 1883. He is a resident of Chak Sardar Ganda Singh, Tahsil Dipalpur, District Montgomery, holding substantial landed property in the Multan and Montgomery Districts, Punjab, and at Nawabshah, Sind. He represents one of the oldest and most respectable families in the Punjab with the highest military traditions. His great-grandfather,



Captain Sardar Thakur Singh, M.C., Bahadur,
5/11th Sikhs, D.C.O., retired, Chak Sardar
Ganda Singh, District Montgomery

Sardar Milkha Singh, was a hereditary Jagirdar and held a high position in the Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. After the fall of the Sikh Empire he retired to his village home and, on the invitation of the British, rendered signal services in the Rajputana Field Force under Major-General Honner against Tantia Topi, one of the leaders of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The following few lines regarding him from the autobiography of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., are worth quoting:—"During the early years of Milkha Singh's service (under Maharaja Ranjit Singh) his Regiment was engaged in many victorious battles in the long war with the Afghans, and when war with the British broke out it fought on the losing side, suffering defeat at Mudki, Ferozeshah and Subraon. At Subraon it was reduced to 200 men, of whom Milkha Singh was in command, and held to its post till half of them were killed." During the Second Sikh War, when many British officers, ladies and children in the British Agency at Peshawar were made prisoners by the Sikhs, Sardar Milkha Singh was their Jailer till they were released after five months' captivity. "He was," according to General Sir O'Moore Creagh, "extremely kind to the prisoners during this time and their comfort was his constant care."

Sardar Milkha Singh had two sons—Sardar Dal Singh, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and Sardar Jiwan Singh. Both of them enlisted in 1/55th Coke's Rifles (Punjab Frontier Force). The younger was killed in action against Kohat Pass Afridis and the elder, then Jamadar, was killed in the assault of Delhi in 1857 when gallantly leading his men.

Captain Sardar Thakur Singh is in every way an eminently worthy representative of this brave and historic family. He has to his credit a glorious record of distinguished military services covering a period of twenty-four years. In 1901 he joined the 47th Sikhs as Jamadar; in 1904 was promoted to the rank of Subedar; in 1917 Subedar-Major; in 1919 Second Lieutenant; in 1920 First Lieutenant; in 1924 retired on pension as Captain. During his military career he had passed the M. I. Machine-Gun Course, Musketry Course and Scouting Course. In 1903 he served with distinction with the Tibet Expedition and in 1904-8 in North China. In 1914-15 he took a distinguished part in the strenuous campaign in France and Flanders. In the first battle of Neuve Chapelle, when all the British officers of his Company were either killed or wounded, he took command of the Regiment and led it gallantly against the enemy. He was seriously wounded in this action. For this act of gallantry he was awarded Military Cross by His Majesty the King-Emperor, being the first officer to receive that distinction. He also greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Givenchy and Ypres and in the second battle of Festubert. He served with characteristic devotion and gallantry throughout the campaign in Mesopotamia in 1916-17 and in Egypt and Palestine in 1918-20. He was twice mentioned in Despatches in France and Mesopotamia. He is recipient of the following medals and decorations:—Military Cross, Order of British India 2nd Class, Medal with Clasp (Tibet), Brings Star (1914-15), Victory Service Medal, General Service Medal, Delhi Durbar Medal and Jubilee Medal.

In peace time he rendered various creditable services to Government in political affairs.

In the 'Military News' of 21st March, 1925, the following glowing tribute was paid to his various distinctive qualities:—"His going on pension has left a gap impossible to fill. Of his qualities as a soldier his record bears sufficient witness. As an athlete and a sportsman he was in no sense of the word a one-game man. A wonderful shot and a good horseman, he was precluded by lack of opportunity from becoming a polo-player of exceptional merits." He was a renowned hockey player. He had many friends and admirers among British and Indian officers.

He is well-versed in Urdu and Gurmukhi and in his retired life enjoys the respect and affection of all classes of people for his many estimable qualities of head and heart.



The Hon. Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Lahore.

He is blessed with six sons—Sardars Gurcharan Singh, Mukhtiar Singh, Harbans Singh, Mahinder Singh, Kashmira Singh and Surjit Singh. The last named is a minor. All the other five are serving in the Army.

Captain Sardar Thakur Singh's younger brother, Sardar Rajinder Singh, served during the Great War in the 47th Sikhs and was severely wounded in France and was invalided on pension. Other members of the family also followed him in the Army and served in various fields including the Great War.

TIWANA, THE HON'BLE MAJOR NAWABZADA MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, O.B.E., Minister of Public Works, of the Punjab, Lahore. Born, August 1900, is the only son of General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Educated at Aitchison College and Government College, Lahore. Granted a Commission in the 17th Cavalry. Served in the 3rd Afghan War in 1919. Awarded O.B.E. (Military) in 1931. Is a keen horse-breeder and maintains a very large private stud. Represented the Punjab Cotton Growers on the Indo-Japanese Delegation in 1933 and 1934. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal

in London. Minister of Public Works, Punjab, since 1937.

THE LATE RAI BAHADUR PT. TRILOKINATH BHARGAVA, B.A., Member, Legislative Assembly, Lucknow, was born at Lucknow in 1889, died in 1932. He belonged to the well-known family of Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E. of Lucknow, controlling many of the business concerns of the Province and extensive business of his own. Having graduated in Arts from the Allahabad University, he was studying Law and M.A. in Economics, when the Manager of his business died and he was compelled to give up his studies to look after his many commercial concerns. He was Proprietor of Messrs. Rai Bahadur Trilok Nath & Sons, Royal Mail Contractors for Rawalpindi, Murree, Srinagar, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Kathgodam-Naini Tal. He was Managing Proprietor of Messrs. Tulsi Ram and Sons, Coach Builders, Lucknow. He was the Managing Director of the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company Limited, Lucknow and the Managing Director of the Upper India Motor and Engineering Company Limited, Lucknow. He had considerable landed property in the Aligarh District. He was Director of the United Provinces Electric Supply Company Limited, from 1925 to 1929 and Director of the Baib Wood and Pulp Company Limited, Lucknow; he was also the Managing Director of the Bhargava Educational Book Depot, Jubbulpore.



The late Rai Bahadur Pandit Triloki Nath Bhargava, B.A., of Lucknow.

He was Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board from 1925 to 1929; Member of the Lucknow Improvement Trust, 1923-27; Member of the Executive Council, Lucknow University 1925-30. He is a Member of the Court of the Lucknow University; President, Dayanand Orphanage and Hindu Girls' High School, Lucknow; Vice-President of the Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Lucknow. He is Non-official Visitor of Lucknow District and Central Jails; Member, Advisory Committee, Government

Technical School, Lucknow ; Life Member, Oudh Kings Charity Committee and was prominently connected with many other public institutions. During the Great War he rendered meritorious services as Joint Secretary of the War Loan and as a Recruiting Officer and proved immensely helpful during Lucknow Floods of 1923 and Communal Riots of 1924 and 1926. He was presented with a gold walking stick in 1920 for War services and a Sword of Honour in 1921 for meritorious public services. He was made Rai Sahib in 1922 and the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1925. He was an elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Fyzabad Division and was a Member of the Partnership Bill Committee and other important Committees of the Assembly. He defeated his opponent Rai Sahib Moti Lal Manocha by about 500 votes. He edited the "Bhargava Patrika" and the "War Supplement". He was fond of Tennis and was the President of the Rifah-i-Am Club, Lucknow and Member, Srinagar Institute. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London and was a Member of the Grant Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland. He left four sons. The eldest Pandit Prithvi Nath Bhargava, B.COM., was studying Law and the other three were in school. Rai Bahadur Sahib passed away on 3rd June 1932.



Triloki Nath Sahib, Muttra

TRILOKI NATH SAHIB, care of Messrs. Triloki Nath Brij Nath, Bankers and Commission Agents, Colonel Ganj, Muttra (U.P.)

(Biography not received).



Swami Tota Ram Sharma, Jaipur

SWAMI TOTA RAM SHARMA, Vakil, Lillania Bhawan, Jaipur. Born, 1873.

TOTTENHAM, SIR GEORGE RICHARD FREDERICK, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Home Department Government of India, Simla and New Delhi. Born, 18th November, 1890. Educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1914; served in Madras Presidency as Assistant Collector and Sub-Collector and as Under and Deputy Secretary to Government till April, 1924, and is serving with the Government of India since 1924.

LALA TRILOKI NATH SETH, Taluqdar (with his estate permanently settled), Maurawan, District Unao, Durbani, retired Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Joint Secretary, British Indian Association, Oudh (1924-27), Member, Legislative Assembly (1927-31), was born in 1896. He is great-grandson of the late Raja Gauri Shanker of illustrious memory and the eldest son of the late Dharambhusan Rai Bahadur Lala Ganesh Parshad, the then premier Taluqdar of the Unao and the first representative of his district in the Provincial Legislature. He rendered numerous meritorious services to British Raj. He remitted a big amount of rent in honour of H. M. the King-Emperor's Coronation. His War services were first in the district.

Lala Triloki Nath is closely following in the footsteps of his illustrious forefathers. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all classes of people for his enlightened views, charming manners and unimpeachable character. His relations with the Crown as well as with his rayyets are exemplary. He combines in himself the various eminent qualities of head and heart that go to make a model Taluqdar.



Lala Triloki Nath Seth, Taluqdar, Maurawan, District Unao, U.P.

M IAN TAZIEN MOHAMMAD KHAN, Jagirdar, Peer Gate, Bhopal.

(Photo and Biography not received)



Thakur Lal Dumar Singh, Zamindar,
Thakurtola Estate

house of Chauhan Rajputs There are manifold instances of steadfast loyalty to the British Crown in the annals of this ancient house Thakur Kushal Singh, an ancestor of the family, did commendable services during



Kr. Chandra Bhushan Singh



Kr. Onkar Singh.

THE THAKURTOLA ESTATE, in Tahsil Bhatra P. O. Gandai-Pandaria, District Drug, C P Forest revenue of the Estate is Rs 14,000 It pays Rs 4,000 as revenue and Rs. 4,900 as Takoh. Thakur Lal Dumar Singh, present Zamindar, was born in 1908 Was educated in Rajkumar College. Is a Zamindar of progressive ideas

TINDAULI ESTATE, District Mainpuri, is an offshoot of the Mainpuri Raj. The separation from the Raj dates back to the time of Pritamgarh Deo, the Ruler of Mainpuri Raj. Rao Keerat Singh, the younger brother of the Raja of Mainpuri, was the original head of this

the troubles in N-W F P, and was granted a village in Jagir near Bhogaon He was a Naib-Risaldar in the Army of the East India Company Kr. Baldeo Singh, son of Thakur Kushal Singh, also did good services and received rewards His brother Tookman Singh was a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces It is surmised that there still exists a Risala in the name of one of the ancestors of this family, Th. Gagan Singh and is termed as Gagan Cavalry The deed of valour which gave him this immortality is now thrown into oblivion and only a story remains Out of the Proprietors, Kunwars Onkar Singh, Jang Bahadur Singh, Chandra Bhushan Singh Dig Vijay Singh, Kr Jaskaran Singh and Kr Jagdish Singh are more in the limelight and deserve a special mention Kr Jagdish Singh is an ex-Chairman of the District Board (which position he held twice), Member of the War Committee (Provincial), and a very prominent citizen Kr. Jang Bahadur Singh- Member, District Board, ex-Village Munsif, District Durbaree, Member, Zamindar Association. Kr Jang Bahadur's son, Kr Bharat Singh, is a Jamadar in the Cavalry. In the previous Great War of 1914-18, 9 recruits and handsome amount in the form of Defence Loan was contributed for which Sanads and certificates were granted. The Joint Revenue is about 16,000



Kr. Jagdish Singh



Kr. Jang Bahadur Singh



Kr. Chatrapal Singh.

MAJOR-GENERAL TIWANA ALHAJ NAWAB MALIK SIR UMAR HAYAT KHAN, C.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., ADC to H M. the King-Emperor, Kalra, District

Shahpur, Punjab. Born, 1874. Educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Received Honorary Commission in 18th K G. O Has served in Somaliland, France, Mesopotamia, Tibet and Afghanistan Mentioned in Despatches. Represented Punjab in Delhi War Conferences, 1918 Attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi and Silver Jubilee Function in London. Was Member, Council of State and served on Secretary of State for India's Council, 1920-34. Is one of the biggest Zamindars in the Punjab.



Dr. Tulsi Prasad Srivastava, Agra.

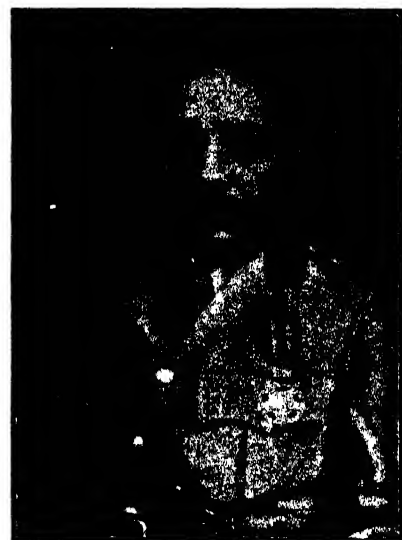
DR. TULSI PRASAD SRIVASTAVA.—Age about 28 years. Son of Dr. Har Prasad Srivastava. Grandson of the late Dr. Laxman Prasad Srivastava, Assistant Surgeon, Thomson Hospital, Agra. He is the sole Proprietor of Shree Krishna Talkies, Agra, since 12th January 1940. He is a member of Agra Homœopathic Association. He is greatly interested in the cinema business and has been shrewd businessman in his own line of films and easily tops the colleagues at Agra. Doctor Sahib's family is a well-known Kayasth family of the Province who has been always loyal to the Government and has contributed handsomely to the War Fund and in all the other public utility funds. Dr. Tulsi Prasad is keenly interested in picture life and devotes a good deal to the advancement of Film Industry of Agra.



D L Tungare

Inspector-General of Police, Indore, was born in 1886. He matriculated in 1905. Passing the Indore Pleaders' Examination in First Class in 1910 he entered the Police Department the same year as Prosecution Sub-Inspector. From 1915 to 1922 he worked with credit as Superintendent, Criminal Tribes. In 1922 he was transferred to Indore as Assistant City Superintendent. Later he worked as Assistant Commissioner of City Police, Officiating Commissioner and Assistant Inspector-General of Police. When in 1926 the Range Scheme was introduced he became Deputy Inspector-General of Police, which post he is holding at present. His brilliantly progressive career has been due solely to his remarkable ability and genius. He was honoured with the title of *Diler Jung* on the auspicious occasion of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar in 1934. The same year he officiated as Inspector-General of Police. Chandra-seniya Kayastha Prabhu by caste, Diler Jung Laxman Khande Rao Tungare has risen from the bottom to the top rung of the ladder by sheer merit and hard and honest work. He has four sons and one daughter. His eldest son is an Inspector in the Indore Electric Supply Company and the others are receiving education.

DILER JUNG LAXMAN KHANDE RAO TUNGARE, Deputy



Diler Jung Laxman Khande Rao Tungare, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Indore.



Hari Datt Ubana, B. A., LL. B., Nasirabad Cantonment

UBANA, HARI DATT, B. A., LL. B., Advocate. Born in 1909 in Nasirabad Cantonment. His family is widely known and deeply respected for its philanthropic and public activities. Pandit Hari Datt passed B.A. and LL.B. Examinations from the Universities of Delhi and Allahabad respectively. In his student life he was a distinguished player of tennis and hockey and won colours at the aforesaid Universities. He is a very promising lawyer and an ardent and conscientious public worker of independent views. His success in the local Cantonment Board Elections in 1937, subsequent resignation therefrom and immediate unopposed return by the public bear ample testimony to his talents and popularity. Now, working as Public Prosecutor, Rajgarh State, Rajgarh (Biaora), C. I.

THAKUR UDAI SINGH, Tazimi Istimrardar of Kerote. Born 1896. Took diploma from Mayo College, Ajmer. He is Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff for Kerote and its offshoots. Late H.H.



Thakur Uda Singh.

Sawai Madho Singhji of Jaipur who came from Isarda was son of the daughter of Thakur Sardar Singhji of Kerote, the present Thakur's grandfather.



Rao Raja Udal Singhji of
Suraita, Marwar.

RAO RAJA UDAI SINGHJI, of Suraita, Marwar, born Samvat 1964, belongs to the Royal family of Jodhpur. Has a seat in Durbar after the Maharaja. Also enjoys the privilege of Betalabi. Is an able Administrator and friend of the poor. Has married in the Royal family of Bundi State. Has two sons, Kunwar Karan Singh and Kunwar Laxman Singh.

SRI SRI SRI UDAYAPRATAP SINGH DEO, Zamindar, Shergada Estate, Chandravilas Palace, P. O. Shergada, via Aska, District Ganjam, a leading Rans and Zamindar of Orissa, was born at Shergada on the 5th September, 1914. His father, Mehrban-i-Dostan Sri Sri Sri Sobhachandro Singh Deo, was a Member of Madras Legislative Council for a term of three years and for the valuable services was awarded the honorary title of "Mehrban-i-Dostan." The present Zamindar, the subject of this sketch, is maintaining the loyal traditions of the family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he studied for a term of six years from 1926 to 1932. He is a sportsman of high merit and plays Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Volley Ball, Foot-ball, Badminton and all other games. He has won several Cups and Medals in Tennis matches. A club called "Sporting Club," established by his father in 1904, is being regularly maintained and financially supported at Shergada, where all activities and facilities worthy of a progressive Club are obtainable.

Shergada Estate pays a peishcush of Rs. 4,950/4/3 to the Government. The annual Income-tax, as paid in 1940, was Rs. 101/11/-. It contributed Rs. 1,100 towards War Fund.



Pandit Udit Narain

PANDIT UDAY NARAIN, son of Pt. Munno Lal of Mahaban, ex-Chairman, Town Area, ex-Member, District Board, which he remained for 25 years. Assessor, Trustee Tis Mallak Fund, Mukhia Mahaban, has one son Mr. Ra. Narain.

THAKUR UGAM SINGHJI, of Chandelao, situated about twenty-four miles to the east of Jodhpur, was born in February, 1880. He is a Kampawat Rathore, thirteenth in descent from Kumpaji. In 1898 he was adopted as her apparent by late Thakur Jawar Singhji of Chandelao and ascended the *Gaddi* in March 1902. He married thrice. The first time at Modaw in 1902. H. H. Maharaja Shree Sardar Singh Sahib of Jodhpur attended the marriage party. He married again at Bhetinda in 1907 and once more at Modaw in 1910. He has four sons and two daughters. The eldest son and her apparent is Kunwar Umed Singhji. Thakur Ugam Singhji was A.D.C. to late H. H. Maharaja Sir

Sardar Singhji Sahib from 1898 upto the last. He went to England in 1901 with Maharaja Sardar Singhji Sahib and during the tour visited Paris, Vienna, Geneva and Port Said. In January 1902 he attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. During the Great War he worked assiduously as a Recruiting Officer and his services were recognised by A.G.G., Rajputana. From 1918 to 1931 he served as Assistant Superintendent, Court of Wards. In 1920 he was appointed a Member of the Soldiers' Board. He also took a leading part in the establishment of the Hanwant Rajput Boarding House at Jodhpur. He now leads a retired life. Thakur Sahib enjoys the privilege of Gold and Double Tazim and the Thikana is considered as Be-Talbi. Thakur Sahib was often deputed by the Jodhpur Government to take Kharitas to Kashmir, Idar, Kishengarh and Bikaner and was given Hathi Seropaw at each place.

Kumar Umed Singhji, the eldest son of Thakur Ugam Singhji of Chandelao, was born in 1911. In February, 1927, he married



Thakur Ugam Singhji of Chandelao.



Kumar Umaid Singhji.

at Sankhwas the youngest sister of Dewan Bahadur Thakur Madho Singhji. Having obtained education in the local schools at Jodhpur, he went to Benares in 1927 and passed the Matriculation in 1929. He joined Chiefs' College, Ajmer, in 1930 and passed the Higher Diploma in 1934. In 1935 he was sent as a State Cadet to Moradabad for Imperial Police training and from there passed his course in 1936. He has been working since then as Superintendent of Police in Jodhpur State.

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR, SARDAR, M.A., M.L.A., Landlord and Millowner, 94, Upper Mall, Lahore. Born, 1895. Educated at Government College, Lahore. Went to England as a Member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikhs before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1920; Member, Shromani Gurdwara Committee; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; Delegate, Round Table Conference, 1930; presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; elected Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937 and appointed Parliamentary Secretary (Home); this he resigned in 1941.



Hetu Dan Ujwal, M.A., LL.B.,
Phalodi, Jodhpur State

HETU DAN UJWAL, M.A., LL.B., District Magistrate and Judicial Superintendent, Phalodi, Jodhpur State. Son of Murar Danji Ujwal of Ujlan, Pargana Phalodi. Born, 1900. Passed Intermediate from Jaswant College, Jodhpur, B.A. from Muir Central College, Allahabad and M.A., LL.B., from Allahabad University in 1923. First to become M.A., LL.B., in Charan community. Joined Bar January 1924. Appointed Assistant Superintendent in Rekha Hukum-nama Department and placed in the grade of Naib-Hakim in October 1924. Selected as Assistant Superintendent, Hawala (Revenue) in 1926. Worked as Deputy Superintendent, Census 1931. Hakim at Barmer, 1933-35, Sojat 1935-37 and Judicial Superintendent, Phalodi from December 1937.

THAKUR UMED SINGHJI, of Thikana Nimbera Kalla, Jodhpur, is the owner of the Jagir Estate of Nimbera in the Jodhpur State, enjoying the distinctions of Kurab and Tazim. He is a distinguished Member of the State, belonging to the Udawat sect of

Rathors and being a descendant of Rao Udaji, a grandson of Rao Jodhaji. He is thus *eighteenth* in descent from Rao Jodhaji, the founder of Jodhpur. The Jagir was originally conferred on Thakur Charn Singhji in 1751 A.D. in recognition of his loyal and meritorious military services to Maharaja Shree Abhey Singhji Sahib and Maharaja Shree Takhat Singhji Sahib, Rulers of Jodhpur, in their dire hours of need. This distinguished family has ever been of immense help and service to the State. Thakur Umed Singhji's father, the late Thakur Shaitan Singhji Sahib, worked as Recruiting Officer during the last Great War. In this supremely important work connected with the greatest crisis of the Empire he gave a highly creditable account of himself. He was held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

Thakur Umed Singhji was educated at the Chiefs' Mayo College, Ajmer. He passed very creditably the Higher Diploma Examination with Honours in Law. To him belongs the distinction of being the only highly educated noble among the Udawat clan of the State. He has married the daughter of Colonel Sardar Bahadur Thakur Partab Singhji Sahib, C.B.E., of Sankhwas, in the Jodhpur State, the late Commanding Officer, Jodhpur State Imperial Service Lancers.

He is at present First Class City Magistrate at Jodhpur. In this position he has made his mark for the strict impartiality of his judgments. Thakur Umed Singhji is a very cultured Sardar of advanced views and has the well-being of his people at his heart. He is a popular figure in society.

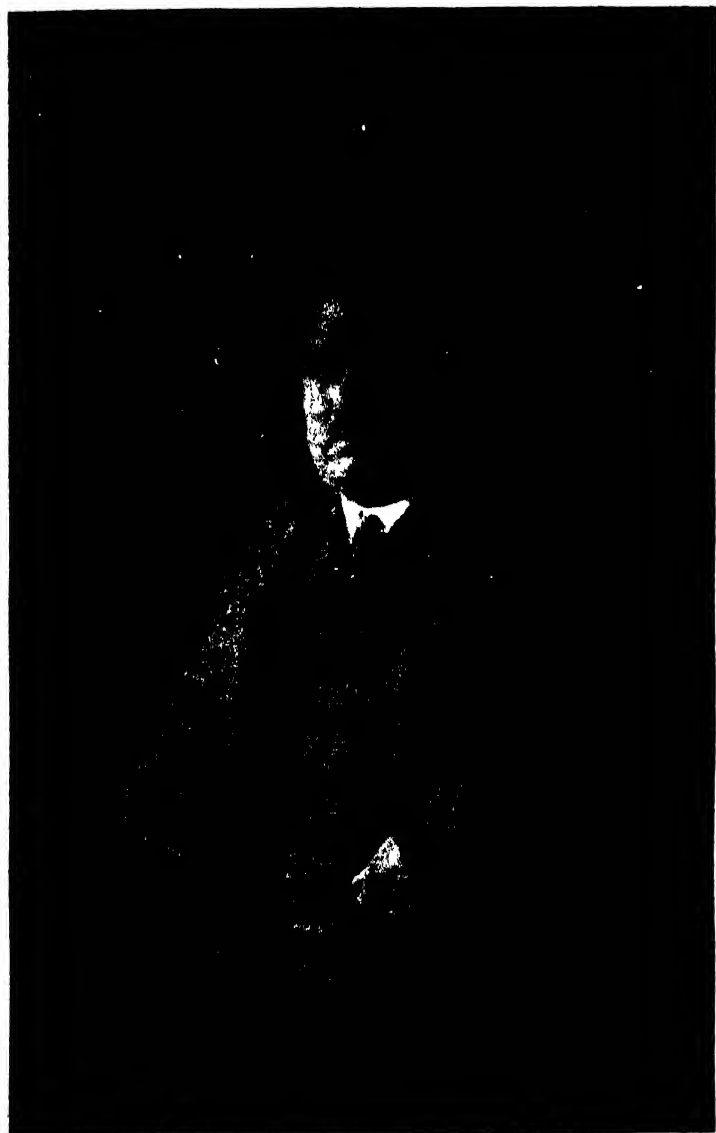


Thakur Umed Singhji of Thikana Nimbera
Kalla, Jodhpur.



UMA PRASAD Esqr., B.A., F.R.E.S., Rais and Zamindar, Dehra Dun, is a worthy scion of a highly distinguished, educated and cultured family settled in Dehra Dun for the last forty years. His grandfather, Rai Sohan Lal, was an educationist of great renown and was the pioneer of education in Behar and Orissa and edited the famous

Hindi-English Dictionary with Dr. Fallon. His father, the late lamented Mr. Durga Prasad, Advocate, was a man of rare culture and education and was universally respected for his inherent nobility and high character. During the Great War he rendered great help to the British Government. Mr. Uma Prasad's paternal uncle, Mr. Bhawan Prasad, is a distinguished and retired S.D.O., who successfully steered through the Giridih riots in Behar. On his mother's side Mr. Uma Prasad is connected with the loyal and illustrious family of Raja Gopala Krishna Sahib of Sikanderabad, District Bulandshahr, U.P. During the Marhatta War the Raja Sahib rendered invaluable service to the British Crown. Regardless of his personal comfort and safety he went to the Scindhia and Holkar in 1803 as an Ambassador for the British Government and using his vast influence with them, brought about the treaty of Mustafapur. During the Great War Mr. Uma Prasad's maternal uncle, Kunwar Gurwar Krishna, Jagirdar of Sikanderabad, proved immensely helpful to the British Government. Mr. Uma Prasad has inherited in full all the noble qualities of his family. He enjoys the esteem and affection of all classes of people, both official and non-official, for his high character, genial temperament, selfless public spirit, sincere loyalty to Government, profound scholarship and wide culture. He is a Fellow of



Umoprasad, Esq., B.A., F.R.E.S., Dehra Dun.

the Royal Empire Society, having been put in that Society by the Hon. Mr T. B. W. Ramsay, Member, House of Commons, for the County of South Ayr in Scotland, and also at the recommendation of the great Educationist and Social Reformer, Mr. N. C. Sen, O.B.E., Education Member to the High Commissioner for India. It deserves to be noted here that the family has had its reputation for education and culture gloriously maintained by not a few of its lady members. Mr. Uma Prasad's aunt, the late Shrimati Mahadevi, was one of the pioneers of female education in India. She founded the Kanya Pathshala at Dehra Dun and received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in recognition of her services in the cause of education. Mr. Uma Prasad is an extensively travelled man, having travelled all over India and Europe. Recently he has had the honour of being granted an interview by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces. At present he is engaged in journalistic and commercial pursuits and has connection with several Indian States. He has also the unique distinction of being a Member of the London Chamber of Commerce.



THAKUR UMED SINGHJI OF NIMAJ, in Marwar. Born on the 7th June 1909 A.D. Succeeded his father, Thakur Prithvi Singhji on his premature death in 1913 A.D. and is the 13th successor to Nimaj Raj. Was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Was invested with full powers in 1928 A.D. Married the eldest daughter of Rao Raja Bahadur Kalyan Singhji of Sikar in 1927 A.D. and has got four sons. Heir-apparent Rajkumar Uday Singhji, aged 10 years. *Recreation*—Shooting, Riding, Cricket, Tennis, etc. The Rulers of this Estate are Rathore Udawat Rajputs descending from Rao Udaji, son of Rao Sujaji, the Ruler of Jodhpur. Udaji established his Capital at Jetaran after conquering the Scindhas in 1482 A.D. Thakur Jagram Singhji was the founder of Nimaj. With his extraordinary valour and loyal services to Marwar he earned it for himself in 1708 A.D. The Estate is one of the eight first-class Thakurayats (Chiefships), the pillars of Maru (Marwar) according to Col. Tod. They are designated as 'Sirayats' and enjoy first-class magisterial powers. The successors of Jagram Singhji were all chivalrous and have made their names in the annals of Marwar. Thakur Chatra Singhji, grandfather of the present Chief, was a Member of the Jodhpur State Council (1882 A.D.) The Estate comprises 10 villages, chief of them being Nimaj, Pipar and Khangta, covering an approximate area of 67,769 acres. The population of the Estate is nearly 15,735 and land revenue about Rs. 40,000. The average rainfall is about 20 inches per year. Education and Medical relief are imparted free throughout the Estate.

Post Offices.—Nimaj and Pipar City (District Marwar).

Railway Stations.—Bar (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) 9 miles from Nimaj. There is metalled road throughout maintained by the Estate and Motor service runs daily. 2. Pipar City (J. Rly.) about one mile from Pipar. 3. Umed (J. Rly.) about two miles from Khangta. Capital seat is Nimaj.



Thakur Umed Singhji of Nimaj, Marwar.



Seth Umrao Mal Lodha, Ajmer.



SETH UMRAO MAL LODHA, son of R. B. Seth Bridh Mal Lodha, Landlord and Banker, Ajmer. Born, 1905. He is one of the Directors of Edwards Mills, Limited, Beawar; Mewar Textile Mills, Bhilwara and Haraoti Cotton Press, Ltd., Kekri. Chairman and Managing Director, Rajputana Cotton Press, Ltd., Beawar; Treasurer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Metre Gauge System, and Patron Indian Club, Ajmer. As a loyal citizen has subscribed Rs. 50,000 towards War Loan and Rs. 15,000 in the King George Maternity Home Fund with two other members of the family. His natural father, R. B. Seth Godh Mal Lodha, got about 700 patients operated upon for cataract, etc. by calling the well-known Doctor R.B. Mathradas Pahwa, of Lahore and spent about Rs. 25,000 in this connection.



USMAN, SIR MOHAMMAD, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, B.A., Teynampet Gardens, Mylapore, Madras. Born, 1884. Was President, Muthalpet Moslem Anjuman, Madras; Member, Publicity Board of Excise Licensing Board and of

Town Planning Trust, Member, Madras Municipal Corporation; Sheriff of Madras, 1924; President, Madras Municipal Corporation, 1924-25; Member, Executive Council, Madras Government 1925-34, acted as Governor of Madras, May to August, 1934, appointed Member, National Defence Council, July 1941.



Thakur Uttam Singhji, Zamindar of Ujjain,
Gwalior State.

THAKUR UTTAM SINGHJI, B.A. (Honours), B. COM.; LL.B., Zamindar of Ujjain, Gwalior State, was born in 1900. He is a descendant of a very ancient Bars Rajput family that settled down at Ujjain in the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. He has in his possession numerous Sanads and letters of appreciation received by his ancestors from the Moghul Emperors and the Rulers of the Scindia dynasty for valuable services rendered in battles, and in settling differences in this part of the country. Formerly their family held five villages besides Ujjain proper on Jagir tenure and had the privilege of collecting customs, excise and various other local taxes in the city of Ujjain. Even now he holds Ujjain and a few other villages on Zamindari tenure. Thakur Uttam Singh, the present holder, graduated with honours in 1921 from the Deccan College, Poona, and took the degrees of B. COM. and LL. B. of the Bombay University in 1925 and 1926 respectively. He practised Law at the Indore High Court and then joined the Gwalior State service as Member of the Court of Wards Department in 1931. Subsequently he held many responsible posts such as

Deputy Muntazim Jagirdaran, Muafi Officer, &c., in the Gwalior State. He is fond of music and is a good orator. He is also a good horseman, a keen sportsman and a fine physical culturist. For his physical culture he holds certificates of eminent masters in the line like Professor Ramamurti and Rajratna Professor Manikrao of Baroda. To quote Professor Ramamurti, Thakur Uttam Singh "has thoroughly and critically studied my system of physical culture, under my personal instructions, and is qualified to instruct other students in my system." As a social worker, his enthusiasm is as remarkable as his sound judgment. He enjoys profound respect of all classes of people for his many noble qualities of head and heart.



Bhandari Umrao Chand, Nagaur,
Jodhpur State.

BHANDARI UMRAO CHAND, District and Sessions Judge, Nagaur, Jodhpur State. Born at Jodhpur on 31st July, 1888. Ancestral home at Jataka Bas, Jodhpur State. Joined Government service in Jodhpur State in 1912, became Hakim in 1915, Judicial Superintendent in 1929 and District and Sessions Judge in 1937. Ancestors rendered meritorious services to the State.

VARADACHARIAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RAO BAHADUR SIR SRINIVASA, Kt., B.A., B.L., Judge, Federal Court, New Delhi. Born, 12th June, 1881. Educated at Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Served for two years as Lecturer, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; practised at the Bar, 1905-34; Judge, High Court, Madras, 1934-39.

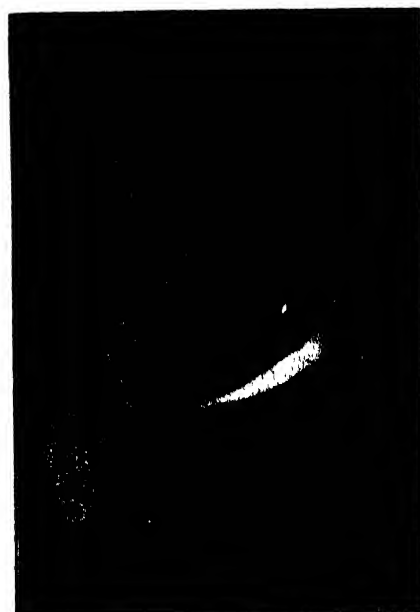
VENKATA REDDI, SIR KURMA, K.C.I.E., Kt., B.A., B.L., D.LITT., M.L.C., Kurma House, Thyagarayanagar, Madras. Educated at Madras Christian College. Was Minister for Development, 1920-23; an active worker in the field of Local Self-Government, was Member of the Taluk and District Boards; visited England as Member of the Non-Brahmin Deputation and gave evidence before the Joint Committee of Parliament. Was Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa. Acted as Governor for three months, Law Member, Madras, 1934; Prime Minister, Madras, April to July, 1937.

DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVA-
CHARYA, K.B.E., Prime Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur,
Rajputana. Born, 1875 Entered Madras Civil Service,
1898, District Officer till 1911; Revenue Officer, Madras,
Corporation, 1912-17, Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1917-18;
Director, Land Records, 1917; Deputy Director Industries, 1918-19;
Dewan, Cochin, 1919-22, Commissioner for India, British Empire
Exhibition, 1922-25, Member, Central Legislative Assembly,



Vishnu Dayal Esq., Jaipur State.

1925-26; Director of In-
dustries and Fisheries,
1926, Member, Public
Service Commission,
1926-29, Vice Chairman,
Imperial Council of Agri-
cultural Research, 1929-
35; Prime Minister,
Mewar State, since De-
cember 1939

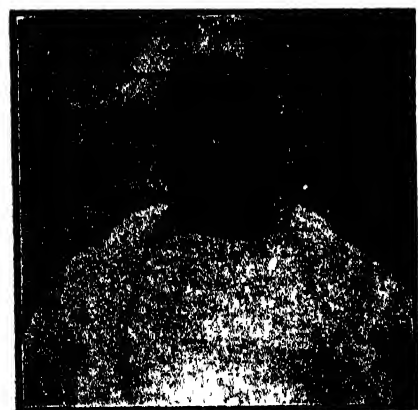


Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghava-
charya, K.B.E., Prime Minister
Mewar State, Udaipur

VISHNU DAYAL Esq., Audit Officer, Jaipur
State.

(Biography not received)

VISHNUPANT MADHAV RAO JAKATDAR,
B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Bhandara, C. P. Born in
August 1868 at Khandesh, Bombay Presi-
dency. B.A. of Calcutta University in 1895.
B. L. of Calcutta University in 1899. The original
family name was "Bhatmule". Due to meritorious
services to the Peshwas the present name of "Jakatdar"
was given. It means Collector of Taxes. Mr. Jakatdar has been Legal Practitioner from June
1899 till this date. Twice President of Municipal Committee, Bhandara. Secretary, District
Council, Bhandara and Chairman, District Council, Bhandara. On two occasions introduced
free Primary Compulsory Education in the District on a very large scale. The Government
appreciated the work and conferred the title of Rao Bahadur in
1927 but gave it up in 1937 to join the Congress. Regular Member
of the Congress till 1920. Due to Civil Disobedience Movement re-
mained neutral. As the Congress favoured Council entry the title
was given up. Elected to C. P. and Berar Provincial Legislature.
Has landed property at Bhandara and Nagpur. Interested in Indian
Gymnastic. Is respected by all classes of people. Has two sons,
Y. V. Jakatdar, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Principal, Law
College, Nagpur and J. V. Jakatdar, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate
Bhandara.



Sri Sri Sri Vishwambhu Das Goswami,
Radhakant Mat, Puri.

SRI SRI SRI VISHWAMBHU DAS GOSWAMI,
Radhakant Mat, Puri.

(Biography not received.)

LALA VISHWA NATH KHANNA, Banker and Zamindar, Civil Lines, Cawnpore. Born, February 1914. Educated at Dehra Dun for Senior Cambridge. His great-grandfather, Lala Ganga Pershad, rendered every help to British officers during the historic years of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, and in lieu of his valuable services to the Throne he received a glowing certificate. L. Ganga Pershad was owner of 36 bungalows in Cawnpore Cantonment prior to the Mutiny, besides other properties in the city, which were burnt down to ashes by the rebels. The said Lala Ganga Pershad was made a Durbari for life. Lala Vishwa Nath Khanna's father's uncle Lala Ajodhia Pershad, was made a life Honorary Magistrate and a Durbari for his meritorious services rendered to the local officers during the times of communal and public troubles. His grandfather, Lala Debee Pershad, got a certificate for his public services and was made a Durbari. His father, Lala Kailash Nath Khanna, supplied recruits during the Great War and donated a very decent amount towards War Funds, etc. In recognition of his valuable services he was presented by the Government a double-barrelled gun and was exempted from the Arms Act. The family has been steadfast in its loyalty to the Crown. The present head of the family, Lala Vishwa Nath Khanna, is, an enlightened youth of 24 with very sociable disposition and active habits. He has extensive property in the Cawnpore and Etawah Districts. He pays approximately Rs 10,000 as revenue to Government. He is as public spirited as he is loyal to Government and pays liberally to all useful funds, public and official.



Lala Vishwa Nath Khanna, Cawnpore.

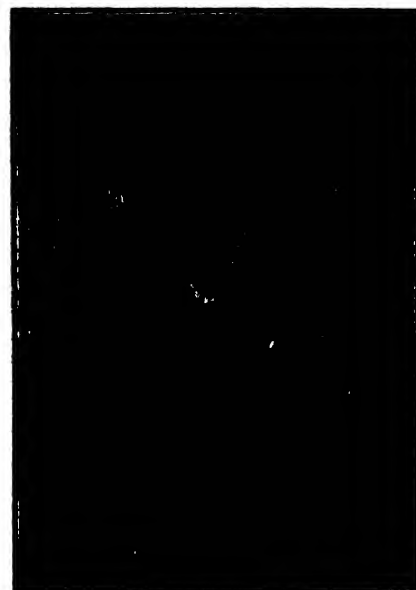


Vishwanath Narayan Jog,
B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Dharwar,
Bombay Presidency.

VISHWANATH NARAYAN JOG Esq., B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Dharwar, Bombay Presidency. Born, March 15, 1880. Elected Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1924, polling the highest number of votes in the election of 1923. Served on the Public Accounts and Finance Committee of the Council. Elected Member, Dharwar Municipal Borough since 1911. Elected President of the Borough twice. Chairman, Southern Maratha Urban Bank for fifteen years since 1914. Chairman, Dharwar Urban Bank since 1931. President of Postal Union; Karnatak Education Society; Supervising Board of the Southern Maratha Urban Bank and Advisory Board of the Physical Culture Institute, Dharwar. Was President for some years of the Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Institute. Member, All-India Congress Committee till 1930. On Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in 1930 he resigned his seat in Council as a protest. Entered Council again in 1931, being of opinion that persons interested in the Nation should not keep out of the Legislature. Contested

for seat of the Assembly as a Democratic Swaraj Candidate supported by Nationalist Party but lost it against the Congress Candidate. He is now a sitting member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He has always fought for popular rights in the Legislature. He has one daughter, who has a son.

RAI SAHIB SETH VITTHALDAS RATHI, Honorary Magistrate Second Class, is the Proprietor of Messrs. Thakurdas Khinvraj, Beawar. He is among the most prominent Bankers, Landlords and Mill Agents of Ajmer-Merwara, having many other businesses in different parts of India. He is also Managing Agent of The Krishna Mills, Limited, and The Mahalakshmi Mills Company, Limited, Beawar. His father, late Seth Damodardasji Rathī, enjoyed universal esteem in his life time as a great social reformer and philanthropist and was famous for his sterling services to the country. His grandfather, Seth Khinvraji Rathī, came from Pokaran about sixty years ago and started textile industry at Beawar. He is aptly and fondly remembered as the pioneer of textile industry in Rajputana. Rai Sahib is a leading capitalist with marvellous tact and insight into business organisation. He is the President of Beawar Mill and Factory-Owners' Association. Being a great philanthropist, he has founded at Beawar Shrimati Sethani Gangabai Maternity Home, with upto-date equipments, for free treatment of women. For his keen interest in educational problems he has been elected President of the local Sanatan Dharma College. In short, his whole life seems to have been ennobled by a sense of discipline, austerity, simplicity and service.



Rai Sahib Seth Vitthaldas Rathī,
Beawar.



Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya Kt.
M. L. A., of Vizianagram, Benares

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR VIJAYA, kt., M.L.A., of Benares, U. P. Born, 1905. Educated at Ajmer and United Kingdom. Has travelled widely. Was Interim Minister of Justice, U. P. Government, 1937. Is a well-known cricket

player and captained Indian Cricket Team which toured England in 1936. Also excels in tennis and holds an unbroken record. Is a renowned big game hunter and has bagged more than a hundred tigers. Is Liberal in Politics.

MWAHID AHMAD, Municipal Commissioner, Cawnpore, son of M. Majid Ahmad Born, 1900. Member, Cantonment

Board in 1926-32. Elected to Municipal Board twice unopposed. Chairman, City Assessment and Mutalia Tax Committee, 1933; S. Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board. President, Processions of Barawafat and Rajb-i-Sharif in Cawnpore. Served Government during Great War and Silver Jubilee 1935. Owns houses in Cawnpore.



M. Wahid Ahmad, Cawnpore.



Pt. Laxmanrao Gajananrao
Wakankar, Shujaulpur,
Gwalior State

PANDIT LAXMAN RAO GAJANAN RAO VAKANKAR, Landlord and Pleader, Shujaulpur, District Shajapur, Gwalior State, was born at Karera in the Gwalior State on the 29th April, 1884. Having passed the High Court Pleadership Examination of Gwalior, he started practice at Shujaulpur and is now the leading Legal Practitioner in the Shajapur District. He is also one of the leading landlords in the District, paying a fairly big amount as land revenue. He is keenly interested in Agriculture. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Shujaulpur Municipality since 1931 and is a Director of the Pargana

Bank. He is an elected Member of the Majlis-i-Amm (Legislative Council) of the Gwalior State, having been elected unopposed as a result of the popularity with all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He has only one son named Rajaram.



SARDAR WALI MOHAMMAD KHAN HIRAJ, adopted son and nephew of K.B. Sardar Allah Yar Khan, O.B.E., Honorary E.A.C., and Sub-judge, is a Provincial Durbar, Landlord, Zaildar of Choki Mohan, Tehsil Kabirwala. He was born in 1880. He comes of the Hiraj community, a sub-division of Syals. They number about 30 to 40 thousand and are met in very large numbers in 140 villages in Western Punjab, the Government and the Hiraj

community acknowledge him as the Head. Since the advent of British Raj his ancestors had always served the benign Government very loyally and faithfully as appears from numerous *Sanads* and certificates in his possession.

During the Sikh Rule his great grandfather, Mehr Sa'ad Khan Hiraj, was a notable personality in Tehsil Sarai Sidhu (at present Kabirwala).

In the dark days of Mutiny his grandfather, Mehr Sultan Khan Hiraj, served the British Government loyally and faithfully in every possible manner. He helped the Military by supplying a large number of horses to the officials and also helped in protecting the Tehsil. These services were highly appreciated by a grant of *Sanads* together with a reward and Jagir by H. E. the Viceroy. In 1878 when it was very difficult to procure camels for Quetta Military Expedition he was approached by the Deputy Commissioner to help him out. The Mehr succeeded in supplying 800 camels from his own *Haga*. For this also he was highly commended and was invited to attend the Provincial Durbar held at Lahore in 1880. He was respected by the officials who had a high regard for him. On his death letters of condolence were received from high officers including H. H. the Lt.-Governor of the Punjab. After his death his son, Sardar Allah Yar Khan, succeeded him as head of the



Sardar Wali Mohammad Khan Hiraj, Zaildar of Choki Mohan, Tehsil Kabirwala

Hiraj community with a gifted brain.

Sardar Allah Yar Khan, as desired by the Deputy Commissioner, served the Government in Tirah Campaign (1897-98) in securing transport for the Military and was helpful in securing about 1,000 cattle. While recommending him strongly for the post of an F.V.C., Col W. A. S. Walker, Camel Purchasing Officer, wrote: "I am perfectly certain that he has a very great influence over the people of this district." He offered his personal services, horses and mules during the Transvaal Expedition in 1899 and again in 1900 for South African War. On both these occasions the Government, while appreciating his offers, regretted that at the time they were not availing of the services of "private individuals." In 1900 he was appointed Honorary Magistrate and Honorary E.A.C. in Hissar District. For his numerous loyal services the Government awarded him in March, 1901, a gold watch with his name engraved thereon and a *Sanad* by the Punjab Government for his good administration work. He was held in high esteem by the officials as appears from a letter from the Deputy Commissioner in 1902. He wrote - "A large landowner, very useful when making land assessment by his intimate knowledge of the people." He further added "I have always found him willing to assist District Officers to the best of ability." Another officer wrote "He has a very wide circle of friends among high officers who always rely upon his assistance." Later on Mr. A. Langley, Commissioner, wrote in a private letter from London: "There is no doubt that the position of men of ability and influence will become more and more important and there is no doubt that you are among the number."

In 1905 he was made Honorary E.A.C. and Sub-Judge and in 1908 he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur. In 1911 he helped H. H. Sir Louis Dane in *Badshahi Mela* at the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, and was presented with the Coronation Medal.

In the year 1915, during the Great War, there were many disturbances in the districts of Jhang and Muzaffargarh when free-booters, robbers and dacoits organised numerous gangs and plundered villages. More than 400 dacoits visited Bakarpur, Sikandar, Fazal Shah, Sandarpur and Jusso, in Multan District, while Police strength there was only 40 men. The Khan Bahadur

not with Police assistance but with his own men checked the spread of lawlessness and brought about calm, peace and order. His services were highly appreciated by the authorities. In one of the Police reports it was remarked :—" I congratulate K. B. Allah Yar Khan and Mohammad Murad on their success. The Sardar Sahib has proved what a loyal chief can do for Government in critical times and Hindus of the district have rightly attributed to him that he saved the Hindus of this district from those calamities which have befallen their brethren in Jhang and Muzaffargarh. The district of Multan should be proud of such a chief." For these valuable services to the King, the Crown and the people, he was not only commended, but was awarded *Sanads*.

Throughout the Great War he supplied more than 118 recruits from his Zail besides a handsome number of recruits from outside. He contributed Rs. 2,000 and secured something like Rs. 50,000 from his *Ilaga* for War Loans. To the 10th Lancers he supplied his own horses and assisted in procuring camels and mule-drivers. He gave Rs. 12,00 for Victory celebrations and fireworks. For these services he was given a *Khullat*, Provincial War Loan *Sanads*, "Our Day" certificate and Recruiting badge.

Besides other honours he received Government *Sanads* in 1919 for checking disturbance. He was made Provincial Durbari in 1921 and in the same year he got the title of O.B.E.

On the death of K. B. Allah Yar Khan, Sardar Wali Mohammad Khan Syal Hiraj, his adopted son, succeeded as head of the Hiraj community. Just as his predecessors he is thoroughly loyal and faithful to the Crown and is keeping up the traditions of the family. He is a Provincial Durbari and a Jagirdar. He was commended for "doing exceptionally well during the days of agitation" and for "rendering help in every possible way." As late as on the 25th October, 1935, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Moon, I.C.S., remarked in Zaildar's book :—"They (Sardar Wali Mohammad and his Sarbrah Zaildar Mehr Mohammad Murad) belong to a family with excellent traditions of loyalty and services which they worthily maintain."

He pays revenue including water-rate about Rs. 20,000. Sardar Wali Mohammad is blessed with 2 sons. The elder, Mehr Mohammad Nawaz Khan, was an undergraduate; he died in the prime of youth, leaving behind 2 minor sons—Mehr Sultan Khan and Sher Ahmad Khan. His second son, Haq Nawaz Khan, has studied up to F. A. standard and is helping his father in managing his vast Estate.

Mehr Mohammad Murad Hiraj, brother of the subject of this sketch, has been working as a Sarbrah Zaildar since 1915, even during the lifetime of K. B. Allah Yar Khan. He is very highly spoken of and carries a very large number of certificates and *Sanads* besides Muafi and prizes, one square of land and Jubilee Medal.



WALVEKAR, BALAJI *alias* BABURAO BHAVANSA, M.L.A., Bombay. Born, December 12, 1897. Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly (Congress Ticket), 1937. Education hampered by early poverty. Made money in Carpet Manufacture during War period (1914-18) and afterwards in Book-making. A popular figure and Member, Poona City Municipality (1932-38) and its President (1934-35), when he presented a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi on his visit to Poona while on Harijan tour—"A memorable escape of Mahatma Gandhi from the bomb outrage." While President he organised an Industrial Exhibition in Poona (1935). Chairman, S. C. D. Weaving and Industrial Co-operative Association (1935-37). Chairman, International Press Ltd.; Member, Harijan Seva Sangh, Poona. Director, Bharat Industrial Bank Ltd.; Director, Navayug Chitrapat Ltd.; Secretary, Bihar Flood Relief Committee. A Congress sympathiser and President, "A" Ward Congress Committee, Poona City. Secretary of the Social Conference of his Community at Poona (1932). An enthusiastic leader of the "Handloom Workers" in Maharashtra and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Handloom Weavers Conference at Poona (1939). A man of charitable disposition whose charities are too numerous to mention. A leader of the Somavanshiya Sahasrarjun Kshatriya Community. Address : 398, Vetal Peth, Poona City.



Balaji Walvekar *alias* Baburao Bhavansa, M.L.A., Bombay.



Waman Rao Bhaiya, Bithur



AMAN RAO BHAIYA, Subedar, Bithur, is the great-grandson of Subedar Ram Chandra Punt, Commander of 5,000 horses under Peshwa Bajee Rao. According to John Low Esqr., Commissioner with Bajee Rao, Subedar Ram Chandra never deserted his lawful sovereign in good fortune or in bad, and at last, when he saw that his master's cause was totally hopeless, he was instrumental in effecting his submission to Sir John Malcolm in June 1818. Subedar Ram Chandra's son, Narain Rao Nana, induced after Bajee Rao's death, many of the Mahratta followers of the late ex-Peshwa to return to the Deccan. During the Mutiny of 1857, Narain Rao, notwithstanding all the threats of Nana Dhundupanth and the rebels, refused to side with them. He helped the British in many ways throughout the crisis, exposing himself frequently to dangers to his life. His house was plundered by the Mutineers. The confiscated lands at Bithoor of Nana Dhundupanth, known as the Lashkar Lands, were conferred on him as family grant and the family now continues to hold them. Narain Rao's son, Purushottam Rao Tantia, helped the British Government in various ways and received a donation from Government to the extent of thirty thousand rupees. He contributed half

the cost of a Branch Railway Line which runs after the family name. Purshotam Rao's son, Waman Rao Bhaiya holds a hereditary seat at Government Durbars and a right of admission to private audience.

According to Sir J. M. Clay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. "He has fully maintained the excellent reputation which he had when I was in charge of the district."



ILES, SIR GILBERT, M.A. (Cantab), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Adviser to the Governor of Bombay. Born, 25th March, 1880. Entered I.C.S., 1904. Served as Assistant Collector and Assistant Political Agent; Superintendent, Land Records, 1910, Assistant Collector and Collector, 1916-17; Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, 1918-20, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, 1921-22; Secretary, Finance Department, 1923-32, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1933; President, Indian Tariff Board, 1934; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1935-37; Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, 1938-39.



WILLIAM BELL, LT-COL., M.I.E.E., M.I. (Mech) E., M.I.E. (1), F.R.E.S., F.R.S.A., Chief Engineer and Executive Officer, Mussoorie. Born 12th October, 1884. Educated in Stewart's College and Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. Appointed by Government of United Provinces as Electrical Inspector and Consulting Electrical Engineer 1915-1922. During the past and the present Wars he placed his services at the disposal of the Admiralty and War Office in 1914 and 1939. Services were requisitioned by Crown Agent for Colonies in connection with Ceylon Hydro-Electric Project. Pays and income-tax of Rs. 2,250, (a) invested in Interest-free War Loan Rs. 6,600, (b) 3% War Loan Rs. 160 per mensem, (c) Miscellaneous War Subscriptions; a sum of Rs. 1,000. Clubs: Junior Constitutional, London, (b) Royal Empire Society, London, (c) Royal Society of Arts, London.



Lt. Col. William Bell, Mussoorie



AMIN KHAN, SIR MOHAMMAD, B.A., C.I.E., M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, "Junnut Nishan", Meerut. Born, 1888. Educated at Meerut College, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, and in England. Secretary, District War League; elected to the Meerut Municipal Board, 1916, Vice-Chairman, 1917, elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920 and 1930, Nominated Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927; elected Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut, 1928.



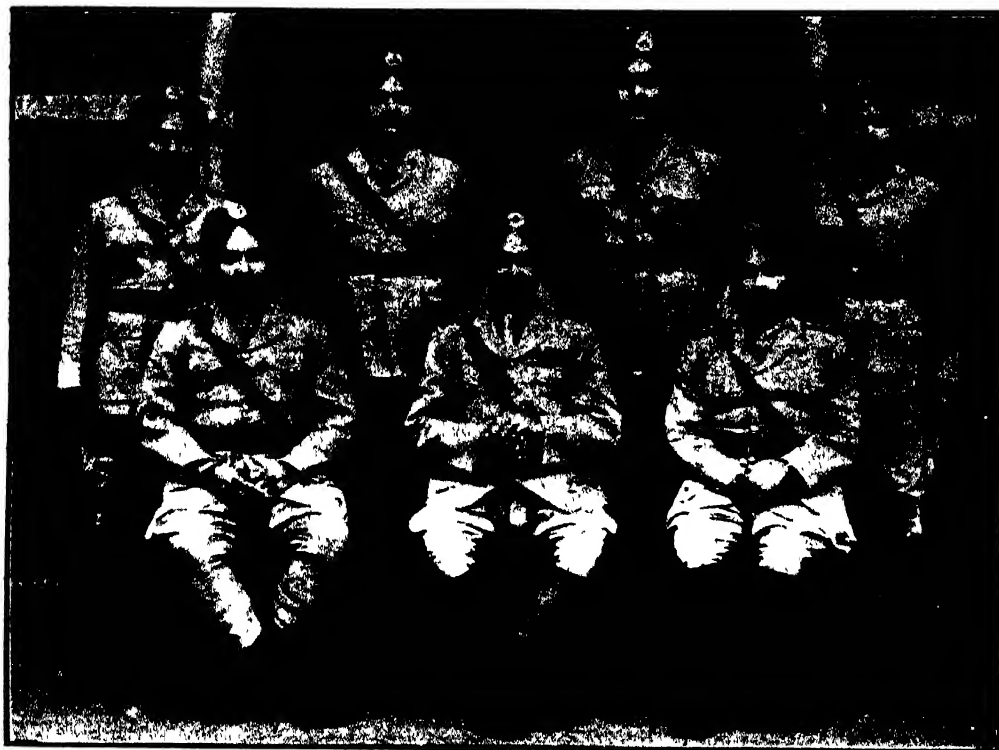
THE 2nd Yadavindra Infantry was raised by His Highness Maharaja Sahib Singh in 1783. In the year 1889 it was organised as an Imperial Service Unit. The Bn. was in action during Great War 1914-19 along with 1st R. S. Infantry. It also took part in the North-Western Frontier Operation 1919. This Unit enjoyed the privilege of the

attachment of Present His Highness to work as Coy. Commander for about 2½ years. In September 1939 it was reorganised as a General Service Unit. The "B" Coy. of this Unit has proceeded with 1st R. S. Infantry to Razmak in June 1940.

As a mark of honour the Bn. was conferred with the Royal Name "2nd YADAVINDRA Inftry." by His Highness on the first Dusehra Durbar of his Reign in 1938.

The Bn. took part in the following battles :—

Barnala 1723, Bhatti 1738, Sihind 1761, Malerkotla 1767, Pinjaur 1768, Bhatinda 1771, Saifabad 1771, Mahratta 1784, Gurkha 1814, Sikh 1845, Lajwana 1854, Mutiny 1857, Afghanistan 1878-79, Punjab Frontier, Tirah 1897-98, Suez Canal Egypt 1915-17, Gaza Palestine, 1917-18, Afghanistan 1919.



The Officers of the Bn. from the left to right are

(1) Capt S. Purn Singh (2) Major S. Gurdial Singh Sidhu (3) Capt S. Mohinder Singh. (Commandant)

STANDING

(1) Capt. Drigpal Singh (Adjutant) (2) Lieut. S. Kailash Chand (Quarter Master) (3) 2nd/Lt. S. Zahur Ahmad Khan, (4) Lieut. S. Lal Singh (Sig. Officer)

OTHER OFFICERS

(1) Major S. Garbux Singh (2) Lieut. S. Gobinder Singh

ON COMMAND

(1) Capt. S. Abdul Latif Khan (2) Capt. S. Jaswant Singh (3) Lt. S. Faizul Haque Khan.



YAKUB, THE HON. MOULVI SIR MOHAMMAD, Kt., Member, Council of State, Moradabad, U. P. Born, 1879. Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board; Trustee, M. A. O. College, and

Member, Muslim University Court, Aligarh; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924; Deputy President, 1927-30, and President 1930. Knighted 1929; Ag. Commerce Member, Government of India, 1938; Member, Council of State, 1938; Joined Hyderabad State Service; Member, Defence Advisory Committee, 1941.



YAKUB HASSAN, Ex-Minister, Government of Madras, Mylapur, Madras. Born, 1875. Educated at Aligarh.

Entered into business at Bangalore, 1893; Madras, 1901; Ex-Member,

Madras Corporation; Fellow of Madras University; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1916-20 and again in 1930; visited Europe 1912 and 1919, imprisoned for sedition, 1921; one of the Founders of the

Muslim League; elected to Madras Legislative Assembly and served as Minister in the Congress Cabinet, 1937-39.



The Hon. Moulvi Sir Mohammad Yakub, Moradabad, U. P.

Yakub Hassan, Madras



CHOUNDHARI YASHPAL SINGH, Rais and Zamindar, Village Jarar (Tahsil Bah, Distt. Agra), born in the year 1910 and educated in Agra and Cawnpore, is the son of Rai Sahib Choudhari Surajpal Singh, Honorary Munsiff

Choudhari Sahib belongs to a respectable family of Tomar Rajputs and is one of the first premier Zamindars of the District, having a very solvent and sound Estate yielding an income of about Rs. 50,000 per year from various sources.



Choudhary Yashpal Singh.



Rai Sahib Choudhary Surajpal Singh



Choudhary Madho Singh

He is (1) Vice-President, Distt. Rajput Maha Sabha. (2) President of Jarar Village Panchayat. (3) President, Agricultural Committee, Agra (4) Member, Gram Purchase Committee, Central Prisons, Agra. (5) Member, Bateshwar Fair Committee (6) Member, Rural Development Board, Agra. (7) Ghee Supplier to the Military Department. (8) Mail Contractor of the Postal Department.

Choudhary Sahib's family has always rendered great help to the local district authorities in bringing the notorious bad characters to book and in carrying out efficient administration of the Tahsil, and are noted for their steadfast loyalty to the Crown for the 1st World War of 1914-18, his father contributed handsomely to the War Fund and supplied recruits. Following the footsteps of his father Choudhary Sahib has contributed very handsomely towards the present War fund and is very enthusiastically carrying on effective propaganda in the Tahsil to dispel false panic and distress amongst the village folks by arranging special Radio Programmes on the loud speakers.

His brother, Ch. Madho Singh is a young man of active habits and of agreeable disposition. He is a good adviser to his brother in the administration of the Estate.

Choudhary Sahib has one son named Prabal Pratap Singh and 3 nephews, Kr Kshetrapal Singh, Naunihal Singh and Phanendrapal Singh. Choudhary Sahib and his brother devote most of their time to improve the condition of their tenants who love them immensely and they have succeeded in effecting good many social reforms among them.

Hobbies—Riding, Shooting and Village Uplift.

The Estate is managed by an efficient Manager, Thakur Ganga Singh Chauhan.

THAKUR YESHWANTRAI, Kanungo belongs to an old and respectable hereditary Jamindar family of Dhar State in Central India. He is Nigam Kayastha by caste, his Gotra being MANDAVYA. He is a staunch follower of the Hindu Vaidic Religion. Born in Dhar in 1900, he received education upto Matriculation and then completed a course of Revenue training in the Durbar. He succeeded his father late Thakur Kishanlal Kanoongo in the year 1925.



Thakur Yashwantrao, Kanoongo

Kanoongo successfully performed Settlement Operations of Mahals Dhar and Badnawar and brought about a settlement of the Sagore Boundary dispute and his work was highly appreciated by Capt. Johnson of the Indore Residency and other high officials.

The first wife, daughter of a Jagirdar of Tarana Indore State, having died, Th. Yeshwantrao Kanoongo married the daughter of a Government Pensioner of U. P., Kunwar Permanand, aged 15 years is from the first wife and is the heir-apparent, while Kunwar Murlidhar from the second wife is about 8 years old. They are receiving education at School.

The Jagir consists of two villages, viz. KALSADA (Senior) INAMI and AMKHERA (including Shahpura and Balka Tanka), ISTIMRARI. Besides this Jirats, an area of 2499'2 Bighas Inami in Mahal Dhar. The income is Rs. 12,000.

Munshi Kanhaiyalal Kanoongo, younger brother of Thakur Yeshwantrao Kanoongo looks after the work of the Jagir as Kamdar of the Thikana.

The Thikanedar has a seat in the Durbar where he is accompanied by the Kamdar.

The following LAWAZMA is allowed to the Thikanedar :—Palki, Miana, Chattri, Chanwar, Aftabgiri, Chobdar (silver Chhadi), Mashal, Danka, Nishan, Peons and Baggi.

The family was founded by Parashram, who obtained Sanad of Kanoongoship from Shahjahan. His Highness the late Maharaja Khanderao Sahib Bahadur was also pleased to grant a Sanad in 1176 Fashl and Sir John Malcolm favoured the family with a Parwana. A fresh Sanad was issued in favour of late Thakur Kishanlal Kanoongo in 1905.

The family is proud of its loyalty to the illustrious House of the Rulers of Dhar State. The services rendered by the present Thikanedar's ancestors were much appreciated. For instance, in 1246 Fashl Thakur Salukrai Kanoongo



Munshi Kanhaiyalal Kanoongo



Kumar Permanand Kanoongo

YESHWANT MAHADEO KAMAT, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Alibag, District Kolaba, Bombay Presidency, was born on the 11th February, 1884. He owns extensive landed property and is interested in the promotion of horticulture. He is well known for high character, public spirit and loyalty to Government. He has frequently co-operated with Government Officers in holding loyalty meetings. He has also rendered meritorious Census service as a Supervisor. He is Honorary Secretary of the Kolaba Maternity and Infant Association and a member of the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association. He has done much in helping the poor in times of distress like flood, fire, etc. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council unopposed.



Yeshwant Mahadeo Kamat, B.A., LL.B.,
Alibag, Dist. Kolaba

SETH YOUSAFALI ADAMJI, Member Cantonment Board, Honorary Magistrate and Managing Proprietor of the Firm of Messrs. Allibhoy Valljee and Sons, Multan Cantonment Manufacturers of the well-known Despatch Boxes and Aseptic Metal Furniture for hospitals since 1875. The firm are holders of the Royal Warrant of Appointment to His Majesty the King George V and displayed keen interest in the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Their Imperial Majesties.



Seth Yousafali Adamji, Member,
Cantonment Board, Multan.

During the Great War Seth Yousafali subscribed on behalf of his firm and took a great and important part in collecting funds for the War Loan in recognition of which his firm got a *Sanad* from the Punjab Government. His firm also carried out large contracts for instruments, metal furniture and other articles for Field use in those critical days.

The firm have extensive works with an establishment of about 200 workmen and supply steel equipment for offices and aseptic hospital furniture to almost all the Government and States' offices and hospitals in India, Burma and Ceylon.

For excellence of quality and finish of their products they have been awarded 34 gold and silver medals with certificates of merit at different exhibitions in India and Europe.

YOUNG, THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS, Kt., B.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Lahore. Has been in the Judicial Department of the United Provinces and was Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court, 1929-34. Appointed Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, May, 1934. Knighted, 1935.

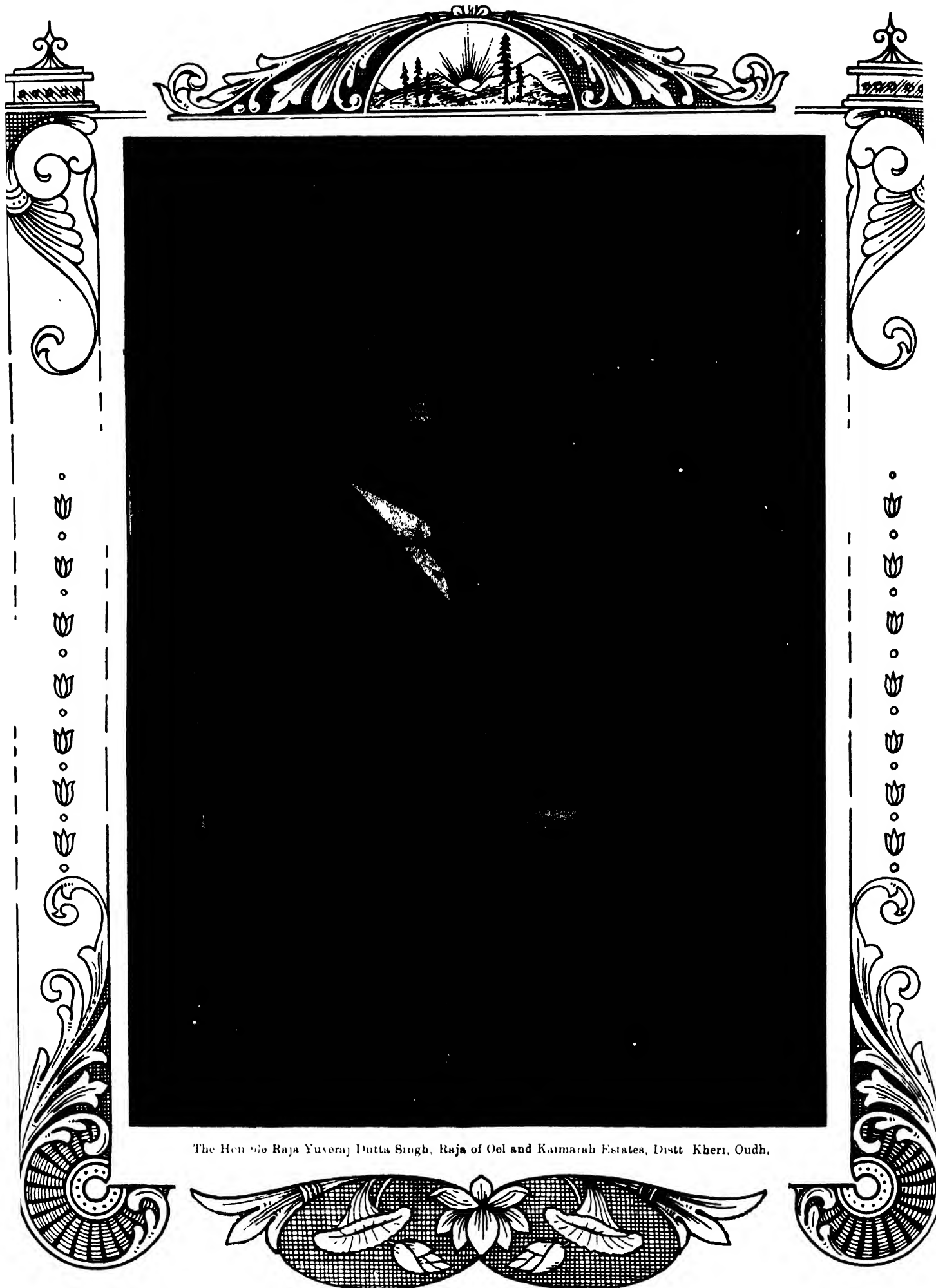


The Hon. Sir John Douglas, Chief Justice,
High Court, Lahore

MIR YUSAF ALI SHAH, Jagirdar, First Class of Dadiana and Dilawari, Ajmer, Sajjada-nashim and direct descendant of the foremost Chishti Saint Khwaja Modood, was born in 1915. He was educated at Government High School and Government College, Ajmer. He is a cultured and up-to-date young man of intrinsic and commanding influence. Young in age yet old in wisdom is the index to his personality. He represents a leading Muslim family of Rajputana and the premier gentry of Ajmer. The fact that he holds a seat at the *Gaddi* in religious functions at the Durgah of Khwaja Ghareebnawaz, Ajmer, as a matter of right, is a clue to his high status, which is confirmed by the Charter of His late Majesty Mohammad Shah issued to Mir Yusuf Ali Shah's grandfather, His Holiness Shah Mohammad Hyat Modoodi, in recognition of his invaluable services and unswerving loyalty in 1729, bestowing on him the said Jagirs.



Mir Yusuf Ali Shah, Ajmer.



The Hon'ble Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh, Raja of Ool and Kaimarah Estates, Distt Kheri, Oudh.

THE HON'BLE RAJA YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH, Raja of Oel and Kamarah Estates, District Kheri, Oudh, was born on July 31, 1907. He is the grandson of the late Raja Krishna Dutt Singh, who died on December 15, 1932. On the death of his grandfather, he succeeded to the hereditary title. His father Kunwar Ram Dutt Singh, who died in 1906, was the eldest son of the late Raja Krishna Dutt Singh.

He represents a branch of the Chauhan family of Kheri. His great grandfather, Raja Anrudh Singh, obtained from the King of Oudh, in 1849, the title of Raja which was recognised by the British Government as hereditary in 1877. His maternal grandfather was the late General Rana Padam Jung Bahadur, the third son of the late His Highness the Maharaja Rana Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal.

He received his primary education under the care and charge of a European lady and was afterwards educated at Mayo College, Ajmer for a number of years. He had a very brilliant career as a student and was a sportsman all round at College. He is a very keen sportsman and a very good shot. He is very fond of shooting tigers and has many bags to his credit.

In 1926 he was married to the daughter of the late Raja Bindeshwari Prasad Singh of Payagpur, district Bahraich. He is a teetotaler, and a staunch follower of Hindu Sanatan Dharma and so is his wife Shrimati Ram Chandrabhan Kumari Sahiba. They have three children, Kunwar Jagdish Narain Dutt Singh, Gopal Narain Dutt Singh and Sashi Prabha Kumari.

His activities do not end with looking into the welfare of his tenantry but extend to business concerns too. He is the Director of the All-India Assurance Co., Ltd., Ideal Films Ltd., National Mining and Trading Co., Metropolitan Newspaper Ltd., Sahitya Sangh Ltd., and of the Export Co., Ltd.

He is the founder and Manager of the Yuveraj Dutt Singh High School and of the Kanya Pathshala, Oel. He is a Member of the Council of State, a Member of the Advisory Committee of the Court of Wards (Kheri) and a Member of the Executive Committee of the British Indian Association, Lucknow.

His social affiliations include the Rifah-i-Am Athletic Club, Lucknow and the Cricket Club of India, Delhi and the Kheri Institute, Lakhimpur-Kheri.

Address :—Oel (P. O.), Distt. Kheri, Oudh (India).



R. ZAFAR ALI KHAN, B.Ag., D Ag (Edin), F.R.H.S. (London), M.R.ag S.E., &c., Director of Agriculture and State Chemist, Government of Bhopal. Born, 1911.

Is second son of Mr. Safdar Ali Khan, late Meersaman, Bhopal. First-class (Distinction) B. Ag Nagpur, 1934. Also a distinguished Cadet of U.T.C. Appointed Personal Assistant to Director of Agriculture. Promoted as Assistant. Received Nawab Obedullah Khan Trust Competition Scholarship 1937 and qualified for D. Ag., of Edinburgh University. Accepted as F.R.H.S. (Lond.) and M.R.ag, S.E., &c. On return deputed as Tobacco Officer 1939. Same year took charge of office of Director of Agriculture and State Chemist, Bhopal Government. Is Member of Advisory Board of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its various other Committees.



Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Director of Agriculture and State Chemist, Bhopal



The Hon. Ch. Sir Muhammad Zatrullah, K.C.S.I., Judge, Federal Court of India, New Delhi.

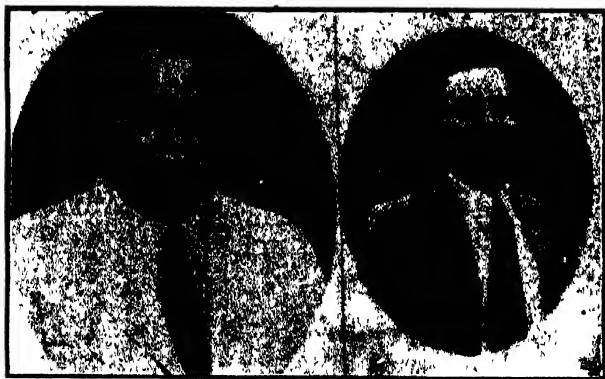


ZAFERULLA KHAN, THE HON. CHAUDHRI SIR MUHAMMAD, K.C.S.I., Kt., B.A. (Hons.), Punjab, LL.B. (Hon), London, Barrister-at-Law,

Judge, Federal Court of India, New Delhi. Born, 6th February, 1893. Educated at Government College, Lahore, King's College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Practised as an Advocate at Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16, and Lahore High Court, 1916-25. Was Law Lecturer, University Law College, Lahore, 1919-24; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; Member, Punjab Provincial Reforms Committee; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931, Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, March 1931 to June 1932, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Departments of Commerce and Railways), 1932; Law Member, Government of India, 1939-41; appointed Judge, Federal Court of India, 1941.



ZAHIR AHMAD VAHIDY, B.Sc. (Alig.), B.Sc. Engineering (London), A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., U.P. Born, August 1906 at Budhana, Distt. Muzaffarnagar. Officiated as Chief Engineer, Cawnpore, Improvement Trust. Has been in Government Service since 1930. Has handled several large Engineering schemes. Respected by Hindus and Mohammadans alike.



K. S. Zahur Masih

C. Jacob.



KHAN SAHIB ZAHUR MASIH, retired Sub-Divisional Officer, Ajmer. Grandfather,

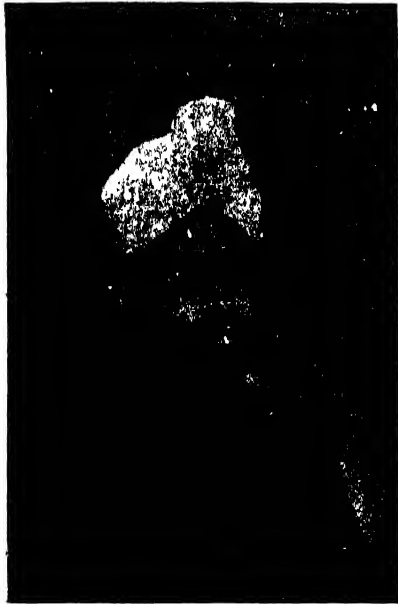
Mr. Meherban Khan, was a N.C.O. in Merwara Battalion and father, Rev. Munawwar Khan, was an enthusiastic and popular Christian Missionary. Khan Sahib joined Government service as a clerk in 1898 and by sheer dint of labour rose to the post of Sub-Divisional Officer, and Magistrate, First Class, retiring in 1932. Received Viceroy's Sanad for Census work in 1911. For Recruiting work during Great War, 1914-1918,

was awarded Recruiting Badge, a Gold-mounted stick and a Sanad. Made Khan Sahib and received Coronation Medal 1937. He is Chairman of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, 1st Class. Khan Sahib has three sons, eldest Mr. P. Jacob, is an S.I. Excise; second son, Mr. W. Jacob, is in Railway Engineering Office; and the third, Mr. C. Jacob B.A., LL.B., is Officiating Additional Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Ajmer.



Zahir Ahmad Vahidy, Asstt Engineer, P.W.D., U.P.

MAKHDUM SYED MOHAMMAD ZAMIR HUSSAIN SHAH, SHAMSI, Rais and Sajjada-nashin, Hazrat Shah Shams Tabrez, Multan City, was born in 1302 Hijri. He is well-versed in Urdu, Persian and Arabic. He is a worthy descendant of the renowned Saint, Hazrat Shah Shams Tabrez, of illustrious memory, whose far-famed miracles and piety had gained for him numerous disciples all over the country. Remarkable instances of his



Makhdum Syed Mohammad Zamir Hussain
Shah Samsi, of Multan

miraculous spiritual powers are given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab". Sabzwari is the native place of the Shah Sahib in Tabrez. Those who deny can be perfectly satisfied by the present Makhdum of the Shrine at Multan.

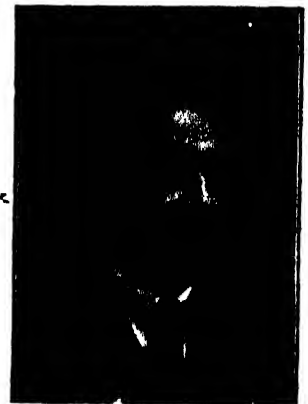
In all ages the Makhdum of the Shrine used his best influence towards law and order. Jagirs were bestowed on the Makhdum by the Moghal Emperors and a Sword was presented by Emperor Aurangzeb with the Imperial Seal impressed upon it along with a poem endorsed on it with gold. The sword is still in possession of the family.

The Makhdums of the Gaddi, however, have never been fond of special favours nor have they ever craved for titles, etc. Syed Ghulam Murtaza Shah, father of the present Makhdum, was widely respected for his simplicity and nobility.

The present Makhdum is also of retired habits and, like his forefathers, passes his time in reading the Holy Quran and religious books and poems. Hindus, Muslims and Christians flock to him to pay their respects and thousands of Hindus, especially goldsmiths, are his disciples. Whoever comes in contact with him cannot fail to be his devoted admirer. He feels keenly for the poor and always keeps a *Langar* open for them. Out of his sons Syed Sajjad Hussain,

is studying in the Middle class and Syed Mukhtar Hussain is an infant.

ZAMAN MEHDI KHAN, THE LATE, KHAN BAHADUR MALIK, Ex-M.L.C. (Punjab Council) of village Bahrth, P. O. Mian, District Shahpur, Punjab, was born in 1879. Graduated from M.A.O. College, Aligarh where had a brilliant career as Junior and Senior Scholar of Aligarh College always stood first in home examinations, worked as Assistant Professor of History and Logic in the Aligarh College 1899-1900. Joined Punjab Provincial Service as E. A. C. by Competition in 1901 was placed on special duty (plague) in the Shalkot District in 1902 and 1903, on Earthquake Relief work in the Kangra District 1905, was Extra Assistant Settlement-Officer in the Dehra, Hamirpur and Una Tehsils from 1911 to 1915. S. D. O. at Bhakkar and Pakpattan from 1917 to 1920, Deputy Commissioner from March 1920 to 1934, during which he acted as Junior Secy. to Financial Commissioners and Director Land Records. From 1906 to 1908 he worked as P. A. to D. L. R. As Deputy Commissioner, he was in charge of very important and difficult districts, such as Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Multan, Montgomery, Mianwali, Rohtak and Kangra. He did excellent work in connection with plague, Kangra Earthquake 1905, Settlement (Land), Akali Movement, Congress and Frontier outlaws in the Mianwali District.

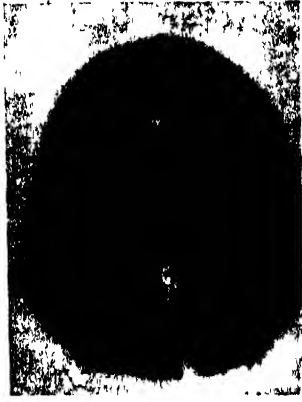


The late Khan Bahadur Malik
Zaman Mehdi Khan

During the Great War of 1914-1918, collected 3 lacs of rupees for the various War Funds and supplied one thousand approved recruits. These services were specially mentioned in "War History of Shahpur District".

Awarded "Khan Sahib" in 1920 for Land Settlement work and War work as Deputy Commissioner; received a gold watch worth Rs. 300. War badge for War services and Jubilee Medal. His grandfather Mohammad Khan (Malik) supplied 8 horsemen and one Dafadar fully equipped at his own expense in the Mutiny of 1857. These men took part in the siege of Delhi along with Tiwana Horse, his father supplied recruits during the Great War and helped the district Administration in various ways.

He owned about 1000 acres of land and paid land revenue of about Rs. 2,000. He was a Member of All-India Muslim League. He died on 15th March 1941 of heart failure at his village Bahrth. He left four sons, who are receiving education.



M. Ziyauddin Mohammad Usman,
Nyayadhish, Cambay State.

MOUULVI ZIYA-UD-DIN MOHAMMAD USMAN, Advocate, Bombay High Court and Nyayadhish, Cambay State, Bombay Presidency. Born, 1881. Practised as Pleader at Broach from 1910 to 1915. Stood first in Bombay High Court Pleaders' Examination 1910. Was Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Broach District. Helped towards starting a Boarding House at Broach. Was nominated Councillor of Broach City Municipality upto 1915. Has been since 1915 Magistrate, Cambay State and President of Cambay Municipality. Was officiating Sar Nyayadhish. Wife, Hazratunnisa; sons, Badruddin, Shamsuddin, Jalaluddin; 4 daughters, Kudratunnisa, married Sheikh Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge; Maryambibi, married Varis Ali Khan Hasan Ali Khan, Police Inspector, Baroda State; Fatmabibi and Sughrabibi.

RANA ZORAWAR SINGH, Jagirdar of Sanla, Marwar. Born, Samvat 1928. Is head of the Dewal Rajputs. There are 52 Jagirdars under him. The Estate was independent upto 1882. The title of Rana was awarded by Maharana Pratap of Udaipur when the latter took shelter in Lohiana, near Mount Abu, now called Jaswantpura.



Rao Bahadur Rawal Zorawar Singhjee,
of Jasol, Marwar.

RAO BAHADUR RAWAL ZORAWAR SINGHJEE of Jasol, Marwar, was born in Samvat 1938. He is the head of the Mallani Jagirdars and represents the senior line of the Rathores. In the words of Major C. K. M. Walter, "Mallani justly claims the cradle of the Rathore Race in the West, for when Kannauj fell before the Mohammadan Arms, Asthan, the great-grandson of the last Raja of that State, emigrated to Marwar and in A.D. 1118 established himself as Ruler over Kher, a town on the banks of river Luni and the District of Mewo now called Mallani, which he seized from the Gohils". In the 14th century, however, there was a separation in the clan, and while Rawal Mallinath, the elder brother, remained at Kher as the Ruler of Mallani (Mewo) a portion of the clan followed the fortunes of Rao Biram Deo who subsequently founded the Jodhpur Raj. The tract of

Mallani comprising 550 villages has ever since been in the possession of the descendants of Mallinath and his third brother Jaitmal. Beyond the payment of a fixed and nominal sum called "Faujbal" the Mallani Jagirdars are not liable for any taxes to the Jodhpur Government and the "Faujbal" once fixed is not liable to be enhanced.

Jasol town is situated on the banks of the Luni River and the Thikana Jasol comprises 72 villages. The present Rawaljee of Jasol retains in him all the traditional and ancient grandeur of a Rathore Chieftain and is universally esteemed for his many notable qualities of head and heart. He has three sons. The eldest, Kr. Amar Singh, is a post-diploma holder from the Mayo College, Ajmer and is a District and Sessions Judge in Jodhpur State. The second son, Kr. Arjun Singh is a Captain and the third, Kr. Sardar Singh, a Lieutenant in the State.



Rana Zorawar Singh, Jagirdar of Sanla,
Marwar.

SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION

(Photographs and biographies of constituents that were received late)

GANGPUR STATE.

GANGPUR STATE, covers an area of 2,492 square miles with a population of 3,99,297 souls and an annual gross revenue of Rs. 9,02,305. The present Minor, Raja Bir Udit Pratap Sekhar Deo, is in the 18th year and after having passed his Intermediate Examination from Nagpur University, has joined the Mayo College, Ajmer for the B.A. course. During the minority his mother Sreemati Rani Janaki Rathnayammurjee is



Shrimati Rani Janaki Rathnavammurjee.

administering the State as Regent. This family claims descent from the Pamar clan of Rajputs of Ujjain through Maharaja Bir Vikramaditya. The present Rani Sahiba has come from Kurupam Raj in Madras Presidency and is connected from mother side with Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E. She took the reins of administration in 1936 and raised the revenue from 4½ lacs to 9 lacs and has introduced many reforms, intended to transfer gradually administration powers into the hands of raiyats. She is going to shortly organise village Panchayats. She is



Raja Bir Udit Pratap Sekhar Deo,
Gangpur State

responsible for having given good roads, well-equipped hospitals and schools to raiyats and public. She has recently got completed a Water and Electric Supply scheme in the capital. She is a lady of high qualities of head and heart and has taken her son twice to England and the Continent to broaden his general outlook and knowledge. The State is very rich in mineral resources and several companies are working in limestone and dolomite.

		Rs	A
The Durbar made the following contributions to the present War Loan —			
(1)	Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	10,000	0
	Regent Rani Sahiba's contribution towards Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	2,000	0
(2)	Red Cross Work	5,000	0
(3)	St. Dunstan's Fund	5,000	0
(4)	War Loan	1,25,000	0

The subjects of the State have contributed—

(1)	Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	1,000	0
(2)	St. Dunstan's Fund	96	13
(3)	Red Cross Fund	1,564	0
(4)	War Loan	65,998	11

PETHAPUR STATE.

THAKOR SHREE FATEHSINHJI GAMBHIR SINHJI SAHIB of Pethapur State was born on the 3rd October 1895. He succeeded the *Gaddi* and was entrusted the full control of the State on the first of November 1918; when he attained the age of majority with the following sovereign powers of the State —

Civil—To hear the suits upto the value of Rs. 2,500. *Criminal*—To inflict rigorous imprisonment for one year and fine upto Rs. 500. *Revenue*—Full revenue powers.

Thakor Shree Fatehsinhji Sahib has received his education at the Scott College, Sadra. He married the daughter of Rana Shree Harisinhji Sahib of Bhadakva (Kathiawad) Ba Shree Manaharkunver Ba Saheb who gave birth to Yuvaraj Sahib Shree Bhupendrasinhji Sahib on the 7th October 1921. Yuvaraj Bhupendrasinhji Sahib has successfully passed his diploma examination at the Daly College, Indore; and is now receiving the further higher education at the Christian College, Indore. Moreover he is assisting the Thakor Sahib (his good kind father) as the Karbhari of the State in administering the State affairs at his leisure hours whenever the opportunity occurs to him to visit the place in summer and winter vacations; as the Thakor Sahib himself is keenly interested in all the State affairs; such as Judicial, Political and Revenue.

Pethapur is one the best charming and sanitary place in the whole Mahikantha situated at the west bank of the river Sabarmati. The Thakor Sahib is the Waghela Rajput descended from the well-known warrior branch of the Waghela chief of Anhilpur Patan. There are about three hundred families of Jain, and most of whom are businessmen in well-known trade centres

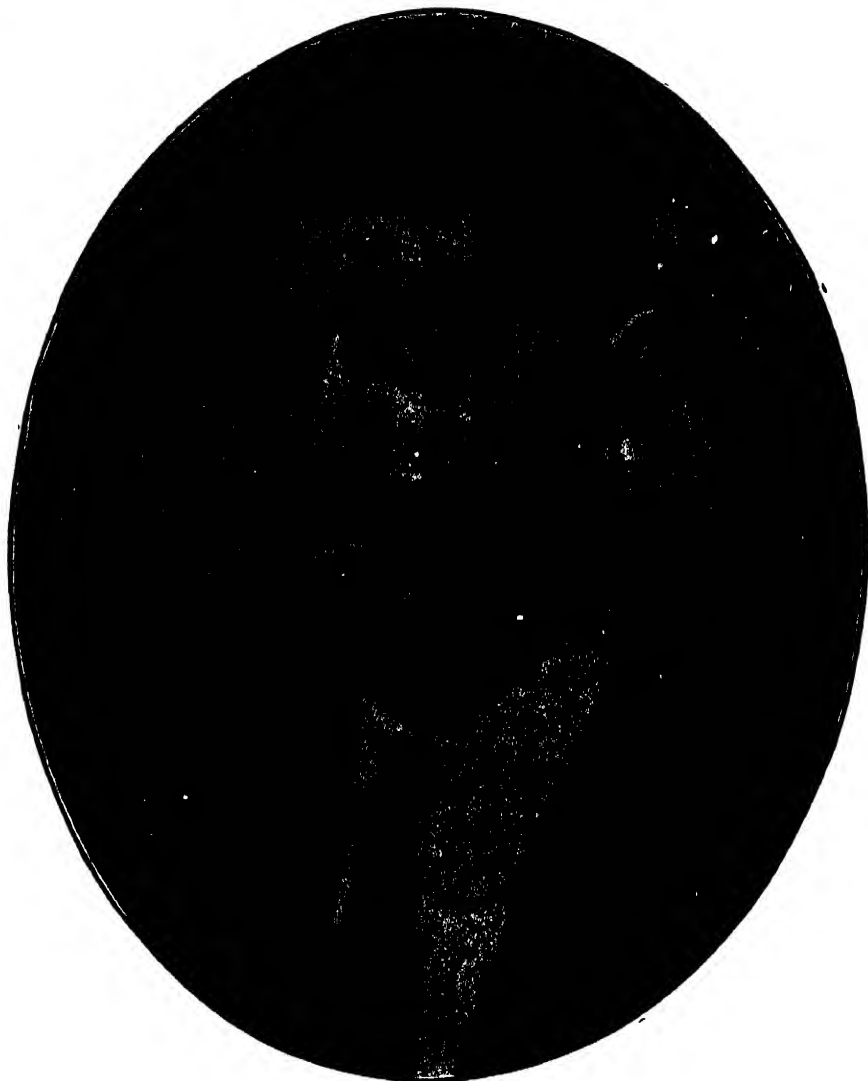
like Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur and specially some of them are jewellers in cities abroad the sea like Paris and London. The population of the State according to the last Census of 1941 is 5,444



Yuvaraj Sahib Sri Bhupendra Sinbji.

souls. The State has spared no pains in giving facilities for education (Anglo-Vernacular School), Medical Relief and Vaccination. The State is managed and administered by the Thakor Sahib himself who is assisted by the Judicial and Revenue Officers. Formerly Pethapur was a very busy and flourishing mercantile centre; but the division of the trade and constructions of the

other routes and latterly of Railway have totally changed the real aspect of affairs. It is just near G.B.S. Railway Station Randheja (Kalol-Vijapur Line). On the whole Pethapur is a very good-looking, handsome and nature-favoured town and presents a very beautiful view to a visitor. It is proverbially well-known for its dyeing industry and most artistic and well-designed wood carving (Rangati Work) and the clothes specially known as Bandhanis and Khurjis are being exported to a very large extent to Broach and other localities situated near by. Pethapur was well-known for Guns, Swords, etc. Pethapur is treated as separate entity and Baroda Government have waved the right of Tribute.



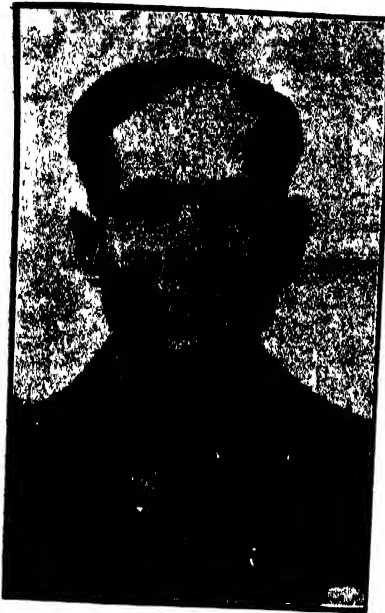
Thakor Shree Fatehsinhji Sahib, of Pethapur

AHIR KSHATTRIYA HIGH SCHOOL, Shikohabad, founded in 1916. During the Great War it supplied 26,000 Combatants. The School has the privilege of nominating two students to the Police Training College, Moradabad. At present the School is Recruiting Ahirs, carrying War Propaganda in Villages, raising War Fund.

BABU LAL MEHROTRA, Gashia Street, Bareilly, son of Lala Ram Sarup, Government Treasurer, Mainpuri, U.P. Born, 1908 comes from a very respectable family. His great-grandfather and grandfather rendered loyal services to the Government. He has contributed liberally towards War Funds. He is highly educated in English, Hindi and Urdu. He has one daughter. Games—Tennis, Cricket. (Photo not received.)



Headmaster, Abir Kshattriya High School, Shikohabad U.P.



Badrul Islam, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab),
Bar-at-Law, New Delhi

BADRUL ISLAM, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, 12, Curzon Road, New Delhi. Born, 1895. Honorary Magistrate; Managing Director, Cawnpore Tannery Ltd, Member, New Delhi Municipal Board, Member, New Delhi Improvement Committee, Member, All-India Agricultural Show, House Proprietor, Delhi and Cawnpore and Zamindar. Contributed liberally towards War Fund. Fond of all Sports particularly big game shooting. Has 4 sons, eldest Fakhrul Islam Clubs Delhi, Roshanara and Chelmsford

THAKUR BALBIR SINGH, son of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Estate Jawalagarh, Tehsil Sardhana, Meerut Member, Central War Board; Joint Secretary, War Committee. Helped a lot in the collection of War Funds. Donated Rs. 250 and is paying Rs. 10 p m pending War. His grandfather, R B. Ch Ghanshyam Singh of Chandsma, was well-known to the Government.

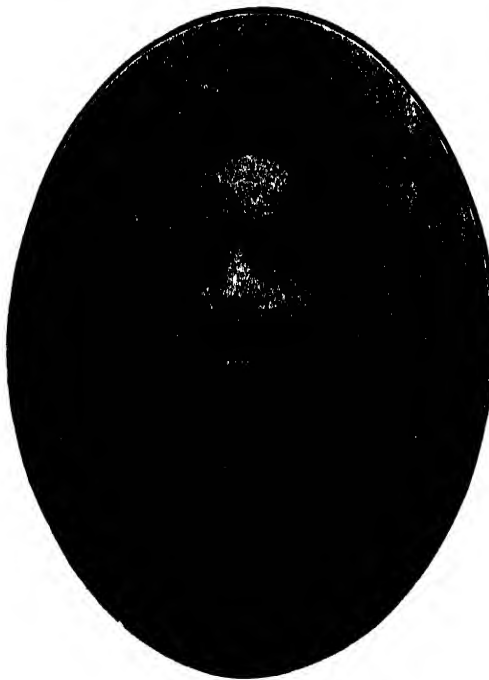


Thakur Balbir Singh



Mr. Chhail Behari Capoor,
Bareilly, U.P.

BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK), LIMITED is a leading Bank of U. P., founded in 1928 by Babu Chhail Behari Capoor, Advocate, Bareilly. It has contributed 19 lacs to Defence Loans. Its Directors are Messrs. Chhail Behari Capoor, Satish Kumar, Girish Kumar and Harish Kumar. The Bank has nine branches at Bareilly, Budaun, Pilibhit, Shahjehanpur, Haldwani, Sambhal, Amroha and Hardwar. Its assets exceed 25 lacs. Mr. Capoor is a well known public worker in political and educational spheres.



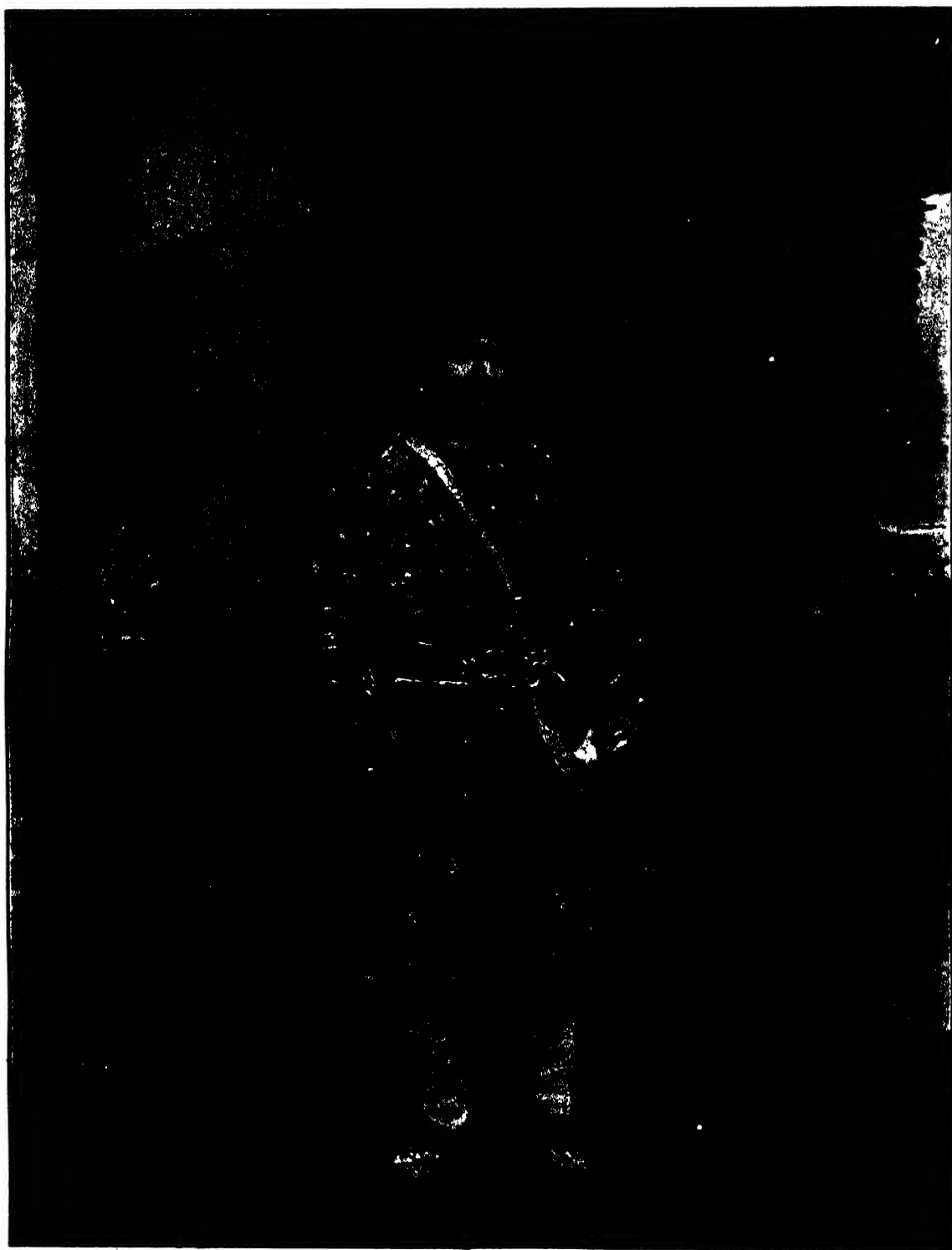
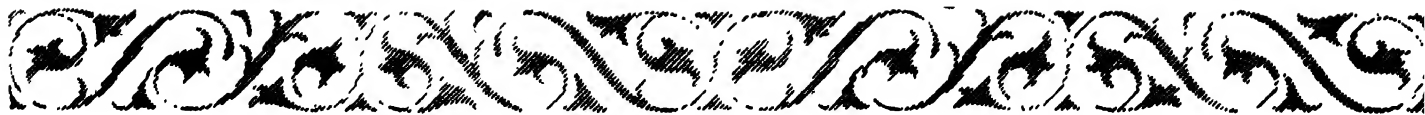
Th. Onkar Singh.
(Biography not received.)

RAI BAHADUR Lt. BUDH PRAKASH, Special Magistrate, Meerut, U. P., Ex-M. L. A., Member, U. P. War Board, Member, Meerut College Executive Committee, Recipient of King's Royal Silver Jubilee Medal and Coronation Medal 1937. Owns considerable property in U. P. Districts. An excellent figure with highly developed aesthetic sense, very popular with the High Class people throughout India. He was the only Special Magistrate of the old order in the whole of the province whom the Congress Government retained in power.

Hobbies :—Farming and Gardening



R. B. Budh Prakash,
Special Magistrate, Meerut



Thakur Chain Singh.





Thakur Dalpat Singh of Roza,
P. O. Bali, Jodhpur State.

(Biography not received)

THE GANESH FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD., Head Office Delhi, Branches—Lyallpur, Cawnpore and Amroha. The Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., are the Pioneers of Flour Milling in Northern India and the pioneer concern in the whole of India in starting Vegetable Products (Vanaspatti) industry, was established in the year 1891 with its Head Office at Delhi with an initial Capital of Rs. 2,50,000 and started working in May 1894 with a Flour Mills of 22 sacks capacity.

Within ten years' time the Company had established an enviable reputation for itself and in the year 1907 it had the unique privilege and honour of receiving His Majesty the King of Afghanistan as a distinguished visitor to its Flour Mills. About this time the company's shares were selling at a premium of 35 to 40 per cent.

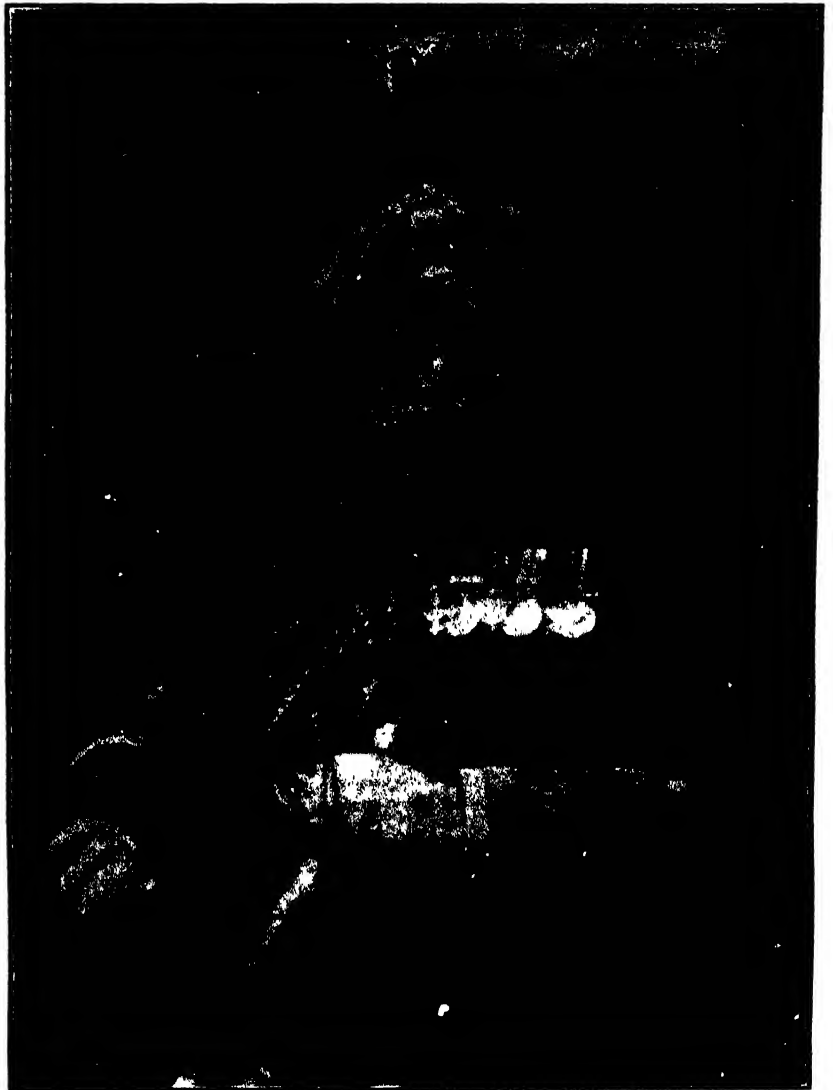
Under the able stewardship of Rai Bahadur Seth Maha Narain, who joined the concern as Secretary in 1910 and later rose to the position of General Manager, the Company began great expansion in its activities. In 1923 one of the largest Flour Mills in Northern India was erected at Lyallpur in the Punjab which was soon taken over by the Government of India for their Military requirements on contract basis. Ever since then, this Mill has worked for the Defence Services of India without break.

The establishment of Flour Mills at Lyallpur was followed, few years later, by another growing venture which at once placed the Company on list of industrial pioneers of India. This was the starting of a modern Vegetable Product (Vanaspatti) factory at Lyallpur in 1930. The welcome accorded by the trade to the products turned out by this factory encouraged the Company to set up another larger factory in Cawnpore in 1936. In 1939 still another factory was started in Delhi in order to meet ever increasing demand from the public.

Meantime another important addition was made to the Company's activities. In 1935 entire assets of the Punjab Sugar Corporation Ltd., Sonapat, which went into liquidation, were purchased by the Company. The Sugar Factory was shifted from Sonapat to Amroha where it was enlarged and brought on up-to-date lines.

This marvellous expansion in the Company's activities is also fully reflected in figures. At the beginning of the present century (30th September 1900), the Company's Property and Assets totalled Rs. 7,67,585 and Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,653. The latest corresponding figures (30th September 1940) are: Property and Assets Rs. 79,05,315 and Reserve Fund Rs. 16,40,798. At the close of its last financial year the Company declared a Dividend @ 70 % and a Bonus of 30 % on its shares. These figures reveal a progress which any concern could be proud of.

The Company is now one of the foremost industrial and business concerns of India.



Sardar Bahadur General Chanda Singh, Patiala
(Biography not received)



Rai Bahadur Seth Maha Narain



GARDEZI, SAYED HAMID SHAH, Zaildar and Municipal Commissioner, Shah Gardez Street, Multan.

(Photo and Biography not received).



RAO SAHIB CH. GHASI RAM, born in 1864, is a leading business man, Zamindar and Jat Leader, keen on advancing the cause of his community; loyal and devoted supporter of the British Government. His whole life is full of active public work, and no activity in the district is complete without him. He is a selfless worker and always helped the authorities, without aspiring for reward. Member, District Board; Agricultural Committee; War Fund Committee 1914; Recruiting Committee 1914; Sanad from I. G. Civil Hospitals U. P. in 1915 for helping in prevention of plague; awarded Sanad by Executive Committee U. P., Special War Fund 1917; Sanad for Recruitment and War Fund 1918; Sanad by His Excellency the Governor U. P. for services during the Great War 1919; War Badge from the Government, 1920; during 1921 Non-cooperation movement, he remained loyal, Sanad by the Commissioner, Meerut Division for meritorious public services; title of Rao Sahib 1937, Sanad by H. E. the Governor, U. P. for meritorious services in connection with the War.

He is a member of District War Board and the Civic Guard Committee. Paid Jat High School, Muzaffarnagar, Rs. 2,600. Purchased Rs. 2,000 worth interest Free War Loan and paid Rs. 1,000 towards War Fund, U.P. besides paying Rs. 30 a month till the war ends.



Rao Sahib Ch. Ghasi Ram



L. Hardhian Singh Jain



HARDHIAN SINGH JAIN, Premier Zamindar Baraut. Contributed about Rs. 19,000 to Jain Intermediate College, Baraut; besides other charities and War Funds. Ex-Chairman, Municipality Baraut Ex-member, District Board, Meerut. Ex-Manager and Patron, Jain Intermediate College. Ex-Treasurer, Co-operative Bank, Baraut. Five sons. Eldest Jagdish Prasad, M.A., LL.B. All-round best student Gold Medalist, Meerut College Ex-Lecturer, Mayo College, Ajmer, Honorary Magistrate. Second son Dr Sukhbir Prasad topped M.B.B.S., Lucknow 1940, won eight gold medals, ten certificates of Honour, now Lecturer, Medical College, Lucknow Others reading in Colleges.



RAI SAHIB IQBAL BAHADUR, Jailor, District Jail, Bareilly, born Sitapur, 1897. Granted Honorarium for good services in 1928 and awarded Sanad for good work in Civil Disobedience Movement. Coronation Medal in 1938 and other rewards for loyal and good services. Appointed Member, Jail Reform Committee Rai Sahib 1939, awarded wrist watch for good work. Took lively interest in the expansion of Jail Industries. Has three sons and two daughters



R. S. Iqbal Bahadur, Bareilly



Syed Iqbal Husain, City Inspector, Ludhiana



SYED IQBAL HUSAIN, City Inspector, Ludhiana, Lambardar, Hamidpur, Delhi Province, has brilliant record of services. Belongs to a well-connected and loyal

Syed family. Hamidpur was inherited by him from his grandfather income of which about Rs. 1,000 annually has been donated for the War Purposes Fund for the duration of War During the last Great War he helped the Government with men and money. His grandfather K. S. Syed Faizul Hassan was Kotwal of Delhi in 1840-43. At the time of Mutiny, 1857 he was the Tehsildar and helped the British Forces in every respect. Maternal grandfather, Risaldar Bahadur Mir Wajid Ali rendered meritorious services to the Crown during the Mutiny. In token of his excellent services the Government was pleased to bestow upon him the village Hamidpur which Iqbal Hussain is still holding.



Choudhury Mrityunjoy Narayan
Praharaj Mandhata, M R A S.

IRDA PRAHARAJ ESTATE.—CHOUDHURY MRITYUNJOY NARAYAN PRAHARAJ MANDHATA, M.R.A.S., Proprietor, Irdra Praharaj Estate, P. O. Dolasahi, District Balasore, Orissa, was born in 1915 and is a worthy scion of an ancient Zamindar family of the District. The family, which he so worthily represents, is known as the Darda Praharaj Family, which came to the Balasore District in the year 1564. The father of the present Praharaj, late Choudhury Ramanarayan Praharaj, of Irdagarh, was a well-known Oriya and Sanskrit Scholar, a patriot and orator of high merit. The present Praharaj is an Under-graduate of the Patna University and is connected with all the public and political activities in the province. He is a Member of the District Board and in 1939 was made an Honorary Magistrate. He was awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937. He married Choudhurani Shrimati Suhasini Praharaj in 1933.

Heir :—Ch. Ranendra Narayan Praharaj.

Circle Officer and Hony. Private Secretary :—Sri Annadananda Mahapatra.



PIR SHEIKH IRSHAD ALI QURESHI, Landlord and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Mian Channu, (Distt. Multan).

(Biography not received)



Pir Sheikh Irshad Ali Qureshi,
Mian Channu (Distt. Multan)



JAIPUR ESTATE (MANBHUM).

The Zamindari of Garh-Jaipur, commonly known as 'Jaipur Raj Estate' within the District of Manbhum, is 16 miles off from Purulia. The area of the Estate is 144 square miles. From time immemorial this Estate is an impartible estate. Income of the Estate is between 35,000 to 40,000 rupees yearly. Jaisingh came from Ujjaini and founded this Zamindari. The Zamindars of this Estate are known as Rajas. Sixth descendant after Jaisingh was Rudhra Narain Singh, who was succeeded by Durjan Singh,

Madan Mohan Singh, Kasinath Singh and Bhukhambher Singh in succession respectively. After the death of Bhukhambher Singh Bara Rani 'Rukmini Devi' became the proprietress of the Estate and she was succeeded by Chhota Rani 'Chandrabali Devi'. Bhukhambher Singh's son Raghunandan took an uncontested probate of the will and became co-sharer of the Estate. During the time of Chhota Rani Chandrabali Devi the Estate was released from the management of the Encumbered Estate in the year 1931. Chhota Rani's daughter Brajaraj Kumari Devi (present proprietress) was married in 1922 to 'Bidyasundar Singh Deo', son of Maheswar Singh Deo, Pirpatidar of Icha Estate in the District of Singhbhum (under Saraikilla State). Since the time of his marriage Bidya Sunder Singh Deo remained in Garh-Jaipur and began to look after the Estate after its release. In the year 1934 Chhota Rani died and her only daughter Brajaraj Kumari Devi became the Proprietress of the Estate. She began



Late Bidya Sunder Singh Deo.

to manage the Estate through her husband Bidyasundar Singh Deo. Her husband unfortunately died in the year 1938. She has got two daughters and a son. Her 1st daughter has been married to the 'Jubaraj of Madanpur-Rampur' in the Kalahandi State. Her only son and heir to this Estate, Kumar Birendra Narayan Singh Deo, was born in 1925. He is being educated in the Stewart School, Cuttack.



Raja Uddhab Chandra Singh Deo,
Zamindar, Jhalda Estate.

JHALDA ESTATE—MAHARAJA UMED SINGH of Dharnagar, Rajputana (Malwa) with the Maharani came to Puri on pilgrimage with his General, Banbir Singh, who was a Promar Kshatriya. Maharani gave birth to a son in the jungles of Jhalda but secretly deserted him as an impediment of religious performances. He was fostered by the "Sat-Ranas", the rulers of that tract. While returning Maharaja demanded his son but gifted him to the "Sat-Ranas" as their future ruler, leaving there Banbir as a guardian. Later on, the boy, named Damodar Singh, ruled over whole of old Manbhumi and made Banbir ruler of Jhalda.

Raja Uddhab Chandra Singh Deo; Zamindar Jhalda, the present Zamindar, born in 1876, is a descendant of Banbir. When a minor he lost his father, Raja Balaram Singh, and ascended *Gaddi* in 1897 relieving Court of Wards. He was Honorary Magistrate and Chairman of several local bodies. For his excellent and philanthropic works he became a Rai Bahadur in 1929. Jhalda is famous for Shellac and Cutlery. There are Manganese, Limestone, Mica, etc. with facilities of transportation.

RAI BAHADUR MAJOR SARDAR KAHAN CHAND, P.C.S. (Retd.), lately Chief Minister, Datia State, represents an old and historic family of Kapur Kshatriyas of Jhelum District (Punjab). He was born in September 1871 and entered Government Service in 1890. In 1901, he served in Kashmir State as Assistant Settlement Officer. Later transferred in the same capacity to Patiala where he worked for eight years. He reverted to the Punjab Civil Service in 1910 but he had hardly served about a year as Revenue Assistant, Hoshiarpur, that his services were lent to Gwalior State where he served for eleven years with distinction on various high and responsible positions.

During the last Great War he supplied recruits and contributed towards War Loans both in his native District of Jhelum and in the Gwalior State. Was made Rai Sahib in 1915 and Rai Bahadur in 1918. Reverted to Punjab in March 1922 and with a short break as S. D. O. acted as Deputy Commissioner till November 1924. Was appointed Revenue Minister, Patiala State in 1925. Retired from Punjab Civil Service in 1926 and from Patiala Service in 1927 and with the approval of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala was appointed Settlement Commissioner and Chief Secretary, Sirmoor State. Served there with credit for five years. He reverted to Patiala State and retired from there in February 1936. In May 1936 he took up the appointment of Member Mahakma Khas and Minister in the Kotah State and after serving for over three years in that capacity was transferred to Datia where he took over as Dewan on the 5th August 1939, relieving Sir Aziz-ud-Din Ahmed. He served there with distinction and enjoyed the confidence of the Ruler and the British Government alike. He is considered an expert in Revenue and Settlement lines and enjoys a great reputation for his industry and conscientious work and is extremely popular.



Rai Bahadur Major Sardar Kahan Chand,
P.C.S., lately Chief Minister,
Datia State.



Seth Kanahaiya Lall, Zamindar,
Bareilly, U.P.

SETHS KANAHAIYA LALL AND RAMCHARAN LALL, Zamindars and Shroffs, Mohalla Sahukara, Bareilly U.P. It is an old established firm and its proprietors are public spirited citizens and loyal to the Government. They built a Dharmshala at a cost of Rs. 30,000 with attached property worth an equal amount for its maintenance and upkeep. Mrs. Stubbs, the wife of the Commissioner had the foundation and performed its opening ceremony. Their public charities exceed Rs. 4,000 besides they contributed liberally towards child welfare centre opened at Bareilly. Mr Ram Gopal is a member of the War Board and Messrs. Raman Lall and Brijnandan Prasad look after the Sahukara business.

SETH KEDARNATH KEJDIWAL, son of Dammal, resident of Fatehpur (Sikkar), Member of Stock Exchange at Vivekanand Road, Calcutta, born, 1932 Vikram, owns a big Zamindari in Anupshahr. Has donated Rs 500 towards War Funds and a big landed property to Shri Birgue Kshetra Behera (Bulandshahr)



Seth Kedarnath Kejdiwal

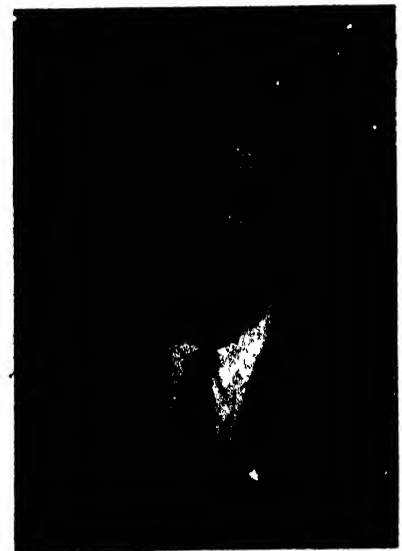


Maharaja Balbir Singh, of Khatoli (Kotah), Rajputana

THE CHIEFSHIP OF KHATOLI (Rajputana), was founded in the year 1573 A.D. When Maharaja Amar Singh the second son of Maharaja Gaj Singh of Indargarh captured it from Daulat Khan after a decisive battle, Maharaja Amar Singh fought for Emperor Aurangzeb in Deccan. His services were greatly appreciated and in lieu therefor the Emperor conformed in his name the territory won by force of arms, and bestowed other tokens of his pleasure preserved to this day. The protection of the Chiefship thus created was made in charge of the Emperor's fortress of Ranthambore and an annual tribute was fixed for the purpose. The fortress was subsequently made over to the Jaipur State and from that time forward the tribute is paid to that State. A further sum in the name of Mamlat formerly paid to the Marhattas is now paid to the British Government. In the year 1823, the allegiance of the chiefship along with that of the seven other sister estates, was voluntarily transferred from Jaipur to Kotah with the concurrence of the British Government.

The Chiefship enjoys full administrative powers. It has its own courts, police, customs and court-fee. The Chiefship belongs to the Indrasalot Hara Clan. Maharaja Balbir Singh, the present Chief is an enlightened young man of 30 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He contributed Rs. 500 in the present War and also offered his personal services to the British Government. Substantial donations were given by the Estate in the last European War.

KUNWAR KHUSHAL SINGH, son of Chaudhree Ganga Prashad Singh, Rais and Zamindar of Estate Ayadnagar, Distt Meerut. Born, 1918. Educated B A Standard Member, Amar Jat College, All-India Jat Mahasabha War Board, Hapur. Recipient of Governor's Sanad for War Services. Tops the list of investors in War Bonds in Meerut District. He contributed liberally to War Fund. He has offered his personal services as 2nd Lieutenant and his father Ch. Ganga Singh did



Kunwar Khushal Singh, Rai and Zamindar of Estate Ayadnagar, Distt Meerut



Mr. Krishna Lal Sankhla, Advocate of Ajmer

commendable services during the last Great War 1914-18 and was awarded a Gold watch and Sanad by the Commander-in-Chief of India. His services during Prince of Wales's visit and C. D. movement were also recognised. His family has been loyal to the Government since the time of the East India Company. The Estate is one of the foremost in the District and probably the biggest single proprietor Estates in the Jat Communities of Meerut District.

KRISHNA LALL SANKHLA, Mr., Advocate of Ajmer, is the President of "Shamlat Committee Thok Maliyan, Ajmer". He is also a big landlord and an influential person of the town. He was elected President in 1932 and still continues. Mr. Kalyanmal is the Secretary and Mr. Laxminarain Lambardar is the Vice-President of the Committee. The Committee pays land revenue of Rs. 3,200 a year on behalf of all the khewatdars of the Thok whom it represents. Recently the Committee had distributed 1½ lac of rupees among its khewatdars

and had also sufficiently donated towards War Fund and invested in War bond.

KURUPAM is an ancient Estate in the Vizagapatam District with an area of about 800 square miles. It has some good forests, well-maintained irrigation sources, population about a lakh and income about 2½ lakhs. The present Rajah's grandfather was an illustrious Raja, who was an M.L.A. (central) and who constructed the Kurupam Market at Vizagapatam. Father of the subject of the sketch was Member of the Legislative



Shri V Chandrachudamani Deo,
Pattayet of Kurupam

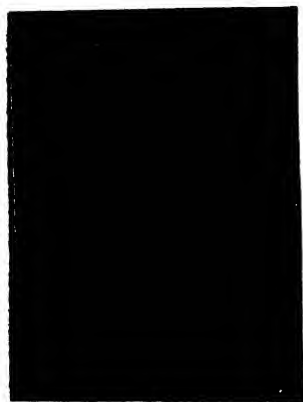
Council and joined the Military as well. After his premature death, in 1926, the Court of Wards took over the management of the Estate till 22-8-40, when the present Raja, V. Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo was installed on *Gaddi*. He studied upto Intermediate at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He has been managing the Estate most efficiently ever since with the assistance of an able Dewan and an young, enthusiastic and efficient Personal Assistant. The Rajah's brother, V. Chandrachudamani Deo, the Pattayet of Kurupam, who also studied in the same College, has been



Sri Durga Prasada Veerabhadra Deo,
Raja of Kurupam.

helping the Raja in administering the Estate. He is a very good sportsman who introduced all sorts of games in Kurupam. Both the brothers have been sparing no pains to see that the maximum collections for the War Fund are made in their Estate. They have also contributed quite a decent amount so far.

CHAUDHRY LAYAQ SINGH, ORAWAR-HASHTTARAF, District Mainpuri, U. P. His grandfather Ch. Pahunchi Ram, served in the Military during the Burma War, and retired as a Subedar, worked for Recruitment during the Great War for which he was awarded presents and certificates. His father Late Ch. Shiam Singh, was Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Village Munsif for life; Manager, Ahir Kshattriya High School, Shikohabad. During Great War, worked as an Honorary Recruiting Officer and supplied 26,000 Ahir Combatants. Awarded Jagirs, Recruiting Badge, Sanads and Certificates. Guarded E. I. Railway Station, Shikohabad, during strike. Organized Aman Sabhas during Non-co-operation and main-



Capt. Hukam Singh Yadav.



Lt. Surya Kumar Yadav



Capt. Nihal Singh.



Ch. Layaq Singh.

tained Peace and Order for which was awarded a Medal by the Government. Elder brother Captain Nihal Singh is in active Military Service, at present with the 11/6th Rajputana Rifles. Younger brother Lt. Surya Kumar Yadav M.A., LL.B., L.T. Assistant and Special Manager, U. P. Court of Wards has been given Emergency Commission. One of his cousins Captain Hukam Singh, served during the Great War and at present is in active Military Service with the 12/6th Rajputana Rifles. Represented his unit in His Majesty's Coronation in 1937 in London for which was awarded a Coronation Medal.

Chaudhry Layaq Singh is Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer, Honorary Village Munsif, Ex-Honorary Magistrate, Manager, Ahir Kshattriya High School, Shikohabad, General

Secretary, All-India Yadav Mahasabha ; Secretary, War Committee, Yadav (Ahir) Kshattriya Sabha, United Provinces Shot down a constable who was a notorious homicide who absconded from the Collector's Bungalow, Etawah, with a Rifle and 80 rounds and shot down 7 persons. For bravery in shooting this dangerous murderer was awarded a revolver and a Gold Watch by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, U. P. and a Sanad by the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces. Contributed liberally to War Funds and purchased defence certificates of thousands.



Lalluaia Sailo, Chief of Reiek.

LALLUAIA SAILO, Chief of Reiek land of the Lushai Hills, Assam, the stronghold of his grand-father, Pu Suakpaulala Sailo, the only Lushai Chief with whom the British Government made a *Sanad* in 1871. Is a pioneer in all welfare work, and foremost in contributing to India's War effort, one contribution alone amounting to Rs 1,000. He has been awarded British Empire Medal.

LANJIGARH ESTATE, Kalahandi State (F. S. A.) Zamindar-Sri Maheshwari Prasad Deo succeeded to the Gaddi in December 1906. The History of Lanjigarh is the history of the Ruling family of Kalahandi as the House of Lanjigarh are the descendants

of the Junior branch. Zamindars of Lanjigarh occupy the second rank of noblemen of Kalahandi State. Most of the major improvements in the Estate were systematically undertaken during the course of his 34 years' administration by Sri Maheshwari Prasad Deo. He is essentially of a religious and devotional temperament, attends to all the Departments of the administration personally. He is held in high esteem by the State and the Political Department. The Zamindar is an Hony. Magistrate and discharges that duties with consummate ability to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In fact he is an ideal Zamindar. He pays special attention to cultivation on modern lines, veterinary services and Medical aid. Primary education is receiving his best personal attention. He has been blessed with only one daughter who is the present Maharani of Sonapur State.



Sri Maheshwari Prasad Deo, Zamindar Lanjigarh Estate, F. S. A.



Mr S. G. Little, Supdt Post Offices, Central Circle.

STANLEY GEORGE LITTLE, Mr Supdt Post Offices, Central Circle Lower Rajputana Circle. Born 1889. Education:—High School Education Bengal. Entered Postal Department 1909 as Probationary Postmaster, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Served in U. P. and Central Circle and in Mesopotamia during Great War 1914-18. Holds General Service and Coronation Medals. Hobby: Gardening.

QAZI MAHBUB ALAM SAHIB, Rais-i-Azam and Landlord, Jullundur City.

(Photo and Biography not received)

SHEIKH MAHMOOD MUZAFFAR of Dholri, Rasulpnr, son of Sheikh Mohammad Abdul Hamid. Born 1905. Educated at home. Is the Vice-President Tehsil War Committee and a premier rais of the town. He offered the gift of a Rifle and a revolver in the present War and money to the War Funds and received Sanads and certificates for meritorious services. He also received certificates for Jubilee and Publicity services. His father is an Honorary Magistrate for life, and a loyal and faithful Rais of the District of Meerut. Sheikh Sahib has two sons—Masud Muzaffar and Hassan Muzaffar.

Address :—Dholri P. O. Rasulpur, District Meerut U. P.



Sh. Mahmud Muzaffar, Dholri, Rasulpur, Meerut.



Raj Kunwar Man Singh, Udaipur.

RAJ KUNWAR MAN SINGH, Judge,
Chief Court, Mewar State, Udaipur

(Biography not received)

HAKIM MOHAMMAD AHMAD HUS-
SAIN KHAN, Farrukhabadi, Meerut.

(Biography not received)

GH. MOHD. ISHAQ KHAN, F. A. C.,
Ludhiana, comes from an old family of
Ghorewala Rajputs at Rahon, in the Jull-
undur District, which descends from a

common ancestor named Rana Udho. His own lineage finds a place in the Official District Gazetteer and is traced from Rana Udho up to his great-grandfather Ch Suleman Khan who is mentioned as a very respectable person. His father Ch Ghulam Murtaza Khan is the Lambardar of an adjoining village Udhawal which is named after the said ancestor.

After graduating from the Forman Christian College, he joined the Army in the 129th D. C. O's Baluchis (now 4/10th Baluch Regiment) and served with it up to 1920 when the Great War ended. He was awarded the "Afghan War Medal" of 1919. He joined the Punjab Civil Secretariat by the end of 1920 and later on became a Superintendent in the Financial Commissioner's Office. He was taken into the P. C. S., as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1929 and is since then serving in this line. He is 45 years old and is at present serving as a Section 30 Magistrate at Ludhiana.



H. Mohammad Ahmad Hussain Khan, Farrukhabadi, Meerut



K. B. Mohd. Rahmat Khan.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHD RAH-
MAT KHAN, Bulandshahr, U. P.

Born 1897. ex-M. L. C. Chairman Gh. Mohd. Ishaq Khan, F. A. C., Ludhiana Municipal Board, Special Magistrate and Assistant Collector. Awarded title of K. B. in 1936 for meritorious services to Crown. Chief Warden A. R. P. Pays Rs. 5,000 as revenue and Rs. 250 as war contribution annually. Tennis Star. Has three sons and two daughters.

RAJA NADIR ALI KHAN, son of Raja Amir Khan, Honorary Magistrate and Proprietor of Nadir Ali & Co., Government and Military Contractors and Manufacturer of Band Musical Instruments which were heretofore only imported from France and other European Countries. The only firm in India manufacturing these instruments. Raja Sahab is self-made man, styled "Silver King" by his friends. Member of War Board, Trustee of Faiz-i-Am College. His

ancestors were in Military service. His brother, Mr. Mohammad Ishaq, a partner, is regulating the entire Factory. Pays Income Tax Rs. 2,500. Chief Warden of his Sector. Contributed handsome amount towards War Funds.

NARENDRA NATH GANGOLI, Mukhtar, Anupshahr District Bulandshahr U. P. Son of Babu Jotendra Nath, Ganguli, Assistant Superintendent Lala Bahoolal Estate Anupshahr. Born 1899. After studying upto Matric took up Law and passed Mukhtarship's Examination. He is President Notified Area for 6 years, Member Notified Area Committee Anupshahr, Member Provincial War Committee. Awarded Jubilee Certificate.



Narendra Nath Gangoli, and his son.

LALA PARMATMA SARAN, son of Late Lala Benarsi Dass, Hony. Magistrate and Premier Rais of Meerut. Born 1906. Pays highest revenue in Meerut Tehsil in conjunction with his cousin Lala Purshottam Prasad. Joint Secretary Shri Ramhila Committee and Vaish High School Meerut. Patron D N Inter College Meerut, Proprietor

Zahidpur Agricultural Farm, Cousin Lala Purshottam Prasad, Born 1909 A R. P. Wardel, has two sons. His father Late Lala Dhanpat Rai was President of Shree Sanatan Dharma Sabha and Shree Balleshwar Maha Vidyalaya, Meerut



Lala Parmatma Saran, Meerut



Mr. Parshottam Prasad, Meerut.

PATKUM ESTATE, this is a revenue paying Estate in Manbhumi in Chotanagpur Division of Bihar bounded on the north by Bagmundih, south by Kharswan State,

east by Barabhum and west by Ranchi District. The Raj Family claims descent from Bikramaditya, the Great of Ujjain. Bikramaditya invaded this part and settled here making Debpur alias Duhm its capital. Ruins are still found here. The family has got three names- Bikramaditya, Satughanaditya and Udayaditya and each successive generation takes it by rotation. The present proprietor was born in 1917, succeeded his father in 1927 at the age of eleven assuming the name of Satughanaditya. He has married in Mayurbhanj Raj family. The present capital of the Estate is Ichagarh. The Estate abounds with valuable minerals viz, gold, silver, mica, asbestos etc. One European and another Indian Company are working gold mines. Gold is also obtained by sand washing. Fine household utensils are manufactured from stone quarries. Mr. Probodh Mukerjee is the Manager of the Estate.



S. Deb, Proprietor, Patkum Estate.

PIRNAGAR ESTATE, PRADHAN JAI KARAN SINGH AND PRADHAN PITAM SINGH sons of Pradhan late Kharag Singh are the proprietors of Estate Pirnagar in Hapur Tehsil. Late Pradhan Naram Singh the elder brother of P. Kharag Singh had no male issue and therefore adopted Pradhan Jai Karan Singh his nephew as his son. He supplied many recruits during 1914-18 War and also advanced War loans for which he received sanads eulogising his excellent services. The family has always remained steadfastly loyal to the British Crown. Pradhan Jai Karan Singh is Vice-President Gujari Kashtriya Maha Sabha U. P., Member District War Board; Director Cane Development Society Ltd.; Honorary Assistant Collector Second class and a very popular and respectable Zamindar. In the present war he has promised to contribute Rs. 250 per annum for the duration of the war. This is highest amount that any one individual has paid in Hapur Tehsil. He is very philanthropist and his purse is always open for public and charitable purposes. He has contributed over Rs 700 towards different public institutions and semi-official funds. His only brother Pradhan Pitam Singh is very sensible and obedient and is at present studying at the Meerut College. Pradhan Jai Karan Singh has one son Kr. Surendra Singh.



Pradhan Pitam Singh of Pirnagar



Pradhan Jai Karan Singh of Pirnagar.

SYED MOHAMMAD NASIR-UD-DIN SHAH GARDEZI, Landlord, Divisional Durbari and Rais, Multan, who is a conspicuous figure among the local nobility, is sprung from a noble stock of hoary antiquity known as the Gardezi Syeds, whose parchment pre-eminence is indisputable. The founder of this family, Hazrat Syed Shah Yusuf of Gardez, migrated from his home in Gardez near Ghazni to Multan in 1088 A.D. He was a saint in the most literal sense of the term.



Syed Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din Shah Gardezi, Landlord, Divisional Durbari and Rais, Multan



Syed Mohammad Ramzan Shah Gardezi, Rais, Multan, with his two sons.

Syed Ramzan Shah Gardezi, grandfather of Syed Nasir-ud-Din Gardezi, was a Viceregal Durbari. He zealously and faithfully served the Government during the Mutiny for which he was granted a *Sanad* and a *Khilat*. Syed Ghulam Rasul Shah, uncle and father-in-law of Syed Ramzan Shah, served as Agent in Multan to the East India Company from 1808 to 1840 with remarkable distinction, ability and loyalty.

Syed Zulfikar Shah Gardezi, father of the subject of this sketch, had earned good repute for his devoted and steadfast loyalty to the British Crown and was made a Viceregal Durbari.

Syed Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din Shah Gardezi is in every respect an eminently worthy representative of the illustrious stock of Gardezis. Though sub-head of his family, he is well connected with the present head-in-chief, Syed Mohammad Yusuf Shah Gardezi, Honorary Magistrate and Keeper of the celebrated shrine of Shah Gardez, who is his brother-in-law. Syed Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din Shah is one of the greatest and richest land owners of the district, owning a fairly extensive estate of 130 squares of land and paying Rs. 8,000 as land revenue. He is a staunch loyalist and held in high esteem in official circles. He is placed next at the top in the list of Divisional Durbaris of Multan and included in the category of Sirdars and Jagirdars by being exempted from the operations of the Arms Act. His residential mansion is worth a lakh of rupees. He is a man of vast erudition and wide culture. His library, containing a tremendous stock of valuable books and a rare collection of original manuscripts, may be fairly assessed at the value of Rs. 70,000.

Imbued with a spirit of ardent devotion to the Crown, nothing gives him more pleasure than to serve and help the Government in times of need. During the Great War he supplied fifteen recruits and placed at the disposal of military officers a pair of cabs and a large good house, free of charge, for the accommodation of those who came to enlist for the front. He also furnished beds and other necessities for their comfort and convenience and personally ministered to their needs and superintended all these arrangements. For these services a commendation certificate was granted to him.

His only son, Syed Mohammad Ramzan Shah Gardezi, was born in 1896. He is well-cultured and is celebrated for his pious and righteous living. He nobly maintains the family traditions of loyalty to the Crown. On account of the old age of his father he has devoted himself to the management of his vast estate. He is blessed with two promising sons—Syed Khurshid Abbas and Syed Raza Abbas.



SHAMS-UD-DIN AND HAJI ABDUL GHANI, Proprietors, Messrs. Qureshi & Co., Electric and Mechanical Engineers and Government Contractors, Delhi and Ajmer. This is an old firm of plumbers and their aptitude and efficiency in work is exhibited in pipe laying projects. They possess innumerable testimonials from high



Mr. Shams-ud-Din, Ajmer.

officers for efficient work. They also undertake Road and Building Contracts and also wood and iron work. The Ajmer Residency, Kathiawar Residency at Mt. Abu, Deoli Detention Jail, etc., are some of their works. Recently they have invented a novel device for heating water. The electric heater fits in the main running water tap and hot water at different taps is obtainable merely by turning the switch on. This amazing invention will prove very comfortable for high class hotels, baths and aristocratic homes. Amongst their water pipe lines may be enumerated the Bhaonta, Fey Saagar, Jalia Water Works in Ajmer-Merwara, and other Government Works. *Haji Abdul Ghani has only one son named Abdul Haq and Mr.



Haji Abdul Ghani Qureshi, Ajmer.

Shams-ud-Din has two, named Fyaz-ud-Din and Haroon.



RAO SAHIB CHOUDHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH, Rais, Landlord and Special Magistrate, Daurala, District Meerut, U.P. Born, 1877. The family which he so worthily represents, has ever been noted for its loyalty to Government. Rao Sahib has to his credit a notable record of faithful and meritorious services to Government. During the Great War he helped the Government considerably with men and money and in raising the War Loans, himself contributing a large amount to the latter. For his War services he was awarded Sanads, certificates, a gold medal and a badge. He has been working as Magistrate since 1918 and as Special Magistrate since 1930. He strove hard to make the Aman Sabha and District League successful and rendered meritorious services during the Civil Disobedience movement for



Rao Sahib Choudhri Raghbir Singh, Rais, Daurala.

which he was awarded a certificate by the District Magistrate. He has contributed liberally to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Famine Relief Fund, Benares Hindu University and Meerut College. He was awarded the title of Rao Sahib in June, 1933. He took active interest in the Silver Jubilee celebrations and made them successful. He was awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal. He has two sons and three daughters. He owns considerable landed property.



Rai Sahib Raghunandan Sharan of Mawana.



RAI SAHIB RAGHUNANDAN SHARAN of Mawana. Born, 1889. Educated Meerut College, and D. A. V. College, Lahore. Obtained M.A. in Sanskrit in 2nd Class. Beat University record. Was awarded Gold Medal and Purse. Twice elected President Notified Area. Ex-Member District Board. Ex-Assistant Collector I and Ex-Honorary Magistrate. Honorary Secretary, Co-operative Sugarcane Society, Meerut.



Apji Raghuraj Singh.



APJI RAGHURAJ SINGH, of Koela, Kotah State, born, 1911. Won Viceroy's Medal for standing 1st in Diploma Passed Higher Diploma of Mayo College obtained colours in Cricket. Was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. The most distinguished of his ancestors Kunwar Pirthi Singhji fought for Madho Singhji at Rajmahal on River Banas in the War of succession for the throne of Jaipur against his brother Iswari Singhji and was victorious, he received 52 wounds. Apji Amar Singhji another distinguished ancestor was killed at Garoth during the retreat of Col. Monson's forces against Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1817 A.D. Father Rao Bahadur Brig. General Apji Gobind Singhji Commanding and Grand-father, Member Council, Kotah State.

was General Officer



MAHARAJA KUMAR RAGHU RAJ SINGH DEO is a distinguished member of the Ruling family of the Patna State. He is the 3rd son of the late Maharaja Dalaganjan Singh Deo who ruled over the Patna State from 1895 to 1910

A.D. The present Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, is his nephew. He had a brilliant educational career and has married the daughter of the late Raja Sahib of Tarla Estate in the Madras Presidency. He exercises both criminal and civil powers as 1st Class Honorary Magistrate since 1918. Both in the year 1926 and

1938 His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa noted with appreciation his name for his useful services to the Administration of the State. He is a lover of Sports and a keen Shikari. He is a sure shot. In 1913 when he had not even attained the age of 24 he shot 3 tigers in a beat. He has bagged a number of tigers.

PANDIT RAM SAHAI SHARMA VAIDYA SHASTRI, Vaidya Ratna Ayurved Varidhi, Ram Bhawan, Meerut, U.P. Born, 1890. Educated Maharaja College, Jaipur and Benares University. Started practice at Meerut 1913.

Also opened an Ayurvedic Sanskrit Mahavidyala. Donated Rs. 15,000 for its building. Examiner of Brindaban Gurukul Mahavidyala.

Chairman, Reception Committee All-India Gour Mahasabha. Trustee, Narwar Mahavidyalaya. (Bulandshahar). President, Ram Leela Committee, Meerut. President, Sanatan Dharam Aushdhaliya. Life Member, D. N. Inter College; Ex-member, All-India Congress Committee. President, Vedant Samiti. Treated a very acute case of a fatal disease of a prominent lawyer's son at Delhi, Lala Pearey Lall, who rewarded him with a De Luxe Car and cash.



Pt. Ram Sahai Sharma, Vaidya, Meerut.



CH. RATAN SEN, son of Ch. Risal Singh, Member War Committee took loan in last war Rs. 500 and 1,000 total subscription in all other funds of public utility. Like Ede Park Library Mowana. Has one son Brij Pal Singh. Pays revenue Rs. 4,000, received Governors Sanad for services.

SAMANTA ESTATE, Samanta Radhaprasanna Das, Proprietor, Samanta Estate, Sunhat, Balasore is a worthy scion of the renowned Samanta Family in Orissa. His father Rai Bahadur Samanta Radhacharan Das born in 18th Asarha 1871 and demised on

16th February, 1916, was noted for public and charitable spirit and for opening Sunhat Lalita Dei Dispensary, Trust Fund for excavation of a tank every year, Female Ward of Cuttack General Hospital, Puri Leper Asylum, Hospitals at Chandbali and Baliapal and for all minor charitable projects in and out of the district. He was Honorary Magistrate holding offices in Local Bodies. He left behind him three daughters and one son, the present proprietor born on the 28th July, 1911 and were brought up by their uncle, Samanta Radhegobinda Das, who did many religious improvements in the family demised issueless at his 52nd year in July, 1924. The proprietor being minor the Estate remained under Wards management and he was educated under Government supervision and attained majority on the 28th July, 1932. He worked as Member in District Local Bodies and is now appointed as Honorary Magistrate and philanthropically disposed. His special study is Homeopathy for which he got M. D. (Homeo). and won a gold medal. He has stocked of good Homeo literature and drugs which is rare in Orissa and which is great benefit to general public for their free distribution under personal supervision.



Samanta R. P. Daas,
Proprietor of Samanta Estate, Sunhat.



Late Rai Bahadur Samanta Redha
Charan Das.

The Estate extends over almost whole district of Balasore and a part of Cuttack, Puri districts. The average yearly revenue and Cess amounts to Rs. 80,000. He having public and charitable activities has effected numerous improvements of the estate and maintains Sanskrit Tol, Sadabarta Dharamsala including a magnificent temple for his family deity Sri Radharaman Jau with pompous ceremony of annual Chandan festival along with other minor festivities.



Late Sri Swarnalata Dass.



Late Mr H. P. Dass.

H P. DASS MR., born 1885. Entered Education service in Orissa as Assistant Teacher, rose to the rank of a Head Master of a High School. Retired in 1910, had a marble bust for his meritorious services shown in that School. He was author of History of India and English Grammar, text books in Orissa H. E. Schools for more than 20 years. He died in 1937 at the age of 82.

R ISALDAR SARDAR SINGH, son of Risaldar Major Sardar Bahadur Khubi Ram, A. D. C., to Late King George V. Born 1887. Village Esapur Delhi Province, Member District Board, Soldiers Board, District, Zaildar, Numberdar, and Honorary Magistrate since 1923. He served in Mesopotamia, N. W. Frontier, Baghdad and Sharibal has 5 Medals and several certificates.

S ETH SRINARAIN AGARWAL, Hindi Ratna, son of Seth Sahib Laduram, Contractor, Kaisarganj, Ajmer. Proprietor Firm Ladu Ram Sri Narain, Mine Owners, Landlords, Bankers, Government Contractors etc., branch at Jaipur. Has 2 sons.

S UKUMAR CHAND JAIN, B.A., aged 29 years. Son of Lala Mittar Sen Jain Proprietor of Kishan Flour Mills and Distilled Ice Factory, Meerut. President of the Hony. Bench of Magistrates. President, Meerut Beopar Co. Ltd. Member, War Board Sector Warden A.R.P., Meerut. Vice-President, Jain Sabha, Meerut. Family did commendable services in last Great War as big contractor.

S ETH SUMAT PRASHAD JAIN, son of Lala Badri Dass Jain, born, 30th December 1912 and educated upto matric. Is a Premier Rais of the town. He owns considerable property in the town and also does money lending business. He is an A. R. P. Warden—Member War Committee—and a very philanthropic rais of very progressive views. In the 1914-18 War his mother took War Bonds amounting over two lacs.



Seth Sumat Prashad Jain.

S UNDARDAS, Managing Director, Firm Sundardas & Kumar Limited (Proprietor, Imperial Watch Co. (Regd.), Jamshedpur), which was established in 1923, Main Road, Jamshedpur, Bihar. He is also Managing Director of The Indian Clock Manufacture Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur—the first of its kind in India. He was born in 1905



Sundardas, Jamshedpur.

in the District Jhelum (Punjab). He started business at Jamshedpur as a dealer in Watches and Clocks with a well equipped repair section. He is a self made man and now counted as one of the business magnates and a pioneer industrialist. His advice to his countrymen is "Industrialise or perish". *Amrit Bazar Patrika* says, "Anyone who does anything to organise India's industries deserves thanks from the nation. And Mr. Sundardas that eminent dealer of clocks and other allied products in Jamshedpur has also the right not only to our thanks but to our unstinted support for his new venture in the manufacture of clocks and timepieces—the first of its kind in India. He is a man of that kind who in all countries pioneer in new and untrodden field—man with inborn business aptitude, foresight, honest and straight-dealing." "With imports from outside completely shut-up, and its factory fully equipped, and with a man of Mr. Sundardas mettle to guide it, The Indian Clock Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will very soon capture the market.

RAI BAHADUR PT. SURAJ BAL DIKSHIT, B.A., Advocate, Meerut, born, February 28, 1872. Educated Allahabad University. President, Bar Association, Meerut; Ex-Member, Municipal Board, Meerut; President B.A.V. High School; President, Sangit Samaj; President, Excise Licensing Board; President, Durga Mandir Trust; Secretary, Nanak Chand Trust; Secretary, Shiva Lall Trust; Secretary, Shri Sanatan Dharam Aushadhaliya; Member, Provincial War Board; Vice-President and Treasurer Scout Association, Meerut; Member, District Board Advisory Committee; President, Alexandra Club; Member, Dharam Dass Trust; Member of Provincial Civil Defence Public Relation Committee "A.R.P." Section, Lucknow; President Indian Gymkhana Cricket Club; A leading Advocate, Liquidator B. S. Bank, Meerut. Owns houses and landed property in Bulandshahr, Mussoorie and Meerut Districts. Has one son Dr. K. B. Dixit, M.B.B.S., Moradabad. Hobby, Billiard.



R. B. Suraj Bal Dikshit, B.A., Advocate, Meerut.

SYED SYED AHMED SAHIB, Meerut, born, 1898. A premier Rais, Member, Municipal Board (Chairman of Finances), War Board Haj Committee and Aukaf Committee; Chief Sector Warden, A.R.P., a brilliant poet. Ex-Honorary Magistrate now Assistant Collector. He is a Great assistance to the authorities in connection with ceremonial processions in Meerut. His great grandfather K.B. Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan and his real grandfather K.B. Qasim Ali Khan were also Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners. They rendered very commendable services and received rewards. He is a popular Rais and is steadfastly loyal to the Government. Fond of Shikar specially big game. Has one son Mr. Wasi Ahmed.



The late R. B. Lala Brij Kishore, Seth, M.L.A., Maurawan (U.P.)

SETH, THE LATE RAI BAHADUR LALA BRIJ KISHORE, M.L.A. (Central) O.B.E., was one of the five Taluqdars of Oudh who have their Estates permanently settled. He was a first class Honorary Magistrate, the Hony. Sub-Judge. He founded a Middle School at Maurawan and was connected with many educational and public institutions, such as the Universities of Lucknow and Delhi. He died on the 30th of December 1934. Lala Hari Ram Seth, his eldest son, is a graduate of Lucknow University. Member, Executive Council, Lucknow University, U.P. Education Board, Board of Indian Medicines U.P., District Board and other public institutions. He is also a member of the U.P. War Board and is contributing liberally towards the War Fund.

"The States, Estates and Who's Who in India and Burma."

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Note.—Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive Index to the biographies given in the Publication. The Publishers, however, take no responsibility for any Omissions or Commissions that might have unwittingly crept in.

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